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DOMINION OF CANADA

(37)

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED

MARCH 31, 1946



OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER C.M.G., B.A., L., Ph.,
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1946

Price, 25 cents.

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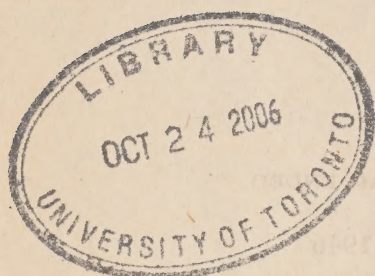
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REPORT
OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1946

To the Right Honourable Louis S. St. Laurent, M.P.,
Minister of Justice.

HONOURABLE SIR,

*To His Excellency Field Marshal the Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of
Tunis, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., Governor General and
Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1946, made by him in pursuance of the provisions of section 16 of the Penitentiary Act.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT,
Minister of Justice.

OTTAWA, September 1st, 1946.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1946

To the Right Honourable LOUIS S. ST. LAURENT, B.A., LL.D., K.C., M.P.,
Minister of Justice.

HONOURABLE SIR,

I have the honour to submit herewith statistics, excerpts from wardens' reports, and general observations pertaining to the administration of penitentiaries, for the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1946.

TABLE I—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
On Register April 1, 1945.....	704	869	387	271	362	326	210	3,129
<i>Received</i>								
From jails.....	431	507	237	138	159	107		1,579
By transfer.....	20	2	3			2	179	206
Parole delinquent.....	1							1
From Department of National Defence (Army).....					8			8
Total.....	452	509	240	138	167	109	179	1,794
<i>Discharged</i>								
By expiry of sentence.....	227	273	127	85	128	72	102	1,014
By ticket-of-leave.....	14	67	64	6	26	14	25	216
By pardon.....	3			1		6		10
By deportation.....	5		5		1	2		13
By transfer.....	181	8	1	5	2	1	8	206
By unconditional release.....		2	3				4	9
By transfer to Provincial Auth- orities.....							2	2
By death.....	3	3	2		2		1	11
By remission of sentence by Military Authorities.....	3	23	23		4		24	77
By court order.....	1				1	1		3
Total.....	437	376	225	97	164	96	166	1,561
On Register March 31, 1946....	719	1,002	402	312	365	339	223	3,362
Number on register includes—								
Insane:—								
Section 53.....	3		4	2	1			10
Section 56.....	9	16	3	3	2	13		46
Temporary Ticket-of-Leave.....					2			2
At Court.....		7						7

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE II—NATIONALITY

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
<i>British—</i>								
Canada.....	594	960	386	256	312	280	201	2,989
England and Wales.....	25	9	3	10	5	9	6	67
Scotland.....	22	6	1	2	.....	6	3	40
Ireland.....	7	3	.....	5	3	5	1	24
Australia.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Other British Countries.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	1	1	9
<i>Foreign—</i>								
United States.....	24	11	6	9	14	11	8	83
Russia.....	10	.....	.....	5	10	5	.....	30
Austria.....	4	.....	.....	2	.....	3	.....	9
Roumania.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Lithuania.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Italy.....	3	1	1	2	1	2	1	11
Danzig.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Poland.....	11	1	.....	12	4	4	1	33
Hungary.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5
France.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Finland.....	1	1	.....	3	1	1	.....	7
Czechoslovakia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Greece.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
China.....	2	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	7
Jugo Slavia.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Germany.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	7
Syria.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Japan.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Belgium.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	4
Norway.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	5
Spain.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Sweden.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3
Bulgaria.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Iceland.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Denmark.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Other Foreign Countries.....	.....	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	7
Total.....	719	1,002	402	312	365	339	223	3,362

TABLE III—CIVIL STATE

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Single.....	352	787	287	189	196	217	116	2,144
Married.....	329	196	95	104	98	104	93	1,019
Widowed.....	32	19	9	14	18	10	3	105
Separated.....	.....	.....	9	1	40	4	11	65
Divorced.....	6	.....	2	4	13	4	.....	29
Total.....	719	1,002	402	312	365	339	223	3,362

TABLE IV—DURATION OF SENTENCE

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Remanet under 2 years.....				1				1
Two years.....	176	351	205	92	115	67	66	1,072
Over 2 and under 3.....	92		7	14	34	21	18	186
3 and under 4.....	142	200	97	47	88	61	70	705
4 and under 5.....	49	69	18	34	21	18	32	241
5 and under 8.....	109	180	45	54	70	85	32	575
8 and under 10.....	21	10	5	8	4	12	4	64
10 and under 12.....	38	61	6	22	9	19	1	156
12 and under 15.....	20	20	2	7	3	15		67
15 and under 20.....	16	24	3	7	6	8		64
20 and under 25.....	8	22		6	1	8		45
25 and over.....	6	13	1	3		2		25
Life.....	42	52	13	17	14	23		161
Total.....	719	1,002	402	312	365	339	223	3,362

TABLE V—AGES

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Under 21 years.....	45	168	75	67	34	29	34	452
21 to 25.....	118	297	103	72	65	69	62	786
25 to 30.....	165	210	80	66	72	80	70	743
30 to 40.....	208	180	79	60	95	97	31	750
40 to 50.....	114	95	46	30	49	42	14	390
50 to 60.....	46	41	15	13	33	15	11	174
Over 60.....	23	11	4	4	17	7	1	67
Total.....	719	1,002	402	312	365	339	223	3,362

TABLE VI—CREEDS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
<i>Christian—</i>								
Roman Catholic.....	247	841	224	109	89	116	79	1,705
Church of England.....	208	103	73	47	63	44	49	587
Presbyterian.....	80	11	30	30	71	42	30	294
Methodist.....	10	1		3	4	8	2	28
United Church.....	93	19	21	43	65	31	37	309
Baptist.....	32	1	39	6	10	22	12	122
Lutheran.....	6	1		16	21	12	1	57
Salvation Army.....	8			1	4	4	4	21
Greek Catholic.....	5			2		4	1	12
Greek Orthodox.....	6	9	1	2	6	9	1	34
Doukhobour.....					14	2		16
Other Christian Creeds.....	9	1	6	3	6	12	5	42
<i>Non Christian—</i>								
Hebrew.....	14	11	2	8	5	6	2	48
Atheist (No religion).....	1	4	6	42	4	27		84
Others.....					3			3
Total.....	719	1,002	402	312	365	339	223	3,362

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
TABLE VII—PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
None.....	107	207	125	84	61	75	49	708
1.....	65	168	84	34	57	55	32	495
2.....	84	139	65	46	35	38	34	441
3.....	95	105	22	35	25	35	34	351
4.....	82	88	26	22	29	34	20	301
5.....	74	66	17	21	18	28	18	242
6.....	45	59	16	10	25	18	17	190
7.....	36	47	9	18	24	15	11	160
8.....	40	37	6	8	14	6	6	117
9.....	21	20	7	2	7	8	2	67
10.....	15	20	6	8	7	5	.....	61
11.....	9	7	10	5	10	5	.....	46
12.....	14	6	.....	3	7	4	.....	34
13.....	7	10	.....	3	8	1	.....	29
14.....	3	7	2	1	7	.....	.....	20
15.....	3	2	.....	1	4	2	.....	12
16.....	1	4	1	2	4	4	.....	16
17.....	3	3	3	4	3	3	.....	19
18.....	4	2	.....	2	4	1	.....	13
19.....	1	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	7
20.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	5
21.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	4
22.....	.....	.....	1	1	3	1	.....	6
23.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
24.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2
25.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
26.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
29.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
30.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
31.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
33.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
34.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
38.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1
39.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
59.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
70.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
75.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Total.....	719	1,002	402	312	365	339	223	3,362
Percentage of Recidivists....	85.1	79.3	68.9	73.07	83.28	77.9	78.02	77.94

TABLE VIII—EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Blacksmith.....	4	19	6	5	15	9	5	63
Bookbinding.....	12	10	2	3	3	15	.....	45
Brooms.....	17	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
Carpenter.....	21	40	31	11	18	9	7	137
Change Room and Laundry.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188
Washing.....	5	4	4	4	2	4	2	(25)
Repairs.....	10	6	2	2	6	5	4	(35)
Sorting.....	8	28	2	2	7	4	5	(56)
Barbering.....	11	11	17	6	6	5	3	(59)
Dyeing and Baling.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	(13)
Char service.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	405
Cell blocks.....	55	105	22	48	38	29	16	(313)
Administration buildings and offices.....	1	6	2	3	3	2	3	(20)
All others.....	16	.....	4	10	13	21	8	(72)

TABLE VIII—EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Clerks.....								127
Shops.....	23	17	12	10	10	7	7	(86)
All others.....	8	13	1	2	1	10	6	(41)
Construction — Buildings and works.....								166
Blacksmith.....			8					(8)
Form work.....		3		3				(6)
Building carpenters.....		20		3				(23)
Brick and stonelaying.....		7		1			4	(12)
Plastering.....		6		1	4		3	(14)
Teamsters.....						3	1	(1)
Truck drivers.....		4	4					(8)
Machine operators.....		1			1			(2)
Helpers and labourers.....		11	4	10	51		16	(92)
Engineers' Department.....								126
Electricians.....	4	10	7	2	1	3	2	(29)
Plumbers.....	6	2	5	2	2	3	3	(23)
Steamfitters.....		8	3	2	1	2		(16)
Stokers.....	8		2	3	2	2		(17)
Fuel supply.....	7	5	2	3	2	8	4	(31)
Filtration Plant.....	3	4						(7)
Others.....	2			1				(3)
Farming.....								318
General (Incl. Stables and Piggery).....	34	87	24	33	23	35	18	(254)
Teamsters.....	7					8		(15)
Ornamental grounds.....	5	10	7		16	6	3	(47)
Poultry.....						2		(2)
Hospital.....								31
Orderlies.....	11	5	4	2	3	1	1	(27)
Dental.....	2	2						(4)
Library.....	14	29	12	7	8	4	4	78
Machine shop.....	16	32	7	4	8		2	69
Mail bag.....	57	44	11	13	5			130
Masonry.....	8	30	6	2		3		49
Messengers.....	10	11	2		2	2		27
Motor mechanics.....	15	5	2	1	5	5	7	40
Painting.....	23	14	5	4	4	1	10	61
Physical training.....						3		3
Printing.....	8	3				5		16
Prison for women.....	45							45
Quarrying.....	8	32	8	25			10	83
School.....	3	14		2				19
Shoe.....	31	72	24	7	15	30	4	183
Steward's Department.....								228
Cooks.....	4	7	2	2	9	5	3	(32)
Bakers.....	8	9	3	2	5	4	3	(34)
Cleaners.....	20	35	2	5	9	21	12	(104)
Others.....	19		14	12	10		3	(58)
Stonecutting.....	14	120	18	1			7	160
Stores.....	10	2	1	1			1	15
Tailoring.....	49	43	30	22	31	24	15	214
Tinsmithing.....	9	20	10	3	9	9	4	64
Utility.....								100
Yard and road maintenance.....	8		21		2			(31)
Incinerator.....					1	1		(2)
Others.....	10		36	8		13		(67)
Total employed.....	669	972	389	293	351	320	219	3,213
Total on register not employed March 31, 1946.....	50	30	13	19	14	19	4	149
Totals.....	719	1,002	402	312	365	339	223	3,362

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE IX—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE

	1945-46		1944-45	
	Revenue Receipts		Revenue Receipts	
	Total	From Sales of Farm Produce	Total	From Sales of Farm Produce
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Dorchester.....	45,562 95	22,382 96	45,893 61	22,843 63
St-Vincent.....	110,490 00	40,119 15	129,012 70	40,019 15
Kingston.....	78,476 29	32,662 61	112,406 09	30,516 42
Collin's Bay.....	34,682 21	18,289 57	36,459 47	18,030 83
Manitoba.....	41,878 46	26,924 19	43,637 06	28,309 98
Saskatchewan.....	31,448 86	26,622 91	39,881 62	33,326 60
British Columbia.....	23,451 77	11,576 72	23,654 35	12,032 33
	365,990 54	178,578 11	430,944 90	185,078 94

TABLE X—COMPARATIVE TABLE OF DISBURSEMENTS

	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	550,045 28	546,704 66	580,064 87
St. Vincent de Paul.....	725,765 70	762,034 72	811,088 43
Dorchester.....	368,984 31	358,856 09	423,047 42
Manitoba.....	276,571 40	299,136 23	331,643 17
British Columbia.....	247,354 76	291,800 01	340,137 26
Saskatchewan.....	304,203 09	323,685 22	394,283 37
Collin's Bay.....	272,626 27	292,181 91	312,170 08
Total.....	2,745,550 81	2,874,398 84	3,192,434 60

TABLE XI—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES (INCLUDING VALUE OF GOODS USED AND CASH DISBURSEMENTS)

	1943-44	1944-45	1945-46
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	537,090 20	532,531 23	590,534 62
St. Vincent de Paul.....	725,674 19	763,546 34	805,832 96
Dorchester.....	357,562 26	358,405 92	416,433 69
Manitoba.....	274,430 31	294,309 34	325,375 85
British Columbia.....	253,206 57	294,420 61	332,145 39
Saskatchewan.....	290,787 67	337,606 12	380,404 83
Collin's Bay.....	264,749 30	290,375 51	314,314 37
Total.....	2,703,500 50	2,871,195 07	3,165,041 71

TABLE XII.—EXPENDITURES AT PENITENTIARIES BY MAIN HEADS, YEAR ENDED MARCH 31st, 1946

	Total Penitentiaries		Kingston		St. Vincent de Paul		Dorchester		Manitoba		British Columbia		Saskatchewan		Collin's Bay	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Average daily population.....	3174.5		699.9		902.5		391.		270.7		356.2		333.2		221.	
Salaries, Cost of living Bonus, and other pay-list items.....	1,732,071	30	310,696	05	428,934	01	221,771	84	179,170	16	191,399	35	210,120	29	189,979	60
Retiring Allowances.....	15,893	75	2,040	00	360	00	6,483	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,010	00	.....	.....
Uniforms.....	38,612	70	6,526	41	10,344	66	6,096	62	2,870	66	3,466	18	3,942	73	5,365	44
Messing.....	42,187	09	10,365	92	8,218	42	4,753	80	4,081	43	4,805	76	5,373	20	4,588	56
Printing and Stationery.....	5,847	80	1,031	83	1,582	14	1,218	80	1,030	30	568	64	7	22	408	87
Other Administrative Expenses.....	22,345	22	4,594	91	3,631	99	3,130	64	4,216	78	1,523	78	3,343	01	1,904	11
Total Administration.....	1,856,957	86	335,255	12	453,071	22	243,455	45	191,369	33	201,763	71	229,796	45	202,246	58
Maintenance of Convicts.....	560,680	61	127,788	17	158,355	06	66,968	29	49,901	90	60,380	36	60,048	67	37,238	16
Discharge Expenses.....	34,542	67	6,877	54	8,422	80	5,668	69	2,435	85	3,349	74	3,663	11	3,904	94
Operating Expenses.....	446,562	81	70,933	61	125,032	26	59,694	39	50,232	88	41,519	73	57,787	20	41,362	74
Maintenance of Fixed Assets.....	80,336	30	15,742	16	20,848	33	14,788	07	5,912	31	7,942	60	7,942	26	7,160	57
Total Excluding Capital.....	1,122,122	39	221,341	48	312,658	45	147,119	44	108,502	94	113,392	43	129,441	24	89,666	41
Capital: Construction.....	29,018	71	5,357	57	4,644	79	5,570	88	10,008	19	52	51	119	96	3,264	81
Machinery & Equipment.....	161,898	20	30,966	17	37,230	61	22,161	45	13,282	13	17,353	98	21,670	26	19,233	60
Livestock.....	38,018	47	17,404	94	1,960	91	1,400	00	3,439	13	208	70	3,223	15	10,371	64
Total Capital.....	228,935	38	53,728	68	43,836	31	29,132	33	26,729	45	17,615	19	25,023	37	32,870	05
Net Credit Adjustment.....	42,973	92	19,790	66	3,733	02	3,273	53	1,225	87	625	94	3,856	23	10,468	67
Net Capital.....	185,961	46	33,938	02	40,103	29	25,858	80	25,503	58	16,989	25	21,167	14	22,401	38
Net Total Expenditure.....	3,165,041	71	590,594	62	805,832	96	416,433	69	325,375	85	332,145	39	380,404	83	314,314	37
Average Cost per Convict.....	997	02	843	74	892	88	1,065	04	1,201	98	932	46	1,141	67	1,422	23
Average Cost per Convict per Diem.....	2.73		2.31		2.45		2.92		3.29		2.55		3.13		3.89	

TABLE XIII—EXPENDITURES ON MEDICAL AND ALLIED SERVICES 1945-46

	Medical and Surgical Fees, X-Rays, etc.	Eye Specialist Fees	Optical Supplies	Dental Fees Laboratory Work	Remuneration to part-time Dentists
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	3,759 12	750 00	756 35	.....	Sal. 2,250 00 Bonus 78 12
St. Vincent.....	2,847 30	678 00	245 79	404 46	Sal. 2,250 00 Bonus 78 12
Dorchester.....	115 40	.....	165 00	1,941 00	.....
Manitoba.....	499 08	160 00	.....	1,556 50	.....
British Columbia.....	1,673 43	210 00	92 67	1,657 00	.....
Saskatchewan.....	1,237 02	293 00	298 15	1,570 50	.....
Collin's Bay.....	528 70	113 00	80 05	58 30	.....
Total.....	10,660 10	2,204 00	1,638 01	7,187 76	Sal. 4,500 00 Bonus 156 24

TABLE XIV—CELL ACCOMMODATION

	Kingston		St Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
	Males	Females							
Cubicle Cells.....	724	100	1,100	466	439	556	639	254	4,278
Hospital Cells.....	36	10	23	31	8	6	26	20	160
Dissociation.....	45	5	63	19	32	18	13	12	207
Dormitory beds.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	48
Under construction.....	.....	.....	.....	232	.....	15	.....	.....	247

TABLE XV—ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1945-1946

Penitentiary	No. of convicts interviewed	No. of convicts discharged	No. of visits of Welfare Organizations	Names of Welfare Organizations visiting	No. of convicts interviewed by each Welfare Organization
Dorchester	35	225	10	Salvation Army.	Salvation Army.....35
St. Vincent de Paul	21	376	3	Prisoners' Aid and Welfare.	Prisoners' Aid and Welfare.... 21
Kingston	113	414 males 23 females	24	Salvation Army, Prisoners' Aid and Welfare Association, Montreal.	Salvation Army.....105 Prisoners' Aid and Welfare.... (Mr. Kidman)..... 8 Prisoners' Aid and Welfare.... (Mrs. Birchenough) 1 visit to female convicts
Collin's Bay	22	166	5	Salvation Army, Prisoners' Aid and Welfare.	Salvation Army..... 19 Prisoners' Aid and Welfare.... 3 (See X)
Manitoba	47	97	5	Salvation Army, Prisoners' Aid Association.	Salvation Army..... 22 Prisoners' Aid..... 25
Saskatchewan	38	96	18	Salvation Army.	Salvation Army..... 38
British Columbia	562 (See XX)	164	84 Salvation Army..... 65 John Howard Society..... 11 Rev. Carlyle..... 8	Salvation Army; John Howard Society and Rev. Carlyle of St. Vincent's Home & Shelter.	Salvation Army.....416 John Howard Society..... 80 Rev. Carlyle..... 66

X 19 interviews conducted by Salvation Army were with 14 different convicts—5 convicts had interviews on two occasions.

XX While Welfare Organizations conducted 562 interviews, many convicts were interviewed several times.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

Mr. R. M. ALLAN, *Warden*

At the close of prison, March 31st, 1945, records indicate as follows:

Total convict count: Male, 652; female, 52; total, 704. Of the total convict count as of midnight March 31st, 1945, eight males and one female convict were confined in asylums under section 56 of the Penitentiary Act; one male and two females were confined in similar institutions under section 53, of the said Act.

At the close of the fiscal year ended March 31st, 1946, the movement of convicts for the year was as follows:

Received during the year 1945-1946:

	Male	Female	Total
From Common Gaol.....	423	8	431
From other Penitentiaries.....	8	12	20
Parole delinquent B.C. Penitentiary.....	1	..	1
	432	20	452

Released during the year 1945-1946:

By expiration.....	210	17	227
Ticket-of-Leave.....	10	4	14
Death.....	3	..	3
Pardon.....	1	2	3
Deportation.....	5	..	5
Transfer to other Penitentiaries.....	181	..	181
Court Order.....	1	..	1
Remitted by Military Authorities.....	3	..	3
	414	23	437

Remaining at midnight March 31st, 1946:

670	49	719
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Of the total convict count as of midnight March 31st, 1946 eight males and one female convict were confined in asylums under section 56 of the Penitentiary Act; and one male and two females were confined in similar institutions under section 53 of the said Act.

In submitting my annual report for the year ended March 31st, 1946, I may say with the cessation of hostilities many phases of prison administration will be affected to a marked degree. During the war years with the close supervision, and control exercised in connection with the entire civilian population, criminals had to keep, more or less, under cover, however, with many of the restrictions removed they again became active. This, I believe, to a great extent is responsible for the recent crime wave. The opportunities the institutions have had for many years in participating in industrial activity will diminish, and I am anticipating that the difficulties we were faced with prior to the commencement of the second world war will again be experienced, and the providing of suitable and interesting employment for the prison population will again become a problem. However, every effort should be made to maintain a steady flow of orders for the manufacturing of goods which our facilities will permit.

Another change which is also noticeable is that the emphasis towards escape will be more prevalent in the minds of our convict population, and close supervision will be required to cope with this situation.

During the past year two convicts escaped from work gangs outside the walls, however, we were fortunate in recapturing both convicts within a few hours.

Classification and Segregation.—The situation relative to classification of convicts is, more or less, governed by the facilities we have available, and remains similar to that which has been covered in previous reports.

Our Assignment Board continues to function in a satisfactory manner, and they endeavour to place each and every convict at the type of work best suited to his qualifications. The desires of convicts for certain types of employment are given every consideration, and where they appear sincere in their requests they are extended the full facilities available so that their opportunity for rehabilitation may be enhanced.

While segregation at present is practically confined to our North West cell block, additional provision is made to employ young convicts in departments where only a few older convicts are retained as key men.

Rehabilitation of Convicts on Release.—It is anticipated that in the near future greater facilities will be available for the placing of convicts in suitable and gainful employment upon being released from the penitentiary. With the diminishing opportunities due to slackening of industrial activity and with the return of our Active Service personnel, handicaps to be met with, in our endeavours in this phase of administration, are obvious. Rehabilitation of persons leaving penal institutions is most important, and if encouraged will undoubtedly prove instrumental in reducing recidivism. Disappointments will, no doubt, be met with but even if a small percentage of ex-convicts are rehabilitated through our efforts it can be considered the endeavour has been worthwhile.

Hospitalization and Administration.—Our prison hospital has been administered in an efficient and capable manner under the direct supervision of Dr. T. N. Tweddell, who has returned to his post from meritorious service overseas. His interest and the energy displayed in the various phases of hospital administration is most commendable, and has made available to our convict population medical services equal to any which may be had elsewhere. In addition to his regular duties he carries out periodical inspections of the meals served, and also sanitary installations throughout the institution.

Dental Clinic.—This department is under the direct supervision of Dr. R. P. Millan, part time dental surgeon, and the report submitted by this official conveys that his department is functioning economically, and providing ample dental treatment for our convict population. The cost of operating this department is considered exceptionally low.

Psychiatric Ward.—We have been most fortunate in obtaining the services of Dr. C. M. Crawford, Psychiatrist who, prior to being appointed to this institution was the Superintendent of Rockwood Mental Hospital, Kingston. His services and advice on psychiatric matters has proved most valuable to the administration, and the substance of his reports has assisted authorities in dealing in an intelligent manner with many problem cases. Since Dr. Crawford assumed his duties as part-time Psychiatrist, arrangements have also been completed to have anti-luetic treatments administered by this official. Dr. Crawford was given this responsibility at his own request, after discussing the various phases of such treatments with our Penitentiary Physician Dr. T. N. Tweddell. This has worked out very satisfactorily.

School and Library.—The departments are under the supervision of Librarian and Schoolteacher H. B. Patterson who reports considerable progress has been made in raising the educational standards of all convicts who have shown sufficient interest to benefit by the facilities available. Examinations were held in June, and ten candidates sat for their High School Entrance Certificates—all were successful. Fifteen candidates who sat for Middle School examinations passed in one or more papers. In all a total of thirty-five papers were written. One candidate was successful in passing Upper School examinations for English Composition and obtained second class honours. Our total school attendance for the fiscal year was 5,376 which shows an increase of 731 over the previous year.

Interesting information is contained in the Schoolteacher's report, outlining the educational standing of convicts admitted to penitentiary during the past year which is as follows:—

Illiterate.....	2%
Less than complete Public School education.....	40%
Two or more years High School, but less than complete High School education.....	45%
High School graduation.....	9%
Some University education but no graduation.....	3%
University graduates—less than.....	1%

The foregoing information is interesting in that it emphasizes the important factor that as person's educational standing improves the urge for committing criminal offences is reduced by a marked degree. You will note that convicts holding High School graduation or better is only 13%.

Our business class this year has been most successful, and valuable assistance has been rendered through the interest taken by our Accountant, Mr. McGall, who prepared a good practicable course in bookkeeping, and also assisted in the teaching of this subject. A short course in electricity has also been made available, and Mr. Jackson, electrician, has proved very helpful to the convicts in the teaching of this subject.

With the resignation of Mr. Waldie, Assistant Schoolteacher, we were fortunate in obtaining the services of temporary Schoolteacher from Collin's Bay, Mr. Orser. He is a fine type of officer, and came to us highly recommended. In the short time he has been with us his services have proved most satisfactory, and valuable.

Our library continues to function in a satisfactory manner, and every effort has been directed to the supplying of our convict population with an ample supply of good reading material throughout the year.

Moral and Spiritual Welfare.—Regular chapel services have been held in both Protestant and Roman Catholic Chapels. During the past year Colonel W. E. Kidd, our Protestant Chaplain, reached the retirement age, and it was with regret that his services were necessarily terminated. He performed meritorious service, and was held in high esteem by convicts and officers alike. Our best wishes are extended to Colonel Kidd in that he may be spared for many years to enjoy life to the full. Colonel Kidd's responsibilities were taken over by Rev. A. J. Anderson, who had relieved Colonel Kidd during the war years, and while I regret the retirement of Colonel Kidd we are fortunate, and welcome to the staff the new incumbent who has the advantage of his previous years of service as a replacement. The Rev. Anderson had only shortly returned from overseas, and his experience in the theatre of war will, no doubt, be of value to him in the fulfilling of his difficult assignment.

The Salvation Army representative has visited this institution, and is, at all times, most co-operative; also the assistance rendered by this organization assists in no small degree towards the reducing of recidivism. It is a great boon to the officials to know that their requests to the Salvation Army always receive their wholehearted support and co-operation, particularly with a view to helping persons on discharge. Rabbi Kellerman is the spiritual adviser for our Hebrew population, and his conscientious efforts are much appreciated by the convicts of his faith.

Prison for Women.—This section of the prison is operated in a satisfactory manner under the supervision of Matron Gibson. With the small population available it is difficult to maintain the various domestic services, and still have a number of convicts available for manufacturing purposes. Notwithstanding the difficulties encountered the output of manufactured articles from this section of the prison has been maintained at a high level. The administration of the prison

for women presents no administrative difficulties. In addition to the normal duties performed, a large flock of poultry is cared for, and the production of eggs is well maintained.

Construction and Industry.—As anticipated, the number of Government contracts have been greatly reduced, however, the reports of our two Chief Trade Instructors outline various activities during the year, and the results obtained reflect credit on the aforementioned officials, and the instructors under their jurisdiction.

During the past year the construction of a Canning Plant was completed, and the resulting operations in the canning of our tomato crop was considered excellent. With the present difficulties experienced in the obtaining of materials and equipment, it was only possible to complete this building, and equip it in time for the canning of the tomato crop through the efforts of the various departments concerned. We appreciate also the assistance rendered by Branch which enabled us to obtain the canning equipment in time.

Farming Operations.—Farming operations were carried on throughout the year, and the efforts, and interest displayed by the various officials in charge resulted in a very satisfactory and productive year. A number of cattle were transferred to Manitoba Penitentiary, viz.—fourteen cows and heifers, one senior herd sire, and one bull calf, and we were fortunate to be in a position to render this service as our herd is rated very highly in Eastern Ontario, and the institutions receiving shipments of cattle from here are in a position to organize and build up a herd of high calibre.

Our venture in the canning of tomatoes met with considerable success as we were able to obtain and can 2,443 cases of processed vegetables—all products having been grown on our own farm. As we were interested in obtaining the opinion of experts as to the grade of tomatoes canned a representative of the Department of Agriculture visited, and examined our product, and gave us a grade of excellent. Mention was also made by the Inspector as to the absence of spoilage in the finished product which was considered unusual, and indicating the high quality of the processed tomato.

Engineering Department.—This department with its many branches has been operated under the direct supervision of Plant Engineer Pedder who is responsible for the efficient functioning of the various utilities. Satisfactory service has been maintained at all times, and all extensions and repairs have been effected as required.

Administration Generally.—Considerable difficulty is being encountered in obtaining suitable applicants. It was anticipated with the cessation of hostilities the problem of obtaining a better type of applicant would disappear, this has not materialized. The duties of a penitentiary officer are exacting in their nature, and while interesting, cannot be classed at any time as pleasant. They are, at times, dangerous, and officials are under a constant strain due to the responsibilities which call for eternal vigilance in the maintaining of control and order.

In conclusion may I express on behalf of myself, and staff our sincere appreciation of the co-operation and assistance extended by the Acting Superintendent and his staff; also the understanding and sympathetic consideration by Mr. Anderson of the Justice Department is respectfully acknowledged.

I also take pleasure in thanking the Warden and officials of Collin's Bay Penitentiary for their continued interest and assistance in all matters pertaining to co-operation which is necessary between both institutions. The Warden is also appreciative of the support of all members of the staff of the Kingston Penitentiary during the past year.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY

LIEUT.-COL. G. LEBEL, *Warden*

The movement of convicts shows that at the close of prison on March 31st, 1946 the population was 1,002, including sixteen in asylums, being an increase of 133 compared with the previous year.

Five hundred and nine convicts were received during the fiscal year 1945-1946, i.e., 507 from jails and 2 from other penitentiaries.

Three hundred and seventy-six convicts were discharged from this institution during the last fiscal year.

I am pleased to report that the health of the convicts generally speaking has been satisfactory throughout the year although a slight epidemic of grippé occurred during the month of January, 1946.

The per capita cost is \$1.92.

The purchase of glasses and repairs of same have cost \$0.287 per capita.

Sixty-three cases of syphilis have been treated at the dispensary and 47 are actually under treatment.

The convicts' rations generally speaking have been maintained satisfactorily in spite of the restrictions placed on several items.

The number of days of sick leave taken by officers during the year has decreased somewhat, that is, from 3,366 taken last year to 2,705 (2,817 —112 days accident leave = 2,705) a decrease of 661.

The addition of one assistant hospital officer on the hospital staff has been greatly appreciated and has contributed to improve the conditions in that department.

This department is also provided with a dental mechanic, that is, an officer of the hospital who has qualified as such. This is an improvement which contributes in effecting an economy of time and money. It is noted that dental work has been performed in the penitentiary hospital at a cost of \$547.37, whereas the same work would have cost \$2,977.15 had it been made outside, thus a saving of \$2,429.78.

23,291 convicts have been treated at the dispensary, while 358 have been hospitalized.

The cost per capita for medical treatment is \$1.922.

Great attention is always given to venereal diseases, there were 47 patients under treatment on March 31st, 1946; 20 new patients admitted during the year; while four have been declared cured.

A total of nine officers have undergone major operations, while there were thirteen performed on convicts.

I regret to report the death of fireman A. Archambault on September 5th, 1945; also the death of three convicts one of whom died at Bordeaux Hospital.

Roman Catholic Chapel.—Reverend Father Preville has looked after the spiritual welfare of the R.C. convicts during the fiscal year 1945-1946.

He has granted 2,839 private interviews during the year during which he has given spiritual advices, has distributed religious books, magazines or other religious articles.

Valuable assistance has been extended to discharged convicts by La Jeunesse Ouvrière Catholique in co-operation with Father Preville.

The Annual Mission was conducted successfully this year by Reverend Charles Beaudin, Chaplain of Mount St. Louis, Montreal, from February 3rd to 9th inclusive. It is estimated that about 500 convicts received Holy Communion at the close of the mission.

In addition to personal interviews granted to convicts by Father Preville, about 600 visits have been made to families of convicts and these personal contacts have proven to be beneficial to both the convicts and their families. Several visits have also been made by the Chaplain to the offices of the Needy Mothers Association, St. Vincent de Paul Society, and a few other welfare organizations on behalf of the convicts and their families.

Reverend Father Preville is highly devoted to his duties and his services appear to be deeply appreciated by the convicts and their families as well.

Protestant Chapel.—The spiritual direction of the Protestant Chapel has been under Reverend G. R. Forneret who has reverted from part-time to full-time chaplain on March 1st, 1946.

During the year the religious services have been held regularly on Sundays and religious holy-days. Holy Communion was celebrated on high festivals such as Christmas, Easter and other appropriate occasions.

The annual mission was conducted this year by Reverend W. J. Ellis, Rural Dean of St. Andrews and Rector of Rawdon.

The mural paintings in the chapel suggesting "The Church Universal" executed by a convict, have been dedicated by the Lord Bishop of Montreal on Sunday March 31st. They add greatly to the decoration of the Chapel and have been favourably commented upon by his Lordship, on the occasion of his visit.

The families of the convicts are visited by the Chaplain whenever it is felt necessary in the interest of the convicts.

The co-operation extended to this institution by the Salvation Army in conducting services as well as extending assistance to discharged convicts is appreciated.

The population of the Protestant Chapel at March 31st, 1946 was 142.

Synagogue.—As in former years Rabbi Bender has had the spiritual direction of the Jewish convicts in this institution.

He has held religious services every second Thursday afternoon. After the service he granted individual interviews to whoever wishes to see him.

Provision was made for the observance of the major Jewish holy-days such as Atonement Fast Day, New Year's, and Passover.

School.—On March 31st, 1946, there were 164 convicts attending school; 93 adults and 71 young convicts. There were eight classes operating, six French and two English.

The policy of employing monitors as school teachers has been maintained as in former years and their assistance has proved to be valuable to the school-teacher. Convicts chosen for this kind of work are selected amongst those possessing the qualifications to perform their work satisfactorily.

Necessary assistance has been provided to convicts who wish to pursue personal studies in their cells by personal visits of the schoolteacher or his assistant and also by supplying the convicts with necessary educational books out of the penitentiary library.

Library.—Every effort is being made by the librarian to provide as much reading matter to convicts as possible although the actual conditions have not improved since the cessation of hostilities.

The number of books issued is 49,590 subdivided as follows: 18,317 English and 31,273 French. The greater majority of convicts read nothing but fiction books, as out of 49,590 which is the total number of books issued, 40,015 are classified as fiction books. As in former years, magazines supply most of the reading matter as a grand total of 94,537 French and English magazines were issued during the year.

Personal subscriptions of the convicts provided a large quantity of reading matter.

As usual the librarian carries out minor repairs in his department and endeavours to keep both books and magazines in good order.

The privilege of radio has curtailed the demand for reading matter to a certain extent.

Steward's Department.—The management of the kitchen under steward Beaupré has functioned quite normally throughout the year and without receiving hardly any complaints regarding food during the past year.

He has done his best to maintain the kitchen clean at all times.

The tableware in the officers' mess has been replaced by plastic dishes which appear to be superior to the crockery used heretofore.

A meat slicer was installed in the butchers' department and it is considered highly serviceable not only for meat but also for the preparation of vegetables, cheese, etc.

The use of a compound powder 10% D.D.T. has proven to be very effective in getting rid of cockroaches and other pests.

No major accident has occurred in that department during the year.

The expenditure authorized for the rations has not been exceeded during the year and a decent convict ration maintained both in quality and quantity.

It is noted that \$96,927.11 were spent during the year for convicts' meals, and \$8,218.42 expended for officers' mess.

The daily average of officers taking their meals at the penitentiary is .7410.

The average daily number of rations served to convicts is 2,641.

Chief Industrial Officer's Department.—C. I. O. Valiquette has left the service in August, 1945 and has been replaced by Engineering Clerk Brunelle. The latter works in co-operation with C. I. O. Dorais in order to maintain the buildings in good condition, with the minimum expenditure.

A cattle shelter has been completed in time last fall to allow the farm instructor to keep about thirty heads of cattle (steers and heifers) successfully throughout the winter. This building is also provided with yards surrounded with board enclosures on one side and wire mesh on the other.

Amongst the other repairs carried out during the year I might state the following:

Old piggery building, South Wing, which is now used for the storage of lumber.

Interior decoration of the keepers' hall, Cell Blocks B-10 and B-11, kitchen. This work is not yet completed in the last two buildings.

Old boiler room C-2 has been converted into a storeroom for steamfitters and electricians.

The amount expended on maintenance of buildings for the year 1945-1946 is \$3,826.13; on maintenance of tenements \$432.33.

19,375 cu. ft. of rough stone has been excavated from the quarry;

10,237 sq. ft. of cut stone produced 1,802 tons crushed stone;

3,100 cement blocks, assorted sizes, manufactured in the masons department.

Farm Department.—Farm Instructor E. Decarie assisted by Assistant Farm Instructor M. Bélanger have managed the Farm Department satisfactorily during the past year although the weather conditions were not very favourable.

Piggery.—The total piggery population at March 31, 1946 was 537.

During the past year 92,043 lbs. of fresh pork have been sold to the Steward Department representing a value of \$12,315.26.

Horses.—Five horses were condemned during the year but only the two patrol horses have been replaced in view of our policy to gradually replace horse power by mechanized power. Actual number of horses on hand is eighteen.

Cattle.—The total number of heads at March 31st, 1946 was 92, an increase of 24 when compared with the previous year.

24,466 gallons of milk representing a value of \$5,382.52 have been supplied to the kitchen during the year.

1,291 lbs. of beef (farm) were also sold to the kitchen for an amount of \$154.92.

Poultry.—13,860 dozen of eggs were sold to the steward department for \$4,258.10 which is the entire production for the year.

Value of hens sold as broilers or fowls amount to \$1,364.17.

Yield.—The yield of hay for the past year was estimated at 400 tons, oats 1,747 bushels, barley 735 bushels, buckwheat and mixture 450 bushels.

There was a sharp decrease in the output of potatoes due to the adverse weather conditions, the total yield was 2,455 bags of 75 lbs.

The production of other garden vegetables was fairly satisfactory.

Chief Trade Instructor.—C.T.I. Lesage has managed the various shops of this institution in a very satisfactory way.

The total production for the year is \$103,534.74 which is a decrease of \$13,579.02 when compared with the previous year.

Customers work amount to \$70,706.52, institution \$32,732.27, penitentiary service \$95.95.

The decrease in customers' work is noted mostly in the carpenter shop where it is \$5,466.51 less than in the previous year; and the tailor shop where there is a decrease of \$6,413.43. There is also a slight decrease in the blacksmith shop, shop "M", Camouflage nets.

Work performed for the institution has remained at about the same level which would indicate that the requirements were somewhat similar and that we have followed the same footsteps in keeping the machinery and other equipment in good working condition.

Mr. Lesage always displays the same devotion in the performance of his duties which coupled with his experience and knowledge of trades contributes in administering the shops in a very satisfactory manner.

Engineer's Department.—Under the supervision of Engineer Bélanger, the departments under his charge have functioned normally during the past fiscal year:

Boiler house,
Filtration plant,
Electrical department,
Plumbers and Steamfitters department,
Motor car department.

He has endeavoured to maintain these various services in a satisfactory manner having constantly in mind the necessity of keeping the expenditure within a low level.

Inspection of the lighting system as well as the telephone lines, magnetos, hydrants, are made and whenever they require any repair it is immediately carried out.

Amongst the major projects under branch authority, I might mention the following:

Laval Boiler Weight Lorry completed,
Repairs to Packard transformer 15 KVA completed,
Pasteurizing Equipment Milk House completed,
Water lines in Duct K-2 now completed,
Installation of H.R.T. Boiler at Laval 99% completed.

Total amount of water pumped from April 1st, 1945 to March 31st, 1946 is 238,664,000 Imperial gallons.

Total quantity of electricity consumed is 1,077,500 K.W.H.

Quantity of steam at 212 degrees is 136,319,722 lbs.

With regards to the consumption of gasoline 7,600 gallons have been used for passenger cars and trucks, and 5,400 gallons consumed to operate mixers, tractors, etc.

Before concluding this report I wish to extend to the Acting Superintendent and other branch officials my most sincere thanks for their constant support in the discharge of my duties. Their advice, instructions, and guidance have been greatly appreciated during the year.

I also take advantage of this opportunity to state the loyal support extended to the undersigned by the staff of this institution.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY

COLONEL G. T. GOAD, *Warden*

Convict population as of March 31st, 1946 is four hundred and two (402) including seven (7) "on command", an increase of fifteen (15) over the previous year.

Convicts received during the year totalled two hundred and forty (240), and two hundred and twenty-five (225) (including two deaths), were discharged from the penitentiary as follows:

By expiry of sentence.....	127
By Ticket-of-Leave.....	63
By remission of sentence.....	23
By deportation.....	5
By death.....	2
By unconditional liberation.....	3
By transfer to Kingston Penitentiary (female).....	1
By conditional liberation.....	1
	<hr/>
	225

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S DEPARTMENT

(1) All War contracts have now been completed. Two small contracts for the Department of Transport, and repairing of mail bags for the Postal Department comprises the work in hand, other than penitentiary work. The decrease in outside work for other Government departments, due principally to the completion of war contracts, allowed for an increase in maintenance work. South Wing, Dissociation Wing, Hospital, Kitchen and Stables are in the process of being renovated, and repair work was done to horse barns, boundary walls, etc.

(2) Cell Block B7 was the only major building project under way. A small amount of work was done on this building. The West Wing of this building was painted throughout and cell cupboards and beds were installed. This Wing should be ready for occupancy when the extension to the landings in the Dome is completed and steam tables installed.

(3) Front entrance, Administration Building, remodelling was completed and provided a much needed improvement.

(4) Work in all the shops proceeded in a normal manner, and the addition of some new machines added to the efficiency of each department.

(5) The building programme contemplated for the future is a heavy one, and which will not likely get under way until some time during fiscal year 1947-1948, and the necessity of additional building trade instructors will have to be given serious consideration before starting on this programme.

(6) ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND REPAIRED FOR OTHER GOVERNMENTAL DEPARTMENTS

ARMED SERVICES

<i>Manufactured</i>	<i>Repaired</i>
2,000 white cotton sheets	191 pcs. furniture
312 white coats	80 iron beds
422 white aprons	475 prs. army shoes
238 white caps	
144 prs. white pants	
1,000 prs. felt gauntlets	

DEPARTMENT OF MINES & RESOURCES (NATIONAL PARKS BRANCH)

82 wooden sign boards

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

5,334 mail bags 47,979 mail bags

WAR ASSETS CORPORATION

The Following Clothing Dyed

7,150 prs. pants 9,570 jackets 6,155 great coats

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY

2,670 prs. army pants dyed, and six (6) volley ball covers made.

(7) *Plant Engineer's Department.*—(1) Plumbing in Cell Block B-7 progressed from 77% to 83%; steam heating from 93% to 95%; electric wiring from 85% to 86%; electric fixtures from 58% to 62%.

(2) In the new Dyeing Department, two extractors, cabinet dryer, blower and heater, dyeing and rinsing tanks, were installed with all necessary drains, steam and water lines, also wiring to motors.

(3) A hot water storage heater was installed in the hospital and a drinking fountain in lavatory of West Wing, Building B5.

(4) A new sewer line was installed between tenement H-42 and the main sewer to river.

(5) A new vacuum pump was installed in Power Plant.

(6) Telephone cable was installed in Duct K-3, and a recording ammeter installed on Power Plant Switchboard.

(7) Ash disposal equipment was installed in the Power Plant, consisting of a narrow gauge track and rocker dump car.

(8) Radiators were installed in the side vestibules of Tenements H2, H3, H4, H5 and H6.

(9) The electric lighting system installation in Machine Shop progressed from 28% to completion, and the installation of entrance switches and fuse blocks in tenements H13 to H43 progressed from 5% to 18%.

(10) The new overhead power line to quarry pumping station progressed to 20% and new steam line between Power Plant and Piggery to 4%.

(11) Cross arms, wires, insulators, etc. of the street lighting system were transferred from the old poles to new poles of the overhead power line installed by the N.B. Hydro Power Commission.

(12) Extensive repairs were made on steam mains of the South Wing heating system, and on electric cable to the quarry pumping station. Extensive repairs were also made on the electric centrifugal pump supplying water from the Millbrook well.

(13) The usual maintenance work on power plant equipment, such as, steam boilers, stokers, steam pumps, turbine, boiler meters, etc. was carried on, as well as on plumbing, heating, water, sewerage, electric lighting, electric power and communication systems throughout the institution and tenements.

(14) Fire protection—all fire extinguishers were washed out, cleaned and re-charged. All other fire equipment was inspected, cleaned and kept in good order.

(15) Fire drill—held each month and attended by all available officers, consisting of lectures, demonstrations, etc.

(8) *Kitchen.*—(1) Menu—as high a standard as possible was maintained throughout the year, and meals were varied as much as rationing and other factors would permit.

(2) Provisions—difficulty was experienced in obtaining non-rationed deserts, such as peanut butter, sugar butter, etc. due to the acute food situation prevailing.

(3) Equipment—a cabinet frigidaire was installed in kitchen for milk and butter, the old ice-box having been condemned. All other equipment has been kept in good repair. The largest outlay being the Hubbard oven which was rebuilt.

(4) Bakery—during the year a total of 205,390 lbs. of bread was made. Out of this total 19,794 lbs. were sold to the officers, at a profit of \$197.94. Empty containers sold, amounting to \$7.50.

(5) General—every effort has been made to conserve food, and still keep the meals both attractive and nourishing as possible. The total cost of meals for the year was \$1,750.65 below the standard allowance. The kitchen is now undergoing renovations.

(9) *Library.*—(1) During the year the following number of books were circulated:

Fiction Books, English and French.....	34,731
Magazines, English and French.....	89,044
Education and Vocational Books.....	3,999
Special Issue—Christmas and New Year.....	770

(2) All convicts were supplied with the reading matter they desired, in accordance with rules and regulations.

(10) *School.*—(1) The average monthly attendance for adult convicts was 35; for young convicts 20.

(2) There are two groups of adults attending school; one group attends school on Monday and Friday forenoons, the other group Wednesday afternoons. Young convicts attend school Tuesday and Thursday forenoons.

(3) Enrolment for the year:—adults 91; youths 48.

(11) *R.C. Chapel.*—(1) The usual service was held on Sundays, Christmas, New Year's, and certain Feast days of the year.

(2) The annual mission was conducted by Rev. F. Thos. Kearney, an experienced Missionary. He made a deep impression with all the convicts.

(3) The behaviour in Church was much better this year than previously; more respect shown.

(4) Special service was held during the lenten season, consisting of noon service in the Chapel every Friday, although optional was followed by a large number of convicts.

(12) *Protestant Chapel.*—(1) The excellent standard of general discipline in Chapel Services and Bible Classes has been maintained throughout the year.

(2) The annual mission was conducted by Rev. A. E. Herman, M.A. B.D. He has had wide experience in evangelistic work, and the message he had to give made a deep and moving appeal.

(3) Supply of church papers and devotional booklets are received regularly from the various church organizations. The New Brunswick Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society has continued to supply this institution with copies of the Bible and of the New Testament for use in the cells and to give released men who desire same.

(4) Visiting clergy assisting in the Chapel Service during the year were Reverends:

J. M. Merchison, Secretary, Bible Society, St. John, N.B.

C. B. Blanchard, Yarmouth, N.S.

B. R. Tupper, Halifax, N.S.

J. Elton Davidge, Debec, N.B.

D. B. Tupper, Hopewell, N.S.

J. E. Bell, Dartmouth, N.S.

J. N. Currie, Dorchester, N.B.

(5) Salvation Army held Sunday afternoon services during the year.

(13) *Farm Department.*—(1) The weather during the month of April was not very favorable for commencement of farm work, but some land was prepared and a small field of oats on the upland was seeded.

(2) The month of May was very wet, and reported as the wettest May on record. Upland being somewhat gravelly, some seeding was done. The marsh land, which is generally seeded first, kept so wet that no seeding could be done until May 30th.

(3) June was also a wet month, but on the few available dry days it was possible to get the marsh seeded.

(4) Fine weather prevailed during the months of July and August. During the latter month the haying was completed and some grain harvested, by working overtime.

(5) The early potatoes did not get sprayed in time, owing to condition of the ground, and blight hit the crop early, resulting in a very small crop. Late potato crop was also a failure, consequently the total crop was very small.

(6) Good crops of some vegetables were produced, but tomatoes and beets were almost a total failure.

(7) There was considerable rain during September, but the grain was all harvested, with barley a very light crop, but oats looked good.

(8) A good start was made on Fall plowing, and also some ditching done on the marsh.

(9) The cattle did very well on the pastures during the year, and beef cattle were brought in from the marsh and butchered for Steward's Department.

(10) The yield from the hay crop amounted to 525 tons, valued at \$6,300.00.

(11) Oat yield was 3,670 bushels; barley 250 bushels.

(12) The yield from the potato crop amounted to 2,035 bushels.

(13) Total amount of produce delivered to Kitchen amounted to \$10,252.04. Surplus produce sold for outside revenue, including pork, hides, butter-fat, etc. amounted to \$2,283.76; sold to penitentiary officers \$191.73.

(14) The following was transferred to other Government Departments, without repayment:

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES, INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

46 tons of pressed hay

ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE

900 lbs. lettuce

(14) *Hospital*.—(1) Physical condition of the convicts during the year has been very good.

(2) There were two deaths during the year; an aged convict who died from natural causes; the other from acute pulmonary tuberculosis.

(3) More than five hundred (500) physical examinations were made during the year.

(4) There was no major surgery, but nine minor surgical cases were treated in the hospital.

(5) Mentally Ill—there were fifteen admissions to the hospital for mental observation. Eleven were discharged improved, but four were sent to Provincial Hospital for treatment.

(6) Tuberculosis—the Institution has been remarkably free from tuberculosis, and there were no cases (active) to develop during the year.

(7) There was one death from tuberculosis, who was active on admission, and who died seven months after admission.

(8) Separate cells are set apart for suspicious or active cases of tuberculosis, and every precaution taken to prevent spread or contamination to personnel and clothing.

(9) Venereal—routine Wasserman and Kahn tests are made on all convicts when admitted and repeated at intervals.

(10) Treatment is carried out as laid down in text and literature furnished by Provincial and Federal Departments of Health.

(11) Most cases so treated are cured, and the rest show definite improvement, are rendered non-infectious. Specific cases are not allowed occupation in kitchen or other work liable to cause spread of the disease. Clothing, equipment and dishes are sterilized separately.

(12) Dental—the visiting Dentist treated two hundred and twenty-five (225) cases during the year with satisfactory results.

(13) Sanitation—the sanitation of all work shops has been satisfactory all year. Many have been re-painted and show results by improvement in better light, but many of the shops are below standard required for good lighting.

(14) Water supply has been adequate and consistently good water.

(15) Hospital—there were seventy-two patients admitted during the year; one case of Osteo-myelitis, treated effectively with penicillin, and one case of pneumonia.

(16) Youthful convicts—classification, segregation and education of the youthful class of convicts remains a major problem. The facilities for training are limited. It is difficult to separate young convicts so that they could be taught a trade, and rehabilitation thereby becomes problematical.

(15) *Physical Training*.—(1) Officers training—during the past year officers have received training as follows:—

Manual of Arms—
Rifle and revolver small arms training,
Care of Arms,
Loading, aiming, firing,
Range duties and discipline,
Firing on small bore range rifle and revolver.

Instructions were also given in use of Gas machine gun, gas pistol, and gas grenades.

(2) *Convicts' Training*—exercise consists of free standing exercise, volley ball, pitching horseshoes. Following gangs take part in this:

Tailor
Tinsmith
Blacksmith
Kitchen
Cutting shed
Change room

Canvas working
Dome
Carpenter
Library
Dye Department
Shoe Shop

(16) *General*.—(1) Since my return to Penitentiary duties from service with the armed forces, effort has been made to:

- (a) establish better esprit de corps among the staff;
- (b) effect an eight hour working day for all custodial officers;
- (c) improve discipline of both officers and convicts, which in the latter case was definitely poor;
- (d) renovate and clean buildings, including hospital, kitchen, stables, and blacksmith and machine shop, etc., south wing, cell block, is now in progress;
- (e) expedite interior completion of New Cell Block B7;
- (f) prevent bread wastage by convicts;
- (g) re-surfacing gravel roads; re-building and raising road to railway siding which became impassable on several occasions during winter through drifting snow. All roads need considerable attention in this respect. The main road connecting the penitentiary with the provincial highway should be hard surfaced;
- (h) clean and tidy farm buildings, particularly cattle barns and piggery.

(17) *"Y" Convicts*.—(1) "Y" convicts are still housed in the "A" section of the North Wing Cell Block. This accommodation is considered unsuitable and the New Cell Block B7, now under construction, appears the logical location for this type of convict, provided entertainment (radio) privileges are made available.

(2) Employment for "Y" class convicts is varied. Approximately 50% are employed at laboring tasks outside the institution. The remainder are utilized, at their own request, in trade shops.

(3) This class of prisoner is still the "big" problem here. Behaviour when associated in Cell Block is not good, particularly in language and lack of respect to officers. Dissociation on restricted diet has limited beneficial effect. On two occasions a few strokes with the "strap" brought about a decided change for the better in each instance.

(4) It is opined that the penitentiary is hardly the place for "Y" class convicts, unless the crime committed allows no other alternative.

(18) *Rehabilitation and Reform*.—(1) Much has been promulgated regarding the failure of penitentiaries to provide the proper environment and training to bring about reformation, but little publicity is given to the lack of facilities to provide sources of rehabilitation for the convict on leaving the institution. During the year it is noted that the Salvation Army is the only "outside" agency that has endeavoured to help in this matter, and their scope in this respect is limited. Possibly there are good reasons why other agencies are not in a position to help.

(19) *Housing Accommodation (Officers)*.—Lack of accommodation is becoming acute. It is hoped that the local hotel, which is scheduled to re-open shortly,

after a long closure, will relieve the situation temporarily, as living accommodation for officers is considered essential.

(20) *Training (Officers)*.—(1) It is considered that a training school for penitentiary custodial officers is essential. There is very little opportunity for this at the penitentiaries, consequently new appointees are at a great disadvantage.

(2) It is felt that all custodial officers, especially newcomers, should have the benefit of such training, and the latter on a probationary basis, as it would then be possible to determine with certainty whether or not they have the makings of efficient penitentiary officers. Several OAS veterans have been employed recently, and while their active service training is beneficial, nevertheless a course of special training is necessary. Some of the older custodial officers would also benefit by a "re-fresher" course.

(21) *Appointments (General)*.—Qualified personnel are urgently needed for positions of Trade Instructor, i.e., Tailor, Mason and Carpenter, also Male Nurse. The first position has been advertised several times without success. Present appointee is past the retiring age.

In conclusion, wish to express appreciation to the Acting Superintendent and his staff for their co-operation. Also to the penitentiary staff for their support.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY

Mr. A. H. CAMPBELL, *Warden*

The total population at the close of prison on March 31st, 1946 was 312. Of this number, two insane convicts are maintained in asylums under Penitentiary Act, Section 53, and three insane convicts under section 56. This is an increase of 41 from previous year. During the year we received 138 convicts and discharged 97. Our average daily population was 273.

I am very pleased to report no escapes during the year. The conduct of the convicts has been good. Discipline has been well maintained, with no serious disturbances.

Hospital.—The sanitary condition of the institution and general health of the convicts have been good during the year, with no outbreaks of infectious or contagious diseases. Three convicts required major operations, which were performed in the Winnipeg General Hospital. A number of minor operations were performed in the Penitentiary Hospital by our own Surgeon, i.e., five convicts had tonsils removed and one convict had an operation for a repair of a hernia. During the year, 101 convicts donated blood to the Red Cross; the average donation was three quarters of a pint; the percentage of volunteer donations was 33% of the population. During November, 1945, a Tuberculosis Travelling Clinic visited the institution and X-ray examinations were made of 258 convicts and 79 officers for the detection of tuberculosis infection. Only five convicts showed any suspicion of tuberculosis. These five were taken into the Winnipeg Clinic later for re-examination and only one was found to be suffering from "minimal active" tuberculosis. No officers examined showed signs of T.B. Wasserman and Kahn tests are made of all convicts on reception and positive cases receive the necessary treatment.

Moral and Spiritual Welfare of Convicts.—I am pleased to say that both Chaplains attend to their duties with commendable zeal. Sunday morning Services at both the Protestant Chapel and Roman Catholic Chapel have been maintained without break and the Chaplains report that the order and attention on the part of the convicts on the whole has been satisfactory. In addition to the regular Sunday morning Service in the Protestant Chapel, a voluntary Bible Study Class has been carried out from 9:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. on Sunday morn-

ings before the regular Service, and under the direction of Brigadier Barclay of the Salvation Army, a Chapel Service was conducted each month by this organization during the year, frequently assisted by a soloist or by an instrumental quartette, and in the Roman Catholic Chapel, Holy Mass is celebrated every Sunday morning and appropriate hymns are sung by the convict choir under the able direction of Mr. Allan Caron, and on the first Sunday of each month and on special feast days such as Christmas and Easter, High Mass is sung. Both the Protestant Chaplain and R.C. Chaplain are members of the Radio Board and select all radio programs for the convicts.

School.—School classes were held continuously throughout the terms. Total enrollment on March 31st, 1946 was 42. Classes are held for Grades 1 to 8 inclusive. More advanced pupils are assisted in languages and mathematics. Correspondence courses were arranged for as follows:—

Bookkeeping.....	3 convict students
Steam Engineering.....	2 convict students
Mechanical Drawing.....	1 convict student
Commercial Art.....	1 convict student
Newspaper Work.....	1 convict student

For these students, the mailing and returning of exercises are taken care of and the progress of the students is noted and assistance is given whenever the opportunity presents itself. Classification is made of the newly admitted convicts and this is based on oral and written examinations given to them in the school room. Illiterate and low-educated convicts are given special attention.

Library.—During the year, 29,933 books and 36,008 magazines were issued from the penitentiary library. The average daily circulation of books and magazines was 290.

Chief Trade Instructor's Department.—The following projects were completed during the year:—

- Re-decoration of the interior of Tenements 7, 11, 14, 18, 20 and 21, which received a much needed renovation.
- Installation boiler feed pump.
- Construction of guard's cage in prison dome.
- Alteration to stone shed building.
- Relocation of bookbindery and school.
- Construction of locks and locking duplicate key-safe.
- Erection of electric power lines for new dairy barn and new milk house.
- Renewal of poles on power line on east road of penitentiary.
- Painting of kitchen building.

Good progress was made during the year on the following projects:

- Construction of new dairy barn. At the end of the fiscal year 1945-1946, this project was 62% completed.
- Construction milkhouse building. This project is 41% complete.
- Painting of East Wing cell building. This project is 75% complete.
- Construction of Sludge Dryer Bed. This project has been started and is 10% completed.
- Sewage disposal plant building. This project started and is 50% complete.
- Painting North Wing cells. This project started and is 20% completed.

The following articles were manufactured and repaired for the Department of National Defence:

570 Soldiers' Boxes, wooden, special repaired,

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

88,000 plant tags and labels manufactured,

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

15 garden scufflers manufactured.

Engineer's Department.—In addition to maintenance of steam, electricity, water and plumbing services, the following work has been carried out:

Temporary electric wiring, sewers and drains for the new dairy barn.
Installation of 6-inch water main to the new milk house building, 55% complete.
Electric Power lines for new dairy barn and new milk house. Completed.
The new poles and power lines on east road of the penitentiary. Completed.
Re-wiring of electric wire in houses 20 and 21. Completed.
Installation of 1¼-inch Constant Pressure Pump Governor. Completed.

Canvas Working Department.—During the year, we repaired 59,524 mail bags for the Post Office Department, which produced a revenue of \$11,527.16.

Farm.—Farm operations during the year, under the supervision of Assistant Farmer Heaps can be considered as quite satisfactory. Total farm production amounted to \$26,006.80. The yield of the grain crops was good. Wheat crop averaged 42½ bushels per acre; barley, average yield 32.1 bushels per acre; oat crop, 42 bushels per acre. Owing to heavy rainfall in the spring, we were unable to put a cultivator on the land before May 10th, the fields being too wet, and seeding did not begin until May 14th. The hay and fodder yield were satisfactory as can be expected, but our Farm Instructor reports that owing to the heavy rainfall, portions of the newly seeded hay lands were drowned out.

Garden Crops.—The garden crops were good, with the exception of potatoes. A heavy frost hit the fields two weeks before harvest, resulting in subsequent heavy loss.

Dairy Cattle.—In October, 1945, a dairy herd was introduced at this institution by receiving from Kingston Penitentiary 18 pure bred Holstein cows and calves, to form the nucleus of a herd, and our Farm Instructor reports that under the circumstances of incomplete barn facilities, lack of silage and the late season of the long trip from Kingston Penitentiary, the dairy cattle have done well and he anticipates a higher production record during the next year.

Beef Cattle.—The beef cattle came through the winter in as good condition as anticipated. The beef carcasses supplied to the Steward's Department have been, in every instance, prime meat.

Sheep.—In the summer of 1945 the sheep did very well in pasture, but during the winter months they fell off slightly due to lack of sweet clover or alfalfa hay. During the year we shipped 40 carcasses to the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

Horses.—All horses are in good shape, with the exception of four which are afflicted with the heaves. During the year, three horses were condemned and cast.

Chickens.—The chickens laid poorly all throughout the winter due to overcrowding of housing facilities, but this will be overcome when an extension to our present building is completed and our present flock is culled to eliminate the non-producers.

Hogs.—The high standard of hogs at this institution continues to be maintained. The production has been very satisfactory. Litters were good, with very small loss resulting from any source. Pork carcasses supplied to the Steward's Department have been of consistently high quality. During the year we sold to the Packing Companies 139 bacon type hogs valued at \$3,997.94. We also sold 36 young gilts to the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Live Stock Improvement Division, for distribution among the farmers in the province in order to improve the bacon type of hog.

Farm Generally.—Following recommendations made by Mr. Tinline, Superintendent of the Brandon Experimental Farm, who visited the institution in the summer of 1945, a plan was laid out for the drainage of low fields so as to facilitate

getting on the land at the earliest possible date in the spring, also to enable us to put into effect a crop rotation scheme. A low shallow ditch a half mile in length was cut through the low sectors of fields 11 and 12, which has carried off the water in good time this spring. According to plan, a similar ditch three quarters of a mile in length was run from north to south-east in field 6, and cut diagonally across the low sector of field 10. The result of this drainage has proved very beneficial. All surplus spring water was carried off low fields, leaving practically no water holes. Well planned crop rotation went into effect in 1945. This plan will be followed to the letter in the crop rotation plan. 191 acres were summerfallowed last year.

Kitchen Department.—The remodelling of our kitchen is proceeding quite satisfactorily and I am pleased to report a decided improvement in the management of this department since the appointment of our new steward, who is a steward of wide experience. The kitchen has been redecorated and is kept very clean and sanitary. The food is wholesome and well prepared, and few complaints are received from convicts.

The Salvation Army have continued their interest in the convicts, previous to and after discharge. The valued good work of this organization is very much appreciated. I also appreciate the co-operation and assistance extended by the Reverend J. W. White, the recognized representative of the Prisoners' Aid Society, and Mr. R. J. Lough of the National Employment Office, Winnipeg, to convicts on discharge, and placing them in gainful employment.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation to all members of the staff who have so ably supported me during the past year, also I wish to thank the Acting Superintendent, Chief Engineer, and the staff at the branch, for the courteous treatment and assistance given me at all times.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY

Mr. R. S. DOUGLASS, *Acting Warden*

I assumed duty as Acting Warden on April 25th, 1946, upon the retirement of Warden William Meighen after thirty-two years of Penitentiary service.

There was little change in the total convict population of this institution during the past fiscal year. A total of 167 convicts were admitted, which included two females taken on the strength and subsequently transferred to Kingston Penitentiary, also eight convicts sentenced to Penal Servitude by Military Courts Martial for offences under the Army Act.

A total of 164 convicts were discharged during the fiscal year, which includes two females transferred to Kingston, two deaths. One convict, a Doukhobor, was released by order of the Supreme Court of Canada. Four of the ex-soldiers undergoing Court Martial sentences were released by order of the Department of National Defence, H.Q. Ottawa, who remitted the balance of their sentences.

Thus the population which had been 362 at the commencement of the fiscal year attained 365 as at March 31st, 1946. This latter figure included three convicts at the Provincial Mental Hospital, Essondale, B.C., and two on temporary Ticket-of-Leave Licences, while undergoing treatment for physical maladies.

The health of the convict population was very good during the year under review.

A minor disturbance broke out during the night of January 16th-17th, 1946. Prompt action taken to punish the ringleaders resulted in the disturbance being quelled before it could cause serious damage to Government property, or endanger life. Due to this immediate action, there was only slight damage, the total of which amounted to \$76.49, which moreover, was recovered from the remuneration accounts of the convicts responsible.

Excellent co-operation was received from the two Chaplains in their administration of spiritual guidance, and capable help was also given by the Protestant and Catholic Representatives of the John Howard Society, the Reverend J. D. Hobden and Father Carlyle respectively, in their monthly visits. Great credit

and thanks are due also to Brigadier Cummins and Major Habkirk of the Salvation Army Welfare Department of Vancouver, B.C., who in their weekly visits continued to aid in the rehabilitation of the convicts.

Our log salvage operations from the Fraser River were once more continued with success, providing useful employment for convicts, and a considerable saving in fuel costs. About 640 cords of wood were salvaged during the period under review.

As in previous years a great deal of work was done in the various departments manufacturing and repairing articles for the armed forces and other Government Departments.

For the Post Office 16,927 mail bags were repaired, also 113 letter boxes and 84 parcel boxes were repaired.

For the Indian Department (Indian School at Kamloops, B.C.) 594 pairs of pants were made, also 270 shirts and 36 coveralls.

A list of articles manufactured and repaired for the Armed Forces and other Government Departments is given below.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND REPAIRED FOR ARMED SERVICES

<i>Manufactured</i>		<i>Repaired</i>	
Caps, uniform.....	3	Boots, pairs.....	9
Uniforms.....	12	Boots stripped, pairs.....	1,500
Sheets.....	2,318	Tarpaulin.....	1
Wrecking bars.....	6	Rain coats.....	4
Garbage cans.....	31	Screen.....	1
Cans, oil.....	12	Bed ends.....	745
Funnels.....	12	Bed springs.....	136
Pegs, easel.....	12	Bed ends and springs.....	274
Boxes, fibre.....	800	Beds, painted.....	71
Instrument case.....	1	Steel cabinets.....	6
Mobile selector units.....	8	Picks, axes and wedges.....	218
Sign board.....	1	Shell case.....	1
Stretchers.....	15	Boxes, soldier.....	687
Shaft adapters.....	5	Chairs, assorted.....	771
Machine screws.....	8	Screwdrivers.....	25
Boots.....	144	Chopping block.....	1
Canvas sacks.....	60	Dishwashing racks.....	5
		Forms, folding.....	29
		Sideboard.....	1
		Stands, bedside.....	15
		Stands, wash.....	29
		Stools.....	5
		Tables, folding.....	47
		Tables, kitchen.....	96

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND REPAIRED FOR GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS OTHER THAN THE ARMED FORCES

<i>Manufactured</i>		<i>Repaired</i>	
DEPT. OF VETERANS AFFAIRS		DEPT. OF VETERANS AFFAIRS	
Arches.....	2	Brief case.....	1
Boxes, waste paper.....	3	Chairs.....	10
Baskets.....	36		
Pails, mops.....	28	DEPT. OF MINES	
Hose racks.....	12	Boots.....	3
Lamp standards.....	2		
Screens.....	5	POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT	
Wringers, mop.....	40	Backboards.....	48
Cot hangers.....	1,500	Mail bags.....	16,927
Ladder, extension.....	1	Comb. locks to bags.....	100
Wardrobes.....	50	Grommet locks to bags.....	80
Brief case.....	1	Letter boxes.....	113
Looseleaf.....	1	Parcel boxes.....	84
Cushions.....	1		

DEPT. OF TRANSPORT	
Mattress covers.....	700
Oil cans.....	85
Dust pans.....	12
Dish pans.....	3
Funnels.....	24
Bread pans.....	4
Pails, galv.....	12

HARBOUR BOARD	
Boots.....	3

INDIAN DEPARTMENT	
Pants.....	594
Shirts.....	270
Coveralls.....	36

SASKATCHEWAN PENITENTIARY

Mr. J. W. EVERATT, *Warden*

At the close of prison on March 31st, 1946, 339 convicts were shown on the register, 324 of these being actually in the penitentiary, 13 in Mental Institutions, 1 in a local hospital receiving treatment and 1 out of the penitentiary under authority of Order of the Court.

During the fiscal year 107 convicts were received from the Courts of Saskatchewan and Alberta and two were received on transfer from Manitoba Penitentiary.

Ninety-six convicts were released during the year making an increase of thirteen in the population for the year.

During the year there were no deaths among the convict population. Seventy-two convicts were released on expiration of sentence, fourteen on Ticket-of-Leave, six granted an early release, two deported, one female convict transferred to Kingston Penitentiary and one release when conviction was quashed.

The penitentiary physician reports the general health of the convicts has been good. There was no outbreak of infectious or contagious diseases. Accidents were few and trivial in nature, with the exception of two cases. Amputation of fingers was necessary in one case and in the other case a skin graft was necessary. Treatment for venereal disease has been carried out and satisfactory improvement has been shown. The Physician reports the water supply good and the disposal of sewage satisfactory.

The Steward's Department has with great difficulty maintained an excellent standard of meals.

The Classification Board met regularly each month during the year in addition to special meetings of the Board when consideration was given to individual cases. After the visit of the Acting Superintendent of Penitentiaries, Mr. G. L. Sauvant, in October, 1945, new classification forms were put into use and have proven to be a great improvement.

The convicts in the Young Convict Group have continued in employment in the bookbinding and printing department. Several of these young convicts have also been used in the library in issuing and listing periodicals. Several more mature cases were, on the recommendation of the Classification Board, placed at employment with the adult population but remaining in cell accommodation with the Young Convict Group. A number of the young convicts in the group having shown a desire to gain experience in mechanical trades, the Classification Board recommended that they have an opportunity of working in the machine shop and this was arranged. Some responded and made satisfactory progress while others did not apply themselves to the trade. On the whole it is felt the experiment was worthwhile and this practice will be continued.

Regular school classes were continued throughout the year with an average daily attendance of adults 10.7 and young convicts 5.3. The Schoolteacher reports the conduct and application of the convicts during classes was good. As at March 31st, 1946, 92% of the convicts were literate, 6.14% quasi-literate and 1.86% illiterate. Thirty of the convicts received Saskatchewan Government Correspondence Courses in Grades 8, 9, 10 and 11, and in most instances made good use of such courses. One convict was successful in passing Queen's University Courses in History 3, Economy 4, History 1 and Philosophy.

Both Chaplains have, during the year, attended regularly at the prison and have been most faithful in their attention to their duties. Missions were held in the Protestant and Roman Catholic Chapels for one week during December, 1945. The services in the Protestant Chapel were conducted by Captain Russell Jackson of the Salvation Army aided by Adjutant Waller of Prince Albert. The Mission in the R.C. Chapel was conducted by the Reverend James Bennett of Calgary, both Chaplains being very pleased with the results. Usual arrangements were made for the six convicts of the Hebrew Faith to observe the Feast of the Passover. The Salvation Army conducted their regular monthly services at the institution.

It was not possible during the winter 1945-1946 to show the monthly picture show in the Protestant Chapel, this being due to the lack of facilities available since the cessation of hostilities. It was possible, however, to obtain two films which were shown at different times in the Chapel. The showing of these films was made possible by Captain Sutton of the Prince Albert Volunteers loaning to the penitentiary sound projector and screen. This equipment was operated by Censor Clerk Poole.

There has been no general construction during the year, but general repairs have been effected as and when necessary.

The following articles were made for Government Departments:

- 38,000 wooden labels
- 280 assorted metal containers
- 3 tarpaulins
- 12 canvas covers

The Farm Instructor reports that while grain crops showed good returns of excellent quality and the hay yield was satisfactory, root and vegetable crops were below normal due to adverse weather conditions, excessive moisture and a cold spring. The potato crop was infected by bacterial ring rot from jute sacks transferred to the institution from the Military Authorities. As a result of the poor returns in the root crops very few vegetables were available for transfer to other Government Departments. A quantity of beets and turnips to the Indian Affairs Department was all that was possible to transfer. Two hundred acres of new land was cleared, broken and burned during the year. This new land will be cropped and old land built up by being seeded to tame hay. The horses were in good condition throughout the year and the feeder herd have shown very good returns. The poultry flock has exceeded expectations. An outbreak of swine rhinitis to some extent affected the returns from the piggery department.

It is regretted that during the year, the retirement of several officers was necessary due to ill health. The officers were Deputy Warden H. White, Chief Keeper J. V. Watkinson, Chief Trade Instructor C. S. Darby, Instructor Laundryman J. Tarr, Steward H. W. Gane, Instructor Tinsmith A. M. Steinman, Assistant Storekeeper M. B. Hangerud. It is also with regret that I report the death of Mason Instructor T. J. Wootton which occurred in a local hospital on January 14th, 1946.

At about 0110 hours on June 16th, 1945, three convicts made their escape from Range D.3. This escape was made possible by a convict who had been discharged, returning to the penitentiary farm and planting a number of hacksaw blades which were smuggled into the prison by a convict or convicts employed

extramurally. The three convicts were recaptured and returned to the penitentiary on June 22nd, 1945, their recapture being largely due to the splendid co-operation afforded by members of the R.C.M. Police.

Since the cessation of hostilities, applications for employment have been received from members of the armed services who have returned from overseas and are resuming civilian employment. It is thus possible to fill any vacancy on the custodial staff with a much better type of employee than was the case during the years of war.

In conclusion I wish to extend to the Acting Superintendent of Penitentiaries and his staff my sincerest thanks for the many courtesies and assistance extended during the past year. I also wish to extend thanks to the staff of Saskatchewan Penitentiary for their co-operation during the year.

The Warden proceeded on a period of sick leave effective March 22nd, 1945 to May 31st, 1945, and during such absence, the prison was most ably administered by Deputy Warden R. S. Douglass of British Columbia Penitentiary who assumed the duties of Warden during that period.

COLLIN'S BAY PENITENTIARY

COLONEL W. H. CRAIG, *Warden*

The convict population as of March 31st, 1946 was 223. Convicts received by transfer from Kingston Penitentiary during the year totalled 179. Discharges totalled 166, which included eight transferred to other penitentiaries, two delivered to provincial authorities for transfer to reformatory, and one death.

Hospital.—The Physician reports that 173 cases of convict illness required hospitalization for a total of 1,278 hospital days. Four convicts required major surgical operations. Minor surgical operations totalled 12. There were two major accidents sustained by convicts and 32 convicts suffered minor accidents. One convict death occurred due to natural causes.

Officers were absent due to sickness or accidents in 189 cases for a total number of 815 working days.

The food served in the penitentiary is reported by the Physician to be of good standard, representing a well-balanced diet.

The Physician urges expediency in the installation of elevator service for the hospital.

The part-time dentist, Dr. R. P. Millan, adequately attended to the dental requirements of the convict population.

Spiritual and Moral Welfare.—Regular and special religious services were held in the Protestant and Roman Catholic chapels during the year. Good order and behaviour on the part of the convict congregations prevailed at all services. The choirs of both chapels practised faithfully and rendered music of exceptional merit at the services.

The sincere devotion to duty coupled with wise guidance and assistance extended to the convict population in moral and spiritual matters by Rev. Canon A. E. Smart, Protestant Chaplain, and the Rev. Father F. J. Boyle, Roman Catholic Chaplain, is worthy of the highest commendation.

Appreciation is expressed to the members of St. George's Cathedral Choir for assistance in services in the Protestant Chapel, and to the Reverend Fathers from Regiopolis College staff for their assistance on special occasions in the Roman Catholic Chapel during the year.

Services for those of the Jewish faith were held monthly by Rabbi Kellerman. The Salvation Army conducted services with voluntary attendance on the last Sunday of each month.

School and Library.—Classes in Grades I to VIII were held on 141 forenoons with an average attendance of 15·73. Twelve convicts were successful in passing the High School Entrance examinations, five passed with honours. A class for pupils taking High School subjects was carried on through the term.

The circulation of magazines and books during the year totalled 25,863 and 36,013 respectively, with an average per convict of 117 magazines and 163 books.

Better arrangement of facilities with larger accommodation was made for both School and Library during the year, which has added to the efficiency of this department.

Discipline.—Good order and discipline generally prevailed in the convict population throughout the year. Three convicts attempted to escape but were apprehended inside the walled enclosure. One convict escaped from the reserve while working on the farm and was recaptured shortly afterwards approximately two miles from the reserve.

Diversions for Convicts.—Convicts whose conduct is good are permitted to associate in the range corridors for a two-hour period on three evenings each week; seated at tables convicts converse and play card games and checkers. This "Diversion Period" has been carried on continuously in this penitentiary for the past ten years with noticeable beneficial results in supplying mental relaxation, in diverting the thoughts of convicts from the daily routine of work, meals and self, and in shortening the hours of cell confinement. The radio system provided broadcasts of news, sports and entertainment daily at authorized hours. During the Fall and Winter months a showing of moving pictures was provided monthly through the kindness of the Secretary of the Kingston Y.M.C.A.

Staff.—The annual training course for officers was held in the winter months. Lectures were given at the close of prison and firearm practice was engaged in on the miniature range.

The return to duty of the majority of officers who were granted leave of absence to serve in the armed forces has had the tendency to strengthen the guard staff and promote efficiency.

The subscriptions of members of the staff to the Ninth Victory Loan, wherein the objective was considerably exceeded, is praiseworthy.

Farming Operations.—The long period of rainy cold weather in the Spring adversely affected the crops. The potato crop especially proved a failure. The crops harvested were in the following amounts: 375 tons hay and clover, 100 tons ensilage, 100 tons straw, 2,900 bu. oats, 1,595 bu. other grain, 600 bu. potatoes, 40,200 lbs. root vegetables, 13,805 lbs. other vegetables. The production of eggs for the year was 5,350 dozen. Ninety-seven steers were slaughtered, which produced 52,800 pounds of beef, of which 25,867 pounds was supplied to Kingston Penitentiary and the balance was consumed in this institution. Steers on hand on 31 March, 1946 were 124 head.

Industries.—A large number of articles were manufactured and repaired in the shops for use in the penitentiary. The quarry produced 2,100 feet of dimension stone, and supplied requirements of crushed stone and crusher rock. The stone-cutters produced 2,414 sq. feet rockface and 229 feet of base-course and pier stones for the boundary wall. Officers' custom requisitions handled by the shops during the year totalled 1,712. The number of articles manufactured for the armed services and other government departments totalled 1,073; the dyeing plant dyed during the year 103,974 garments and 3,534 other articles for the armed services and War Assets Corporation. Total cash receipts for work done in the shops was \$33,581.78. The stone produced was valued at \$3,944.60.

Construction and Maintenance.—Owing to existing war restrictions on building materials, construction of a permanent nature was confined to the boundary

wall and towers. Good progress was made with the east wall, which is nearing completion. Approximately 3,500 feet of stone veneer was built on the north wall.

Work was continued in the auditorium located in the Administration Building, which will be completed at an early date. Various alterations and additions were made to a number of temporary buildings to improve their facilities. Cement bricks to the number of 35,196 were manufactured to be used in construction of the new horse stable. Considerable necessary maintenance work on the interior and exterior of buildings was done.

In all construction and repair work special attention was given by the trade instructors to the training of young convicts in the building trades. In this connection a class of instruction in bricklaying was carried on during the Winter and the progress was very satisfactory.

Engineer's Department.—Under the supervision of the Plant Engineer and his staff, work by convict labour in maintenance, operation and installation was continuously performed satisfactorily during the year in connection with the steam power plant and the heating, electrical, telephone, radio, water supply and sewage systems. The dyeing plant was also operated by the Engineer's staff.

Fire-drill and classes of instruction in fire-fighting and fire prevention were held monthly by the Plant Engineer for all officers.

Over eight tons of scrap materials consisting of metal, textiles, leather, paper, etc. were collected and disposed of through War Assets Corporation. Eighty-five cars of coal and merchandise were received on the railway siding and eleven cars were shipped. Convict labour was supplied to handle the contents of twenty-eight cars for Kingston Penitentiary.

The Warden and staff of Kingston Penitentiary have most willingly extended co-operation and assistance which is greatly appreciated.

Appreciation is expressed to the Acting Superintendent and branch officials for the helpful and valuable advice and assistance extended by them in regard to matters pertaining to Collin's Bay Penitentiary.

This opportunity is taken to express appreciation to all officers on the staff of this institution for their continued loyalty to and support of the administration, which is held in high regard by the Warden.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES

In April, 1946, the following parts of the Penitentiary Act, 1939 were brought into force: sub-section 6 of section 4; sub-section 4A; part of sub-section 2 of section 13 that relates to the Commissioners. By P.C. 1313 dated April 5th, 1946, Major General Ralph B. Gibson, C.B., C.B.E., K.C. of Toronto, Ontario, a veteran of both wars, and formerly Vice-Chief of Staff of Canadian Army, was appointed Commissioner of Penitentiaries.

It was my privilege and honour to welcome Commissioner Gibson to the Penitentiary Branch last spring when I took the opportunity of assuring him of the undivided co-operation and loyalty of each and every member of branch staff and in addition the entire personnel of all penitentiaries.

The task of formulating far reaching policies for the Penitentiary Service entails heavy responsibilities and I know that I can assure him of the whole-hearted and unreserved support of all officers in the application of said policies and also the assistance to carry out the onerous duties which must be assumed by the Penitentiary Commissioner.

CONVICT POPULATION, 1945-1946

Fiscal Year 1945-1946.—At the close of the fiscal year, March 31st, 1946, the total number of convicts on penitentiaries registers was 3,362 (including 52 females), as compared with a total of 3,129 on March 31st, 1945, or an increase of 233, eleven months after the cessation of hostilities in Europe. The average daily population was 3,174.5.

On March 31st, 1946 there were 143 convicts who had served overseas during world war II. The figures were as follows in each institution:

Dorchester.....	40	Manitoba.....	10
St. Vincent de Paul.....	22	Saskatchewan.....	11
Kingston.....	35	British Columbia.....	11
Collin's Bay.....	14		

Convict Population, 1919-1944.—Looking over the records covering the last quarter of century—since 1919—it is observed that on March 31st, 1920—sixteen months after the end of the world war—the increase of convict population was 242 over the previous year. For fiscal year 1920-1921, the increase was 219 over the preceding one; the increase in fiscal year 1921-1922 was 409 bringing the total population to 2,640 on March 31st, 1922. This high peak decreased slightly in the following six fiscal years but the convict population regained an upward trend as from 1929. The total population on registers between 1919 and 1944 follows:—

<i>On March 31st</i>	<i>Population</i>
1919.....	1,689
1920.....	1,931
1921.....	2,150
1922.....	2,640
1923.....	2,486
1924.....	2,225
1925.....	2,345
1926.....	2,473
1927.....	2,480
1928.....	2,560
1929.....	2,769
1930.....	3,187
1931.....	3,714
1932.....	(including 253 Doukhobours) 4,164
1933.....	(" 550 ") 4,587
1934.....	(" 420 ") 4,220
1935.....	3,553
1936.....	3,098
1937.....	3,264
1938.....	3,580
1939.....	3,803
1940.....	3,772
1941.....	3,688
1942.....	3,231
1943.....	2,969
1944.....	3,078

Nationality of Convicts.—From the grand total on register, 2,989 were Canadian born or naturalized; 143 were born either in the British Isles or in another British country, while the balance, 230, were born in foreign countries. (Largest groups were: United States, 83; Poland, 33; Russia, 30; Italy, 11.)

Age of Convicts.—1,981 were under 30 years of age; of whom 452 were under 21; 750 were between thirty and forty; 390 between forty and fifty; 174 between fifty and sixty; 67 were over sixty years of age.

Previous Criminal Record.—The total number of previous convictions, either served in a penitentiary or in any other penal institution is as indicated hereunder, by institution:

Penitentiary	Convict population on March 31, 1946	No. of convicts with a previous criminal record	No. of convicts with no previous convictions	Previous convictions served in an institution other than a penitentiary	Previous penitentiary sentences
B.C.....	365	304	61	1,698(a)	274
Saskatchewan.....	339	264	75	247	133
Manitoba.....	312	228	84	235	117
Kingston.....	719	612	107	375	559
Collin's Bay.....	223	174	49	595(b)	22
St. V. de Paul.....	1,002	795	207	324	418
Dorchester.....	402	277	125	244	131
	3,362	2,654	708	3,718	1,654

(a) and (b) include convictions where time in jail was not actually served such as probations, suspended sentences or fines paid. The total number for British Columbia is 212.

Admissions, 1945-1946.—The number of admissions in the penitentiaries during the fiscal year was 1,794, including thirty-two females. This figure represents the admissions and therefore includes those who were transferred from one penitentiary to another and who were admitted more than once. The exact figure of male convicts received is 1,635 and the number of females twenty, eight of whom were from Ontario and the twelve others from all over Canada.

Admission of Young Convicts, 1945-1946.—From the total 1,635 admitted, 333 were under twenty-one years of age which means a decrease of 33 as compared with the previous fiscal year. One hundred and thirty-four were first offenders whereas 199 had a previous criminal record. The following table shows the number of convicts under 21 years admitted in the penitentiaries during the fiscal year by their previous commitments to penal institutions:—

Age	Total	No previous commitments	Total with previous commitments	Previously committed to						
				Gaol only	Reformatory only	Pen'y only	Gaol and Ref.	Gaol and Pen'y	Ref. and Pen'y	Gaol Ref. and Pen'y
Total.....	333	134	199	99	39	7	29	6	6	13
Under 16.....	4	2	2	2	3					
16 years.....	15	5	10	6	3		1			
17 years.....	51	30	21	8	6		4		2	1
18 years.....	69	35	34	20	8	1	3			2
19 years.....	93	32	61	28	12	2	11	2		6
20 years.....	101	30	71	35	10	4	10	4	4	4

Convictions of Male Convicts Admitted, 1945-1946.—From the total number of male convicts admitted (1,635), 420 or 30·89% had no previous convictions; 1,215 or 69·11% had a previous criminal record. Such previous criminal record had been served in the following penal institutions:

Type of Penal Institution	No. of Convicts
Gaol only.....	409
Reformatory only.....	114
Penitentiary only.....	41
Gaol and reformatory.....	149
Gaol and penitentiary.....	264
Reformatory and penitentiary.....	58
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary.....	180

Figures immediately preceding indicate that 672 convicts, or 55.30%, had already served one previous sentence either in a gaol, a reformatory, or both, before being admitted to a penitentiary. Five hundred and forty-three convicts, or 44.70%, had served one sentence in provincial penal institutions and also in a penitentiary.

Age of Those Admitted, 1945-1946.—From the total admitted (1,635), 333 male convicts were under twenty-one years of age; 796 were between twenty-one and thirty; 318 between thirty and forty; 171 between forty and sixty; 17 were over 60 years of age.

Employment Before Conviction.—On being admitted, 707 convicts, or 43.24%, stated that they were not employed at time of conviction, such period of unemployment extending from three to fifty-six months and over. Twenty-seven stated that they had never been employed at any work.

Nature of Offence of Those Admitted, 1945-1946.—From the 1,635 male convicts admitted during the year, twenty-five had offended against public order and peace; forty-one against the administration of law and justice; 103 against morals and public convenience; 147 against person and reputation; 92 against the Defence of Canada Regulations. The largest group, i.e. 1,227, or 74.43%, had committed offences against the rights and property. (Last year, the percentage was 76.9.)

Residence Prior to Admission.—From the total number of male convicts admitted (1,635), 1,356 or 82.93% were residents of cities against 279 or 17.07% who were from rural districts.

PENITENTIARIES STAFFS

Turn-Over.—Owing to the war and its consequences, the turn-over of staffs, and particularly custodial staffs, is quite large, so rendering the management of penitentiaries still more difficult. During the fiscal year, 153 officers left the service either by resignation, retirement or other causes. Before the war, the average turn-over was 50. During the year, 142 applicants were appointed in the service. Eighty-five per cent of the appointees were O.A.S.

Height Standard not Required Now for O.A.S. Applicants.—On account of war conditions, many guard applicants were appointed during the last six years who, in normal times, would never have been accepted. Most of these have left the service by now, they having been replaced by applicants with overseas active service. The height standard for guards, which is 5' 8" in stocking feet, is not required at present from O.A.S. applicants provided they meet the other requirements respecting education and health. Such applicants, however, must furnish the proof that they were residents of Canada before enlistment.

With the Forces.—Out of 155 penitentiary officers who had been allowed leave of absence to enlist, 35 were still with the Forces on March 31st, 1946. While in the Forces, over one hundred were promoted to commissioned ranks and from the 120 who have returned to penitentiary work, 33 held commissioned ranks on discharge. Several of them were awarded decorations for valour in the field. The following officers were "mentioned in despatches":—

Name	Position	Penitentiary
V. S. J. Richmond.....	Engineering Clerk.....	Kingston
A. N. Wark.....	Guard.....	Saskatchewan
H. C. Harris.....	Assistant Engineer.....	Dorchester
E. J. Terris.....	Guard.....	Dorchester
R. W. Crossman.....	Guard.....	Dorchester

Guard F. W. Snell of Manitoba Penitentiary was awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal. The promotions and decorations these officers earned while in the Army should be an answer to those critics who in recent years have been inclined to belittle the calibre of the officers in our service.

Retirement of Executive Penitentiary Officers.—Two Deputy Wardens were retired during the fiscal year, H. White of Saskatchewan Penitentiary and C.E. Timlin of Dorchester Penitentiary. Both had long and meritorious service. Mr. White had enlisted in the 53rd Battalion of Prince Albert and proceeded overseas in 1915. Mr. Timlin is a veteran of the South African and the First World War. He joined the Penitentiary Service at St. Vincent de Paul and through successive promotions he was made Deputy Warden in 1933. Transferred to Dorchester Penitentiary in 1939, he assumed the duties of Acting Warden for five years during the absence of Colonel Goad in the Forces.

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION, 1945-1946

The Royal Commission which made its report in 1938, after investigating the penal system of Canada, indicated at pages 127 to 135, and again at page 357, that the industries in Canadian Penitentiaries should be reorganized for greater production and training. The impact of the war and postwar with their attendant exigencies and shortages of materials hindered any major reconstruction to provide supplementary floor area for shop expansion. However, in spite of obstacles, shop production in Canadian Penitentiaries rose steadily in volume up to 1941-42 when, with war orders for the armed services, production doubled over previous years. The total figure for that and succeeding war years would have been still higher had contracts been provided to engage all the labour available. While there has been a reduction in contracts for the armed services since the war ceased these have been replaced by those of other departments of government and postponed work for Penitentiaries Services which combined to keep shops in active operation.

The Royal Commission referred in its report to the revenue for fiscal year 1935-1936 which was \$67,682.69. This figure, which is also shown in the Report of the Auditor General, included the following: \$1,572.85 from the sale of farm produce to sundry persons; \$54,266.47 for repairs made and goods manufactured for other Government Departments and sundry persons; \$11,843.37 as other revenue.

Revenue figures hereunder by fiscal year from 1938-1939 will indicate what considerable improvement has been made in this respect. True, war contracts helped, but it is now proven that should contracts be obtained from the Government—as we cannot compete with free labour—Penitentiaries can very well and successfully enter the manufacturing field.

Revenue	
1938-1939.....	\$ 86,087.57
1939-1940.....	144,794.19
1940-1941.....	167,750.13
1941-1942.....	200,036.04
1942-1943.....	246,381.91
1943-1944.....	393,239.70
1944-1945.....	430,944.90
1945-1946.....	365,990.54

The total value of industrial production and value of farm production covering all penitentiaries for the last seven fiscal years are as follows:—

	Industrial Production	Farm Production
1939-1940.....	\$137,353.94	\$ 90,630.62
1940-1941.....	161,298.61	99,189.93
1941-1942.....	312,855.43	127,237.30
1942-1943.....	381,950.30	167,884.06
1943-1944.....	414,243.50	206,543.82
1944-1945.....	429,650.26	216,553.72
1945-1946.....	436,038.22	223,947.88

The population of the seven Federal Penitentiaries as at March 31st, 1946, was 3,362. The daily average throughout the year 3,175. On an average a total of 1,042 convicts was employed daily in shops producing manufactured articles adaptable to war contracts, orders for permanent government departments, and for the penitentiaries generally. Building trades and productive departments of penitentiaries, including farms, steam and water plants, employed approximately 1,204 convicts in addition. The remainder, 967, were distributed among non-productive services. The 1,042 convicts employed in manufacturing produced articles valued at \$436,038.22. The production of the 1,204 convicts employed in building trades and productive service divisions, including farms, steam and water plants, amounted to \$556,593.43.

The following statement shows in detail the varied character of penitentiary manufactures, and repairs for the armed services during the fiscal year. The grand total of both classes of work amounts to 60,941 items, consisting of 46,526 new articles and 14,415 repairs.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND REPAIRED FOR ARMED SERVICES

<i>Manufactured</i>		<i>Repaired</i>	
Aprons, white.....	492	Axes, Picks and Wedge.....	218
Bars, wrecking.....	6	Beds, iron.....	925
Belts, navy.....	1,637	Beds, painted.....	71
Boots.....	144	Boots and shoes.....	6,368
Boxes, fibre.....	800	Boxes, soldiers.....	799
Boxes, projection.....	4	Chairs.....	1,536
Brooms.....	23,006	Forms, folding.....	34
Canisters, Tea, Sugar.....	1,037	Furniture,.....	pcs. 1,027
Canes, swagger.....	2	Mattresses.....	496
Cans, oil.....	12	Screwdrivers.....	25
Cans, garbage.....	31	Skis.....	960
Caps, uniform.....	3	Springs, bed.....	958
Caps, white.....	238	Stands, bedside.....	15
Coats, white.....	318	Stands, wash.....	29
Desk, telephonist.....	92	Stools.....	5
Drawers, wooden.....	550	Tables, folding.....	109
Funnels.....	12	Tables, kitchen.....	126
Gauntlets.....	1,400	Tents.....	109
Hammocks, navy.....	1,262	Misc.....	605
Jackets, navy.....	1,316		
Mitts, short.....	2,300		
Nets, camouflage.....	407		14,415
Pants, white.....	206		
Pegs, easel.....	12		
Pillow slips.....	3,272		
Puttees, dyed.....	2,000		
Socks, canvas.....	60		
Sheets, cotton.....	5,818		
Slings, canvas.....	4		
Stools.....	44		
Stretchers.....	15		
Stands.....	6		
Uniforms.....	12		
Units, Mobile Selector.....	8		

46,526

The values of industrial shop production by penitentiaries during the fiscal year, including war production for the armed services, are as follows:—

St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	\$128,953.66
Kingston Penitentiary.....	120,693.31
Dorchester Penitentiary.....	50,436.78
Manitoba Penitentiary.....	41,307.64
Collin's Bay Penitentiary.....	36,085.57
British Columbia Penitentiary.....	40,219.00
Saskatchewan Penitentiary.....	18,342.26
Grand Total.....	\$436,038.22

Of the grand total of \$436,038.22, \$42,932.80 was for the armed services, \$210,443.67 for penitentiary purposes, \$151,095.56 for other government departments (an itemized list of which is given below) and \$31,566.19 for custom work for penitentiary staffs and military officers.

ARTICLES MANUFACTURED AND REPAIRED FOR OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

<i>Manufactured</i>		<i>Repaired</i>	
Bags, grain.....	12,936	Backboards.....	48
Bags, mail.....	73,481	Bags, electoral.....	223
Baskets.....	36	Bags, mail.....	528,810
Belts, Indian.....	91	Boots.....	1,477
Boards, sign, wooden.....	82	Boxes, letter.....	113
Books, bound.....	1,033	Boxes, parcel.....	84
Boots and shoes.....	174	Chairs.....	10
Brooms.....	1,560	Locks.....	180
Brushes.....	132	Portfolios.....	2,500
Cans, oil.....	268	Misc.....	349
Cans, syrup.....	320		
Cases, transfer.....	8		533,794
Cards.....	4,500		
Collars, metal.....	1,500		
Containers, metal.....	280		
Coveralls.....	36		
Covers, mattress.....	700		
Desks, school.....	40		
Dippers.....	9		
Forms, printed.....	693,238		
Funnels.....	186		
Greatcoats, dyed.....	31,575		
Hammers, geological.....	272		
Hangers, coat.....	1,500		
Jackets, dyed.....	20,425		
Jackets, straight.....	11		
Labels, wooden.....	207,000		
Ladders step, 12'.....	4		
Pads, desk.....	100		
Pads, scratch.....	1,540		
Pails.....			
Pails, 2 and 5 gal.....	134		
Pails, mop.....	28		
Pans, bread.....	24		
Pans, dust.....	120		
Patches (P.O.W.).....	1,534		
Portfolios.....	3,000		
Racks, hose.....	12		
Scuttles, coal.....	36		
Shirts.....	270		
Springs, lighter.....	500		
Suits, Indian.....	91		
Tarpaulins.....	24		
Tickets.....	500		
Trousers.....	594		

Trousers, dyed.....	69,885	Long, etc. trousers to really sell
Tunics, dyed.....	2,639	Long, etc. trousers to really sell
Wardrobes.....	50	Long, etc. trousers to really sell
Whisks.....	132	Long, etc. trousers to really sell
Wringers, Mop.....	40	Long, etc. trousers to really sell
Misc.....	446	Long, etc. trousers to really sell
	1,133,096	Long, etc. trousers to really sell

Of the 1,635 male persons received in penitentiaries during the fiscal year 1945-46, 861, or 52.6 per cent, were in either unemployment or unskilled labour classifications prior to conviction. Of the remainder, 143 men or 8.7 per cent had previous training in manufacturing trades. Ninety-three were employed in the building trades and 53 persons were described as farmers. The remaining 485 were otherwise employed before conviction.

FARMING OPERATIONS

On pages 136 to 139, and again at page 358 of its Report the Royal Commission underscored the lack of production on penitentiary farms and made recommendations for improvement. Figures are given below to demonstrate the steady progress made in this direction in the years intervening since 1935-36, which the Commission used for its purposes, in spite of abnormal war and post-war conditions with resulting shortages of manpower, construction material and farm machinery essential to further expansion:

1935-36.....	\$ 68,232.20
1938-39.....	77,632.66
1939-40.....	90,630.62
1940-41.....	99,189.93
1941-42.....	127,237.30
1942-43.....	167,884.06
1943-44.....	206,543.82
1944-45.....	216,553.72
1945-46.....	223,947.88

Furthermore, it may be noted in comparison that where in 1935-36 the total area of penitentiary reserve usefully employed for farm purposes was 3,127 acres, in 1945-46 this had increased to 4,918 acres and an additional 200 acres was broken in the latter year at Saskatchewan Penitentiary which is being cropped in 1946-47.

The total value of production of penitentiary farms (including livestock) for 1945-46, as noted above, was \$223,947.88 and represented an increase of \$7,414.16 over last year's operations in spite of a season that could be counted generally poor in crop returns. The totals of individual penitentiaries follow:

Kingston.....	\$39,090.11
St. Vincent de Paul.....	45,726.26
Dorchester.....	27,024.00
Manitoba.....	33,148.88
British Columbia.....	16,839.96
Saskatchewan.....	41,908.95
Collin's Bay.....	20,209.72

SEGREGATION OF FIRST AND YOUNG OFFENDERS IN ONE INSTITUTION (COLLIN'S BAY) PROVES SUCCESSFUL

Collin's Bay Penitentiary, located a few miles away from Kingston, was established in 1930 for the specific purpose of receiving from Kingston the more

reformatory type of convicts, namely, the first offenders, convicts under twenty-one years of age and other convicts whose crime record and conduct indicated that their segregation from hardened criminals of recidivist type was desirable. The same rules and regulations in force in other Canadian Penitentiaries also apply to Collin's Bay. The only difference, therefore, is that convicts transferred there are carefully selected. No hardened criminal is sent to Collin's Bay, nor convicts serving long sentences, nor those having committed a crime involving extreme violence. Those serving sentence in that institution cannot, therefore, be contaminated by depraved and experienced criminals.

After a period of fifteen years, it is found proper to review the whole situation and determine whether or not this institution has served its purpose by reducing the incidence of recidivism. The results are indeed gratifying as figures in the following tables will show. During those fifteen years, from 1,779 convicts who were discharged from Collin's Bay, 1,411 were never heard of in any Canadian Penitentiary. From these 1,779, there were 1,585 convicts who were serving their first penitentiary sentence; 151 were serving their second penitentiary sentence; 35 their third; 8 convicts had been in the penitentiary four times or more. Three hundred and sixty-eight, or 20.68% were reconvicted to a penitentiary sentence. This plainly demonstrates that with classified institutions recidivism decreases.

CONVICTS DISCHARGED FROM COLLIN'S BAY, 1930-1945

During these fifteen years, 1,779 convicts were discharged from Collin's Bay as follows:

1,187 by expiration of sentence.....	67.7%
524 by Ticket-of-Leave.....	29.4%
58 by pardon.....	3.26%
10 by deportation.....	0.64%

Total.... 1,779

The following table gives the number of convicts discharged, by nature of discharge, through the succeeding fiscal years for the whole period:

Year	By expiration of sentence	By Ticket-of-Leave	By Pardon	By Deportation	Total Discharged
1930-31.....		2	1		3
1931-32.....	33	20	2	2	57
1932-33.....	78	47	4	1	130
1933-34.....	74	76	3		153
1934-35.....	61	43	5	2	111
1935-36.....	109	44	12	1	166
1936-37.....	77	32	7		116
1937-38.....	80	12	2		94
1938-39.....	93	36		2	131
1939-40.....	107	39	12		158
1940-41.....	98	17	6		121
1941-42.....	123	35	4	1	163
1942-43.....	87	39			126
1943-44.....	86	42			128
1944-45.....	81	40		1	122
Total.....	1,187	524	58	10	1,779
Percentage.....	66.7%	29.4%	3.26%	0.64%	

Reconvicted

70

35

26

42

8

10

23

Those Reconvicted After Discharge.—As shown in the preceding table, 1,779 convicts were discharged from Collin's Bay Penitentiary from 1930 to March 31, 1945. From that number, 1,411 discharges had not been reconvicted to a penitentiary sentence as on April 1st, 1945. It means, therefore, that 79.32% "went straight" insofar as Penitentiaries are concerned, whereas 368 or 20.68% were to see the penitentiary walls again. The number of those reconvicted is shown hereunder by nature of discharge.

NUMBER RECONVICTED (PEN'Y SENTENCE) BY NATURE OF DISCHARGE 1930-1945

Fiscal Year	Discharged by Expiration of sentence and re- convicted	Discharged by Ticket- of-Leave and re- convicted	Discharged by Pardon and re- convicted	Total Recon- victed
1930-31.....			1	1
1931-32.....	8	2		10
1932-33.....	17		1	18
1933-34.....	16	11		27
1934-35.....	16	5	4	25
1935-36.....	33	7	1	41
1936-37.....	23	4		27
1937-38.....	30	1		31
1938-39.....	34	5		39
1939-40.....	26	3	1	30
1940-41.....	26		1	27
1941-42.....	21			21
1942-43.....	24	3		27
1943-44.....	24	1	3	28
1944-45.....	15	1		16
Totals.....	313	43	12	368
Percentages.....	85.05%	11.69%	3.26%	

Number of Reconvictions.—The preceding table gives the number of convicts resentenced to a penitentiary term by nature of discharge. The number of reconvictions, by nature of discharge, follows:—

NUMBER OF RECONVICTIONS (PEN'Y SENTENCE) BY NATURE
OF DISCHARGE 1930-1945

Nature of Discharge	Total Dis- charged	Total Re- convicted	Reconvicted			
			Once	Twice	3 times	4 times
Expiration of sentence.....	1,187	313	236	55	17	5
Ticket-of-Leave.....	524	43	37	5	1	
By pardon.....	58	12	12			
By deportation.....	10					
Totals.....	1,779	368	285	60	(18)	(5)
Percentages.....		20.68%	77.44%	16.3%	6.26%	

When Reconvicted.—The following tabulation shows, approximately, how long after discharge these 368 convicts were reconvicted to a penitentiary term. It will be seen that 252 convicts came back to penitentiary life within eighteen months after they were set free; 46 returned within eighteen to thirty-six months; whereas 70 were reconvicted three years or more after discharge.

**NUMBER DISCHARGED FROM COLLIN'S BAY PENITENTIARY
FROM 1930 (year of opening) TO MARCH 31st, 1945 AND
RECONVICTED TO A PENITENTIARY TERM**

Fiscal Year	Total Discharged	Total Reconvicted	When reconvicted within		
			18 months	18 to 36 months	after 36 months
1930-31.....	3	1	1		
1931-32.....	57	10	5		5
1932-33.....	130	18	9	2	7
1933-34.....	153	27	11	4	12
1934-35.....	111	25	14	4	7
1935-36.....	166	41	25	9	7
1936-37.....	116	27	16	5	6
1937-38.....	94	31	22	1	8
1938-39.....	131	39	31	2	6
1939-40.....	158	30	21	5	4
1940-41.....	121	27	22		5
1941-42.....	163	21	13	6	2
1942-43.....	126	27	20	6	1
1943-44.....	128	28	26	2	
1944-45.....	122	16	16		
Totals.....	1,779	368	252	46	70

RESULTS OBTAINED COMPARE FAVOURABLY WITH FOREIGN INSTITUTIONS

One thousand four hundred and eleven convicts out of 1,779, being apparently reformed and leading a normal citizen's life, is, I submit, a most interesting achievement. As already stated, the percentage of the repeaters, as far as penitentiary sentences are concerned, is 20·68. This satisfactory result is mainly due—and this must be emphasized—to the fact that those convicts, while serving sentence at Collin's Bay Penitentiary, were not contaminated by hardened recidivists, nor were they in contact with any habitual offender who, through the years, has learned "all the tricks of the trade", and who boasts of his criminal career.

Figures show that 79·32% of those discharged went straight. This figure compares favourably with those of the American Reformatory of El Reno where conditions are reported as being very similar to those of the English Borstal System. It is reported that 80% of the released men from El Reno are never heard of after discharge. It must be pointed out that Collin's Bay Penitentiary may not, of course, be compared to a Borstal Institution. As already mentioned in this report, the same rules and regulations in force in any Canadian Penitentiary also apply to Collin's Bay. The incidence of recidivism in the case of the Borstalians may be of interest here. The following is quoted from the *Modern English Prison* (page 194), by L. W. Fox, 1934, the present chairman of the Prison Commission, whom I had the privilege of meeting in London:

"The Borstal Association reported that in 1929—

(a) Of lads whose period at Borstal was their first experience of Institutional treatment over 71% have become satisfactory.

(b) Of those who had been to prison before Borstal only 55% have become satisfactory.

(c) Of those who had been sent both to a reformatory and prison before Borstal less than 49% had made good."

In the report of the Commissioners of Prisons, (London, England), page 53, covering the years 1939-1941, which has just recently been published, figures

respecting recidivism for the years 1937-1941 are given. From a total of 6,415 discharged Borstalians, 2,637 were reconvicted:

1,305 were reconvicted once and
1,332 were reconvicted twice.

The percentage of those not reconvicted is 58·9, whereas 41·1% were reconvicted. War conditions had no doubt much to do with this high percentage of recidivism. It must be stated here that at the outbreak of the war approximately two-thirds of the Borstalians were discharged and half of the staff was permitted to enlist in the Forces. The incidence of recidivism at Wakefield, England, from 1932 to 1939, was 19·6.

It is always odious to make comparisons for in no two countries are circumstances and conditions exactly the same, but figures above are merely quoted to indicate that the establishment of Collin's Bay Penitentiary has been amply justified by the success obtained. This study, which has required many weeks of careful and meticulous work was made in collaboration with Warden Craig of Collin's Bay Penitentiary whose records as to subsequent convictions had to be supplemented by information kept in branch office.

CAUSATION OF CRIME

In dealing with crime, we have to face a very complex phenomenon involving the interplay of subtle human motivation and often immeasurable social and economic factors. Criminology is not an exact science.

Some months ago, the Chaplains of the seven penitentiaries were requested to analyze, as much as it was possible to do, the various factors or causes which have led three classifications of convicts to the penitentiaries. The classifications considered were: the young convicts (under 21); the first offenders (over 21); and the recidivists. In each classification, 42 convicts—not chosen at random, but all admitted as from a certain date—were considered. The Chaplains, as any other member of the Classification Board, know about the official criminal record of any convict, but to get at the root of the question they had to supplement official data on file by any other information they could glean in private interviews. This required human approach, the one which commands respect and sincerity. One Chaplain, when writing to me on the subject, said:—

"I have been most interested to carry out your request for inquiry into the causes of crime concerning the convicts in the three groups mentioned therein. I have found it not very simple, nor easy to place one's finger on one particular event or habit and thus find the sole and only cause of the crime for which the convict was sentenced. There appear to be causes in many instances which are actually effects of antecedent causes. There are some contributory causes and there are conditions of life which, with personal habits, dispositions and temperament, become causes of crime. I may say that I have had good co-operation from the men, but it is understandable that some show a certain reticence in discussing very personal, and to many, very unhappy affairs."

This study as to causation of crime has received the earnest attention of all chaplains. They heartfully co-operated in this difficult investigation and I wish to register here my appreciation for their remarkable work.

The cause of crime, as detected by the Chaplains, respecting first offenders (adults) and recidivists, will be given later in this report in a summarized form. The cause of crime respecting young convicts should, I think, be covered more fully as all our endeavours should tend towards the reformation of these convicts who will return to society and from whom much is expected. It is not the intention, however, to publish here in toto each individual report received, but only a general summary of each young convict's case, and this under anonymity.

42 *Concrete Cases of Young Convicts.*—*Convict Y-1.*—Illegitimate. Brought up by grandmother.

Convict Y-2.—Poor background and lack of religion.

Convict Y-3.—Orphan. Bad companions; not enough religion.

Convicts Y-4, Y-5 and Y-6.—The first two are defective mentally and the third border-line. They are each the product of parental failure to provide a suitable home and give adequate supervision. The church evidently exerted no particular influence. The community met its responsibility by sending them to an industrial school but they did not succeed in any degree of reformation and apparently no effort was made to cause a break with the past by placing them in homes suited to the care of boys of their mentality and immoral experience. *Convict Y-6* offers some real grounds for hopefulness.

Convict Y-7.—The father died thirteen years ago and the mother remarried eleven years ago. Step-father very strict. While subject's conduct not very good, step-father beat him severely so that he was afraid to go home. Sent to a provincial institution for training. When discharged, he wanted to go to school but step-father forbade it and sent him to work at \$20.00 per week. He took all his money home and step-father kept all but \$2.00 per week. No savings permitted. Unable to keep up with decent crowd he went with in the matter of clothes, spending money, etc. although they were making approximately the same money. Worked at a large commercial firm one year and then went on the Lake Boats. Money shortage led him to steal a fur coat. On discharge from the provincial institution he joined the army and was discharged on demobilization. He tried Selective Service. They were not of much help. He got odd jobs. Got in with undesirable company, leading to crime and arrest. His trouble stems from animosity and severity of step-father and withholding of a reasonable proportion of his fairly-earned wages. Remote cause: lack of security. Immediate cause, in less degree: partial disintegration of moral standards and stability.

Convict Y-8.—Family history is good. Father has a good position. Good mother. Economic position good. This lad is of high spirits and prepossessing personality. Keen on sport. Tried to join the army but medically unfit so joined reserve army. Temperamentally impulsive and irresponsible rather than deliberately criminal. His thefts were bicycles and a row-boat. When selling the bicycles he always gave his own name. Total abstainer. Congenial family. Stole to get extra money to take girl friends to the movies. All bicycles and boat returned plus money received for them. Thefts were during the period of definite immaturity. Remote cause: Deficiency in achievement plus, to a lesser extent, deficiency in security in the sense of responsibility. The fault of well-meaning but rather too easy-going parents.

Convict Y-9.—Parents both alive but father neurotic and violent and was ultimately deported to his country of origin. Not heard from since. Economic circumstances very poor. Subject hung around with a mixed crowd most of the night. All in rackets. Ages 16 to 20. Lack of father plus undesirable company, hanging around pool rooms and bowling alleys, remote cause of crime.

Convict Y-10.—Good family life. Economically comfortable. None of the members of the family have ever been in trouble. As a child he was spoiled and when he was refused a quarter or fifty cents for spending money he would weep vigorously and got what he wanted. Worked in a shop for a few months, then left to join the army. Upon discharge he took things easy living at home and spending his gratuity. He met his accomplice in a pool room. They undertook a hold-up with a toy pistol purchased for .59 at a "Five and Ten". They had no particular plan; did not need money but were bored and looking for excitement.

Then went for a stroll and thought a United Cigar Store they happened to pass as being as good a scene as another for their exploit. The tears of the woman clerk, plus a sob story caused them to weaken and as she promised not to notify the police they left without taking anything. The police apprehended them shortly afterwards strolling leisurely a short distance from a populous corner of one of the largest cities of Canada where their exploit had taken place. The subject still carried his toy pistol. The psychological ingredients were: (1) a spoiled childhood; (2) immaturity; (3) the insidious but unmistakable influence of crime reports in the press, crime movies, magazines and discussions flowing from these sources. The moral element simply did not occur to them conscientiously. He and a boy companion "picked up" girls rather than acquire a steady girl friend.

Convicts Y-11 and Y-12.—Case of two very young boys under sixteen of very good families. Were following the sea as a profession hitch-hiking from their homes at the close of the Lake navigation season to go to the home of relatives on the Atlantic Coast, whence to ship aboard a deep sea ship. The two ran out of food and money when near their destination, and, finally, in a panic, took a car in which the keys had been left to complete the last lap of their trip. They were apprehended en route, taken before the local magistrate where, without counsel or opportunity to get help from their families, they frankly pleaded guilty and were promptly sentenced to three years in the penitentiary. It was their first offence. They did no damage to the car. Their destination was legitimate although the use of the car without permission was, of course, wrong. They come from solid law abiding families, were travelling at full permission of home and school authorities. They had unblemished records and were a couple of kids. Remote cause: nil. Immediate cause: hunger and panic. (These two convicts were since removed from the large penitentiary to which they had been sentenced to a smaller institution where more selected convicts are sent.)

Convict Y-13.—Did not like school. Preferred to work with his hands. Went to Sunday and School Church only for three years up to the age of thirteen. Parents were good to him. Got to know a bad crowd of youngsters in one section of a large city of Canada and got into trouble. Trouble started when he was 12 or 13. This boy was allowed to roam about city late at night with a youngster. Father's business seems to be doing well now. Several probations. Went to an industrial school once and in another provincial institution twice. Went twice to a reformatory for theft. Learned to drink too much and learned to use drugs. Crimes committed mostly under the influence of these, he claims. When discharged from the reformatory the last time, he found a job with a commercial firm. Some one told of his reformatory term so he was discharged on the spot. Claimed week's wages in lieu of notice and on being refused he broke into the office of the firm where he was working to collect "his own money". He started out, seemingly, as a boy who had too much his own way and too little responsibility.

Convict Y-14.—Went to work at an early age and kept out of trouble until in 1942, he, trying to join the army, gave wrong age and did succeed in getting in. He was in the army a year before his right age was discovered. By then, the damage was done. He was very young, easily led and he met up with the wrong gang in that year. When in one of the largest cities of Canada and with companions, he stole a car for no definite reason. Was sent to a reformatory. On release from that institution, he made friends with lads he had met while in prison. Needed money so more trouble and once more to the reformatory. Again released, claims his friends were still the right kind for trouble. Not out long and back for a third term in a reformatory. He walked away from the reformatory in a short time because he states "a third loser gets a rough time there". Now serving time here for that escape. Sometimes has a hot temper which may have been the basis of his trouble at the reformatory.

Convict Y-15.—Left school at a very early age. Cannot write or read. Family broken up some eleven years ago. Was taken over by the Children's Aid; was sent to a provincial institution for schooling; learned something about farming but little reading or writing. A few years ago was living with a fourteen year old girl in a rural district. Stole a car to help get him to the city; the car broke down. He was picked up by the police and eventually sent to the reformatory. When discharged, he was in need of money and as a consequence of a crime he went back to the reformatory for a second time. This convict says that he is not very proud of himself and wants a good start. Does not appear criminal.

Convict Y-16.—An American subject who served in the American Forces. After discharge, he came to Canada on a visit and got into trouble. No previous trouble of any kind. While in Canada, he met a girl who he was keeping company. Borrowed a car and it got smashed. He needed money to get it repaired and his step father (he got married in the meantime with the girl he had met) suggested an easy way to get the required money. He was opposed to the idea but later yielded and was later arrested. Seems to be a very fine type of man who got in trouble only on the suggestion of his step-father. Says he was glad that he was caught in the first attempt at crime as he is now positive that he will not be led into future crimes, he having learned his lesson. An accidental criminal.

Convict Y-17.—On farm for $3\frac{1}{2}$ years. Did very well at this work from 1935 to 1939. Worked until he joined the army under wrong age. Tried to get overseas, but right age discovered. Three times turned down for overseas because of age. Gave up. Discharged from army and went to work in a hosiery mill where he had a fight with another workman and was dismissed. Ran short of money. He had his own car. Three of four lads stole some gas from a gas station. Got away with that. Tried again. Broke into a few stores and thought they could get away with more. Caught and sent to a provincial reformatory. Paroled. Still stayed with the old crowd and parole broken when he was found in a stolen car. Back to the reformatory. After discharge was found again in another stolen car. Claims had nothing to do with theft. Thought he was given a raw deal. So escaped from the provincial gaol. Is presently serving a penitentiary term for escaping. Claims he has a weakness for cars. In conversation he seems frank. Another case of poor supervision while very young. Some sort of interest training and promotion needed. Started stealing things boys must have and which his family could not afford.

Convict Y-18.—Taken from an orphanage. Knows nothing about his parents or relatives. At the age of six or seven he went to a farmer but does not know his name; then returned to the orphanage after about a year. From there he went to one farmer after another but did not like farm work. Was taken to Court by the orphanage institution because he would not stay on the farms he was sent to. Was sent to a Working Boy School in which he remained about eighteen months and then worked in a large city at various jobs. Did not get an opportunity to learn a trade and consequently did not take any interest in any work he was doing. He is 19 years of age and has completely missed home life. He had a week's holiday from a factory where he was working. He met a fellow whom he had known and who had done time with him in a provincial reformatory. On the suggestion of his so-called friend, they stole a car and travelled some distance to find themselves broke. There, they broke into a house and later broke gaol. No home life at all and was repeatedly put at farm work when he did not like it. No attempt made to find out just what he did like. Even at Training School he was not given a chance to learn a trade. Standing around street corners in a large city; he met up with a friend of his who eventually was the cause of his getting into trouble. The lad says that it is the last time he wants to go to the penitentiary.

Convict Y-19.—No religious instruction. No discipline at home. Prefers crime as easy way to live.

Convict Y-20.—Family background poor. Used liquor to excess. He and parents not interested in religion or education.

Convict Y-21.—Lack of guidance by parents. Lack of moral and religious principles. Spirit of adventure. Excessive prematurity.

Convict Y-22.—Subject average mentality. Easily influenced.

Convict Y-23.—Dull mentality. Frequently attended crime movies which thrilled him.

Convict Y-24.—Family background bad. Father has not a steady job.

Convict Y-25.—There is evidence that the parents are not up to the mark. The parents evidently lacked control. Little effort was made to give him an education secular or religious. Much of his time was spent in bad company. A letter was received by the penitentiary officials from his girl friend who stated that the gang at the corner poke fun at her because her boy friend is in gaol. (This is a common attitude taken by criminals at large.) Is of foreign extraction and is astonishingly ignorant in religious matters. Got in trouble at an early age. Was up on charges before Juvenile Court. He also took to drinking and claims that he was drunk at the time that he committed the crime for which he was sent to the penitentiary. Was rejected from the army probably because he was known as a bad character. Had a job in a large firm but was fired because he stayed away from work too often. This was due no doubt to the late nights. Men like this one spend considerable part of the night haunting cheap gambling dens and speak-easies and pool rooms, or pulling off some shady deal and are, therefore, in no fit condition to go to work in the morning. This is one reason why many of them don't hold jobs very long. Does not seem interested in learning a trade. When it was suggested that he should learn as much as possible about painting, at which work he is now employed, he replied that he was not going to ask any of those guys (meaning penitentiary instructors) to teach him anything. Family background and environment have had a great deal to do with this young man's downfall. Therefore, and if he is ever to reform, he will have to be placed in different surroundings.

Convict Y-26.—This man's parents were too easy on him, and it was sometimes a question of the parents obeying the child, not the child obeying the parents. Lived in a bad neighbourhood and bad companions had a great deal to do with hardening him into the young criminal that he is now. Foreign extraction. Drinks heavily. He has had very little of the up-lifting influence of religion in his life. Knows very little about his religion and cares less. Joined the army and being away from home did not help him to improve. While in the Forces, again got into trouble. Unless he can keep away from his old companions when he gets out, he will most likely be in trouble again.

Convict Y-27.—Comes from a poor but respectable family. Up till the age of sixteen he was never in trouble. He was taught to respect and practise his religion. The change came when he was about seventeen years when, after leaving school, he obtained work in a shop. He took this step without his father's acknowledgment. In that shop, he fell in with bad companions who had a very bad effect upon him. The salary that he earned he always kept and would contribute nothing towards the support of the home. He even went further. He lied and said that he was not getting any money, that payment of his salary had been deferred. He then proceeded to borrow money from his parents and relatives. As fast as he got money he spent it on girls, etc. Soon he found that he did not have any money and so he resorted to stealing. His father covered up for him several times but soon this became too much for a working man's purse and on the advice of the police he desisted. The first sentence was passed, but he

was given two years suspended sentence. Since that time he has been in and out of gaol. This man shows a marked instability. He seems incapable of keeping a job. Besides this instability, he betrays also a marked immaturity of judgment. This being so, he needs someone to advise him now and then. Unfortunately for the last four years he has listened to the wrong kind of advice from the wrong people. His father seems to have no more control over him. If this man is to reform there must be found someone whom he will respect and to whom he will listen.

Convict Y-28.—Good high school education and good average intelligence. Insists that his home conditions had nothing to do with his being led into crime. Family were in comfortable circumstances. Had a reasonable allowance for spending and was continued in high school for several years. Appears to have been overly well treated and pampered by his parents. Got in touch with frequenters of pool rooms after leaving school. They appear not to have been organized as a crime gang, but were loafers, drinkers and some of them would now and then adventure in petty crime. With them he learned to drink and drifted into questionable habits. Would drink during the afternoons and would go out and steal at night. Yet, he maintained some respect for the home standards. He would not go home drunk, but would go to a hotel and sleep off the effects of the liquor. He still has the feeling that he does not really belong to the group with which he had come to associate. However, the lure of his associates and of alcohol seemed to dominate him, 'fast and furious' as he himself says, and he became more and more irresponsible and reckless. His crime was probably committed under the influence of liquor which accounts for the complete disregard of consequence which characterized his final offence for which he got a further sentence. He was unable to recognize any element of justice in it. To his mind, as it then was, it appeared not only extreme but arbitrary, heartless and tyrannical. For the time, he was desperate in his antagonism to everything and especially to everything related to law or authority. Later he came back to a fair degree of sanity and it is significant that he still respects himself as of a class other than that of the group he associated with. There is good reason to expect that placed in a wholesome environment with helpful influence he might be expected to respond and to become a good citizen.

Convict Y-29.—Reached grade nine at about seventeen years of age. Is a boy of fair average intelligence. Leaving school he worked as a messenger for a railroad company. He associated sometimes with older fellows whom he found getting away with crime. Home brew was sometimes available. When in company with other boys, crime came easily to him. He was just a boy and ready to go with the crowd. These influences continued after his enlistment in the Army. He soon became fed up with the army routine, regimentation and general conditions. The restrictions and limitations were other than he had been used to. He developed a tendency to irresponsible selfishness. Was absent without leave from the Forces for a time at his home. He being born in the United States, he got the idea that he should be transferred to the American Army. He just wanted to get away from the restrictions of the life he was leading in the Canadian Army. Is irresponsible rather than criminal. Needs wholesome influence and a firm directing hand rather than punishment.

Convict Y-30.—One of his earliest memories is of his parents being on relief. He learned easily to drink. There was always beer at home and at local parties. Drink and drinking associates and the lack of wholesome control complete the picture. Worked at various shops, but in no case did the work offer much prospect of permanence or of promotion to worthwhile service. His life was more or less unsettled, subject to any floating influences and lacking direction and objective. There was no one to give him counsel or warning of the danger. Then one day one of his associates appeared with a gun and the idea of robbery as a means of

enrichment began to take root. Using liquor freely, he allowed himself to be taught into the idea of himself taking part in the crime. His morals were so loose that eventually he contracted a disease which requires special treatment. Weak character, or even mental instability. Seems to be seriously lacking in a sense of moral responsibility.

Convict Y-31.—Employed when offence committed. Living in the city. Good home but claims parents severe. Apparently antagonism between him and father. Blames life in air force, intemperance, vicious literature and pictures.

Convict Y-32.—Employed on parents' farm. Blames a male teacher concerning morals. Was permitted to observe certain actions on the part of the animals on the farm which were not of an up-lifting nature.

Convict Y-33.—Employed at home on farm. Denies guilt, but blames influence of army and air force life and intemperance for his present condition.

Convict Y-34.—Comes from a rural district. Was unemployed. Parents separated when he was very young. Guardians in foster home very strict. Blames intemperance for crime.

Convict Y-35.—Employed in the city. Claims father too severe. Sent to a home and placed on a farm to work. Blames lack of money for offence.

Convict Y-36.—Employed in a rural district. Parents separated and was placed in a home. Later was placed on a farm where he received no money and commenced to steal as a consequence.

Convict Y-37.—Parents divorced when he was young. Home broken. Spent time in Boys' Industrial School. Morally he was weak. While in the Boys' Industrial School he committed unnatural sex acts for several years. Good appearance. Has a very bad report from the Children's Aid Society of his city. It is doubtful if he will lead a clean life when released as his inclinations seem to be deeply seated. The cause of his trouble is moral weakness probably through the fault of his parents and their behaviour. The home was broken up leaving him a ward of the public at an early age. His habit has become deeply rooted and he has not the power to resist.

Convict Y-38.—Was unemployed. Is serving his second penitentiary term and is well versed in the practices of the underworld. Was brought up in a home where the parents appeared to lack any sense of the difference between right and wrong and they apparently encouraged him to be dishonest. He has never had a chance to live decently owing to his home environment. At the age of twenty he is a confirmed criminal having deliberately chosen this course as it appears his intention to earn his living by dishonest means. He does not intend to work or to live honestly.

Convict Y-39.—Home life of normal working people. Worked in lumber mills after leaving school and finally had work in a city. His trouble is attributed to him being a pleasure seeking type. He lacks ambition, stability and moral and technical education. Bad associates resulted in him eventually becoming involved with a girl under age. Reformation very doubtful.

Convict Y-40.—Was unemployed. Was away from the Forces without leave at time of arrest. No sense of responsibility possibly due to youth and nervous temperament. Easily led. Appears to be average working class. Not bright mentally. Deliberately chose a dishonest means of obtaining money rather than offer his services in return. Unless he definitely decides to conform to the requirements of the law while in the penitentiary he will no doubt be in trouble again.

Present indications are not favourable. What is required in a case of this kind is a follow-up officer to guide and assist him on release. On discharge he will be turned over to a Welfare Organization but their facilities are limited.

Convict Y-41.—Unemployed at time of crime. Second penitentiary term and several other convictions. Father died when young. Unable to get along with step-father. Home not congenial. Bad associates. Although his conduct is favourable in the penitentiary, it is considered that he has not made up his mind to earn an honest living. His trouble is not due to economic conditions or physical disability. It is a desire to obtain money by dishonest means being fully aware of the consequences.

Convict Y-42.—Was away from the Forces without leave when arrested. He has many previous convictions. Family was evidently comfortable financially. When released into the care of his father a few years ago, he was soon found again in trouble which would indicate that his father failed to influence him for good. Indications are that he has chosen to obtain money by dishonest means. He lacks character and religious guidance.

Causes of Crime Summarized (Young Convicts).—To summarize the cases of these young convicts, the remote or immediate cause for crime was attributed to one or more of the following factors: Severity of parents, military life, intemperance, filthy literature and movies, lack of money, bad friends, weak character or easily influenced, use of drugs, lack of supervision, parents died when very young, lack of education, poor conditions at home, doing work he did not like, poor background, lack of religion, low mentality, neglectful parents, borrowed or stole money to spend on girls, pampered by parents, excessive prematurity, dislike for work, partial disintegration of moral standards and ability, insecurity, lack of achievement in his endeavours, desire for adventure, hunger and panic. The basic factors detected in this study or the most frequently invoked causes were: poor home control, bad companions, intemperance, lack of money to meet either their justifiable or unjustifiable needs, and lack of moral roots.

Above descriptions will indicate clearly where the cause for delinquency lies. These examples, as previously stated, are unselected and were only chosen in chronological sequence by date of admission as from a certain specified time. These forty-two cases cover the whole of Canada and include convicts of every province. It has often been said, and rightly so, that youths constitute the future of any country. No doubt the State, public agencies and private individuals have done, and are still doing, much to prevent crime and recidivism, but there are many cases where some one is at fault. Above cases, as described, reveal what is wrong with the family, with society at large, and also with the convicts themselves. Lack of proper parental supervision, lack of proper guidance, combined with lack of religion, induce the youths to associate with bad friends and this particularly in the urban districts. From bad companionship to intemperance, and then to stealing, there is but a step.

The future of our country, as of any country, will be what the youths of to-day will make it. Therefore, the family, the school, the church and the state must see that our boys become worthy citizens and not "dead wood". The youth of to-day has to be taught discipline and intelligent discipline. Boys have to be taught what is right and what is wrong. Speaking in London recently, Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery made the following statement respecting training of youths and his statement is not out of place here:

"Each boy," he said, "should be taught to be master of himself and captain of his soul. He must not be stifled for lack of opportunity. He must be given a chance to make good. Each boy must be an asset to the nation. We must teach them leadership, discipline and the true meaning of morale."

Moral Standard.—The necessity for moral standard amongst human beings is axiomatic. Its teachings exceed by far any rule, regulation or law that may be made by man. Whether readily accepted by all or not, moral values, so closely linked with religion, are the foundation on which society must build itself up. Therefore, religious training of our youths should be considered as of paramount importance. The Royal Commission investigating the penal system of Canada quoted on page 124 of their report part of a statement made by the English Prison Commissioners of 1932:—"Religion touches the deepest springs of human conduct for it can furnish to the weak and unstable the highest ideals and the sternest inhibitions. It should, therefore, be awarded the first place among all forms of character training . . . Religion is so deep and personal a thing that no rules can compass it, and no Order of Service can entirely meet the need of the individual."

In 1910, Mr. Arthur MacDonald (vide International Penal Congress, Washington) proved that crime was not caused principally by the lack of education or laziness or intemperance, although such factors may well contribute to its commission. Mr. MacDonald definitely stated that the origin of the crime rests in the moral weakness which hinges, of course, on the lack of religious training and lack of character.

That there is a growing laxity in moral values the world over, there is too much proof. The variety of moral disorders is almost as wide as that of physical disorders and in an endeavour to cope with this chaplains require great wisdom, keen perception, unbounded sympathy and wide experience.

Seventeen years ago, in one of our largest institutions, Roman Catholic convicts who were not attending to their religious duties at Easter could be counted on one's fingers, whereas at present one fourth stay away from the sacraments. Present chaplains are just as zealous as their predecessors were and in fact they do much more to-day than in 1928. What is the cause of this religious indifference? Let it be firmly understood that men in prison are very much like men outside in their attitude towards religion. How many times do the chaplains hear from a convict: "I was not going to church outside, why should I go here?" The chaplains are whole-heartedly devoted to their duties and they endeavour to inculcate in the mind of the convicts that since they have been sent to the penitentiary as punishment for their misdeeds, their incarceration is the most appropriate time for them to amend themselves. Notwithstanding many set backs and failures, our chaplains tackle their task with a stout heart, courage, enthusiasm and faith. Hope is never extinguished. Spiritual influence and religious instruction are the chief factors in remaking the character and state of a man.

The Convicts of To-day.—What are the dispositions of convicts to-day? What training and moral guidance did they have while they were free? In reply to these questions, I will quote here extracts from reports submitted to me by Reverend Canon A. E. Smart, Protestant Chaplain at Collin's Bay Penitentiary, to which institution the more reformatory type of convict from Kingston is sent:

"Through the years I have noted a decided change in the ages of those committed to my spiritual care. Criminal tendencies are more prevalent to-day in those of younger years than when I began my work here. . . . I am of the firm unalterable belief that the beginning of real reformatory influences must be found in spiritual things which were, and are, found in the church teaching. Only a small percentage have regularly attended church outside and a great many of these were not encouraged by their parents' attitude towards religion. I find that the profession of church affiliation is very uncertain and that reliance cannot be placed in the correctness of tabled statements in this respect. . . . I am concerned with the youth who is forced to leave school too early and seek employ-

ment. Many of them through no fault of their own, have to face life starting with a poor job in which there is little reward, and likelihood of betterment is nil. They get discouraged and try to find an "easy way" by preying on others.

"When the background of a family is being brought out during an interview, one sees the necessity for co-operation from organizations outside the penitentiary to help make home conditions better. Broken homes in which parents have been separated or a child's life being blighted by illegitimacy, help to produce criminal tendencies. . . . In almost every case, the man leaves this institution much improved in health, has added weight, is well fitted with clothing and there is a freedom and buoyancy of spirit which was almost absent when he came in."

That children are neglected by parents in too many homes, so contributing to delinquency, there is ample proof in the forty-two cases of young convicts referred to above. In a city of about 25,000 people, a school nurse found that 108 boys and girls had bad tonsils. Their parents were duly notified of the existence of a free clinic for the removal of tonsils. Three only youngsters turned up for operations. The same nurse, in the same city, sent over 300 notes to parents of children with bad teeth advising that free dental treatment was available, but only 25% of the parents (81 exactly) took the trouble to accompany their children to the dentist. If such a disregard is shown for the physical welfare of the children, what kind of moral guidance can we expect from such parents?

Causation of Crime—Adult Convicts (First Offenders).—Causes of crime in the case of forty-two adult first offenders which were also the subject of Chaplains' investigation included one or more of the following factors: lack of legal advice, intemperance, severity of parents, military life, unemployment, poor conditions at home, lack of money, lack of education, reprehensible conduct of wife, bad friends, sale of drugs, lack of supervision, deserted by parents, lack of religion, ignorance, cards, association with girls of bad reputation, mental instability due to constant changes of abode, low standard of morality, weak character, spirit of adventure, bootlegging, parents separated, insecurity, inferiority complex, mental retardation.

The more frequently quoted causes are: bad friends, intemperance, poor conditions at home and parental failure, including lack of religion.

Causation of Crime—Adult Recidivists.—Causes of crime in the case of forty-two adult recidivists were also looked into by the Chaplains. The cause of crime in these cases may be attributed to one or more of the following factors: unemployment, dissatisfaction after the first world war, lack of money, lack of religious training, intemperance, parents separated, unfaithful wife, bad friends, laziness, parental failure in giving proper guidance, weak character, sex pervert, antagonism to authority, anti-social tendencies, desire to show off, inability to absorb moral principles, unfortunate marriage, lack of moral principles, drug addict, gambler, low ethical standards, lack of education, insecurity.

The most frequently quoted causes were: parental failure, intemperance, lack of religious training, bad friends.

Conclusion.—From the above, it appears evident that in the three classifications considered the main cause for delinquency may be traced back chiefly to the following factors: lack of firm control at home, which, in the case of young convicts at least may include association with bad companions, lack of religious training and intemperance.

The Ex-Convict Facing the World.—Let it be said here that whenever a prisoner returns to 'civvy street' he has in most cases to face a very hostile world. Any member of any Prisoners' Welfare Society will support this statement. In the eighteen years the undersigned has been linked with the Penitentiaries Branch, in various capacities, most of the repeaters I have interviewed have

told me the same story. "As soon as my boss knew I had been 'there' he fired me. . . ." Thus discouraged, notwithstanding the fact that he was making good, this ex-convict has to look for some other work and, should he fail in his endeavours, he will soon revert to his former criminal tendencies, associating himself with persons of bad repute and quite often with former prisoners he has met in some penal institution and who may well be in the same predicament.

If a sympathetic word, a friendly advice, had been given to such a man in the dire circumstances in which he found himself placed, there is a probability that he would have turned out a good citizen. Such advice would have then rendered a good service, not only to the man "in need" but in the end to society as a whole. To anyone readily willing to lend a hand, the highest praise is due. Unfortunately, too many people nowadays appear to forget that they are Christians. They should not merely be satisfied to "pretend" that they are Christians, but they should profoundly believe in, and act upon, the teachings of our MASTER who said the most noble words that have ever been uttered:—"Love thy neighbour as thyself."

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. L. SAUVANT, *Inspector,*
Acting Superintendent.

APPENDICES
TO THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
SUPERINTENDENT OF PENITENTIARIES
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
MARCH 31, 1946

ANALYSES OF ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES
DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
MARCH 31, 1946

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Table	PAGE
1. Admissions and discharges during the year ended March 31st, 1946.....	68
OFFENCES—Tables 2 to 4.	
2. Nature of offence by number of offences and charges.....	69
3. Nature of offence by term of sentence.....	70
4. Nature of offence by type of sentence.....	71
SENTENCE—Tables 5 and 6.	
5. Term of sentence by previous penal record.....	71
6. Type of sentence by penitentiaries.....	72
AGES—Tables 7 to 11.	
7. Nature of offence by age on admission.....	72
8. Age on admission by employment prior to commitment.....	73
9. Occupation prior to offence by age on admission.....	73
10. Age on admission by number of dependents.....	74
11. Age on admission by conjugal condition.....	74
RACIAL ORIGIN—Tables 12 to 16.	
12. Racial origin by penitentiaries.....	74
13. Racial origin by conjugal condition.....	75
14. Racial origin by degree of education.....	75
15. Nature of offence by racial origin.....	76
16. Racial origin by previous penal record.....	77
NATIVITY—Tables 17 to 23.	
17. Birthplace by urban or rural residence prior to commitment.....	77
18. Birthplace of convicts by birthplace of parents.....	78
19. Birthplace by social habits.....	78
20. Birthplace by degree of education.....	79
21. Racial origin by birthplace.....	79
22. Birthplace of convicts born outside Canada by length of residence in Canada.....	80
23. Citizenship of convicts born outside Canada by residence in Canada prior to commitment.....	80
PREVIOUS EMPLOYMENT—Tables 24 to 27.	
24. Nature of offence by employment prior to commitment.....	81
25. Number of dependents by employment prior to commitment.....	81
26. Occupation of convicts prior to commitment.....	82
27. Nature of offence by weekly earnings of convicts when last employed.....	84
LITERACY—Tables 28 to 30.	
28. Nature of offence by degree of education.....	84
29. Degree of education by language spoken.....	85
30. Previous commitments by degree of education.....	85
CONJUGAL CONDITION—Tables 31 to 33.	
31. Nature of offence by conjugal condition.....	85
32. Weekly earnings when last employed by conjugal condition.....	86
33. Employment prior to commitment by conjugal condition.....	86

Table	PAGE
PREVIOUS PENAL RECORD—Tables 34 to 42.	
34. Nature of offence by previous penal record.....	87
35. Previous commitments by time served.....	88
36. Previous commitments to penal institutions.....	88
37. Time served on previous commitments.....	88
38. Previous commitments by employment prior to commitment.....	89
39. Previous penal record by residence and employment prior to commitment.....	90
40. Previous commitments by number of dependents.....	90
41. Previous penal record by number of commitments.....	90
42. Previous penal record by non-penal institutional history.....	91
SOCIAL HABITS—Tables 43 and 44.	
43. Nature of offence by social habits.....	91
44. Previous commitments by social habits.....	91
MENTAL AND PHYSICAL CLASSIFICATION—Tables 45 and 46.	
45. Physical defects by mental classification.....	92
46. Nature of offence by mental classification.....	92
RELIGION—Table 47.	
47. Racial origin by religion.....	93
FEMALE CONVICTS—Tables 48 to 53.	
48. Nature of offence by age on admission.....	94
49. Nature of offence by term of sentence.....	94
50. Nature of offence by conjugal condition and social habits.....	94
51. Racial origin by birthplace and citizenship.....	94
52. Racial origin by religion.....	95
53. Nature of offence by previous penal record.....	95
MALE CONVICTS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR 1945-1946—Tables 54 to 57.	
54. Age on admission by age on discharge.....	95
55. Method of release by penitentiaries.....	96
56. Nature of offence by time served.....	96
57. Main occupation while serving sentence by time served.....	97
FEMALE CONVICTS DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR 1945-1946—Tables 58 to 60.	
58. Age on admission by age on discharge.....	98
59. Nature of offence by time served.....	98
60. Method of discharge by time served.....	98

ANNUAL REPORT OF DOMINION PENITENTIARIES, 1945-46

INTRODUCTION

Statistics giving detailed information covering characteristics of convicts in Dominion penitentiaries were first issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in connection with the decennial census of 1931.

The collection of statistics on convicts in penitentiaries were placed on an annual basis in 1937 through an agreement entered into with the Department of Justice, Ottawa. To establish a sound basis for the collection of annual statistics of admissions and discharges, the individual card system was introduced and a census taken of all prisoners on the registers of the Dominion penitentiaries as for March 31, 1937, which is the end of the Dominion fiscal year. Since that time a perpetual inventory of convicts in the penitentiaries has been maintained at the Bureau and the number of convicts of both sexes as at the end of each month is made available.

The information to be filled in on the individual cards mentioned above was agreed upon between the Bureau and the Penitentiary Branch. The cards are filled in by the penitentiary authorities in triplicate, one being forwarded by the warden or other officer in charge to the Institutional Statistics Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, for the tabulation of the information. It was further agreed between the Bureau and the Penitentiary Branch that the tables compiled by the Bureau be published as an appendix to the annual report of the Superintendent of Penitentiaries.

In the following report is summarized all available information concerning convicts in the seven Dominion penitentiaries. The tables are intended to enable investigators to study the characteristics of convicts committed to penitentiaries, the types of crime committed, the various classes of offenders and such factors as age, economic condition, race, environment and other social conditions which may serve to throw light on causes leading to commission of crime.

The tables cover all convicts admitted to and released from the seven penitentiaries during the twelve-month period ended March 31, 1946. Convicts admitted to and transferred to another penitentiary during the year are classified as admissions to the penitentiary to which transferred. Tables 2 to 47 inclusive deal with male admissions and tables 48 to 53 with female admissions. Tables 54 to 57 inclusive deal with male discharges and tables 58 to 60 deal with female discharges during the year.

ANALYSIS OF TABLES

Table 1.—Summary of admissions and discharges.

The movement of inmate population in the seven Dominion penitentiaries for the twelve-month period ended March 31, 1946 is shown in this table as follows:

Convicts on register on March 31, 1945, direct admissions to penitentiaries; transfers to and from penitentiaries; direct and indirect discharges and convicts on register on March 31, 1946.

The number on the registers on March 31, 1945 was 3,129, an increase of 51 or 1.7 per cent from the number on the registers on March 31, 1944.

Direct admissions comprised 1,444 males and 8 females, showing an increase of 238 males and 3 females from the number of direct admissions in 1945. St. Vincent de Paul and Manitoba showed the highest increase of direct admissions with 48.5 and 51.1 per cent respectively. Dorchester had an increase of 13.4 per cent and British Columbia a decrease of 5.0 per cent.

Transfers to and from penitentiaries increased from 262 in 1944-45 to 342 in 1945-46.

Total releases were 1,561, of which 1,355 were direct discharges and 206 transfers to other penitentiaries.

The number of convicts on the registers of the seven penitentiaries on March 31st, 1946 was 3,362, an increase of 7.4 per cent during the year.

Table 2.—Nature of offence by number of offences and charges.

In this table is shown the nature of offence committed by male convicts admitted during the year.

Offences are classified under six main headings, namely, Against Public Order and Peace, Against the Administration of Law and Justice, Against Morals and Public Convenience, Against the Person and Reputation, Against Rights and Property and Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.

There were slight increases in the number of convicts in the first three groups while the group Against Morals and Public Convenience showed a decrease of 10.2 per cent. Offences against Rights and Property increased from 1,026 in 1945 to 1,227 in 1946, a percentage increase of 19.6. Offences against the Defence of Canada Regulations rose from 2 in 1945 to 92 in 1946, of which total 91 were committed outside Canada.

As in previous years, Offences against Rights and Property account for the great majority of convicts, no fewer than 1,227 of the total convictions, or 75.0 per cent, falling within this category. The second largest group was crimes against the Person and Reputation with 147 convictions, or 9.0 per cent of total convicted. Thus, the two groups, Offences against Rights and Property and Offences against the Person and Reputation represent 84.0 per cent of total convictions.

Convictions for Breaking, Entering, etc., showed an increase of 14.2 per cent over those reported in 1945, while those for Robbery in all its forms rose from 198 to 288, an increase of 45.5 per cent over the previous year.

Of the 1,635 male admissions, 940 or 57.4 per cent were committed on a single charge, and 677 or 41.4 per cent on more than one charge. Eighteen admitted were ticket-of-leave violators.

Table 3.—Nature of offence by term of sentence.

Of the 1,635 male admissions, 730 or 44.0 per cent received the minimum sentence of 2 years; 611 or 37.3 per cent received sentences over 2 and under 5 years; 82 or 5 per cent sentences over 5 and under 10 years; 50 or 3 per cent sentences over 10 and under 25 years. Five received sentences of 25 years, 4 received life sentences and 4 had the death sentence commuted to life.

Of those who received sentences of ten years and over, 3 were against Morals and Public Convenience, 35 against the Person and Reputation and 25 against Rights and Property.

Table 4.—Nature of offence by type of sentence.

Sentences are either simple, concurrent or consecutive or a combination of concurrent and consecutive. Of the 1,635 male admissions, 908 or 55.5 per cent received simple sentences; 558 or 34.1 per cent received concurrent sentences and 82 or 5.0 per cent a combination of concurrent and consecutive. Thirty-one convicts received lashes in addition to their sentence, an increase of eight over those reported in 1945.

Table 5.—Term of sentence by previous penal record.

Of the 1,635 male convicts admitted, 420 or 25·7 per cent were first offenders, while 1,215 or 74·3 per cent had previous penal records.

Of those 1,215 recidivists, 409 or 33·6 per cent had been previously in gaols, 114 or 9·4 per cent had previous reformatory records, 41 or 3·4 per cent had previously been in penitentiaries, 149 or 12·3 per cent had been committed to gaols and reformatories, 264 or 21·7 per cent had gaol and penitentiary records, 58 or 5·0 per cent had been in reformatories and penitentiaries, and 180 or 15·0 per cent had gaol, reformatory and penitentiary records.

The average length of sentence of first offenders, omitting those who received life sentences, was 3½ years, and of those with previous commitments 9 years.

Table 7.—Nature of offence by age on admission.

In this table is set out the nature of offence committed and age on admission. Of the 1,635 male admissions, four were under sixteen years of age. One of these was guilty of Robbery while armed and three with Theft of automobile. Another fifteen were sixteen years of age, of whom twelve were guilty of crimes against Rights and Property, eight of Breaking, Entering and Theft and three of Robbery.

There were 51 admissions of youths of seventeen years of age, of which total 45 were guilty of offences Against Rights and Property. Sixty-nine were eighteen years of age, of which total 58 were guilty of crimes Against Rights and Property. Ninety-three were nineteen years of age, of which number 79 were guilty of crimes Against Rights and Property. One hundred and one were twenty years of age, of which number 81 were guilty of crimes Against Rights and Property. Thus, of the 333 admitted 20 years of age and under, 279 or 84 per cent were guilty of crimes Against Rights and Property. Of the 279 guilty of offences Against Rights and Property, 53·0 per cent were found guilty either of Breaking, Entering and Theft or Robbery.

Twenty per cent of all male admissions were under 21 years of age compared with 21 per cent in 1945.

The number of admissions between 21 and 24 years of age was 478, or 29·2 per cent of total admissions, and of those between 25 and 29 the percentage was 19·4 per cent.

Thus, of the total male admissions, 1,129 or 69·0 per cent were under 30 years of age. For every age group, except that of 60 to 69 years, by far the greatest number of offences were Against Rights and Property as the following percentages show:—Under 16, 100; 16 years, 80; 17 years, 88; 18 years, 84; 19 years, 85; 20 years, 80; 21 to 24 years, 77; 25 to 29 years, 74; 30 to 34 years, 73; 35 to 39 years, 77; 40 to 49 years, 60; 50 to 69 years, 60 and 60 to 69, 25.

Table 8.—Age on admission by employment.

Of the 1,635 admissions, 897 or 55·0 per cent were employed prior to admission. The percentage of admissions employed in the previous year was 59·0.

Omitting students and those who never worked, 707 or 43·2 per cent were unemployed at time crime was committed. Of this number, 303 or 18·5 per cent were unemployed for a period under three months; 146 or 9·0 per cent under six months, 86 or 5·3 per cent twelve months and 136 or 8·3 per cent were unemployed for over a year.

Of the total unemployed, 182 or 25·7 per cent were 20 years of age and under; 337 or 47·6 per cent were between 20 and 29 years; 115 or 16·2 per cent were between 30 and 39 years; 65 or 9·0 per cent between 40 and 59.

Table 9.—*Occupation prior to commitment.*

A study of this table shows that those who were employed in mining, commercial, professional and clerical occupations supplied less than 7.0 per cent of male admissions to penitentiaries, while on the other hand the four groups—manufacturing, building and construction, transportation and communication and public administration supplied 62 per cent of male admissions. Unskilled workers contributed 14.1 per cent of admissions and all other occupations 16.9 per cent. For a further study of occupation of convicts prior to admission see Table 26.

Table 10.—*Age of admissions by number of dependents and conjugal condition.*

Of the 1,635 male admissions, 1,139 or 69.6 per cent had no dependents. The 496 with dependents had an average of 2.1 dependents. The corresponding average for 1945 was 2.2.

Of the 1,635 admissions, 1,056 or 64.5 per cent were single, 470 or 29 per cent were married and 109 or 6.5 per cent were widowed or divorced.

Tables 12 to 16.—*Racial Origin.*

The racial origin of male admissions is shown in this series of tables with cross-classifications showing conjugal condition, education, nature of offence committed and previous penal record.

Thirty-three racial groups are represented among the 1,635 admissions. Those of English origin comprised 354 or 21.6 per cent, Irish 166 or 10.1 per cent, Scottish 170 or 10.4 per cent and French 612 or 37.4 per cent. As these are the predominant races in Canada, it is natural to expect that the number of admissions from these races would greatly exceed those of other races.

The number of admissions from persons of English origin increased 3.1 per cent over the previous year while Irish and Scottish admissions showed a decrease of 4.6 and 2.3 per cent respectively. French admissions rose from 31.9 per cent to 37.4 per cent of total admissions.

Of the foreign races, the Northern European races, including Netherlanders, Finns, Danish, Icelandic, Norwegian and Swedish contributed 54 or 3.3 per cent. Central European (Austrian, Czecho-slovakian, German, Hungarian and Jugoslavic) 3.1 per cent; Eastern Europe (Polish, Roumanian, Lithuanian, Russian, Ukrainian) 7.5 per cent; Southern European (Bulgarian, Greek and Italian) 1.5 per cent; Hebrew 1.0 per cent; Asiatic (Chinese, Japanese, Syrian, etc.) 0.4 per cent; Negro and North American Indian 2.5 per cent.

Of those of British stock, 55 per cent were single, 35 per cent married and 10 per cent widowed or divorced. Of the French, 77.0 per cent were single, and 20 per cent married. Of the European races, 65 per cent were single and 32.2 per cent married. Of the Hebrews, 41 per cent were single and 47 per cent married and of the coloured races 50 per cent were single and 43 per cent married.

Of the 1,635 admissions, 58 were reported as illiterate, 11 who could read only, 1,293 or 79.0 per cent with common school education, 243 or 15 per cent with high school education and 30 or 1.8 per cent with university standing.

Table 15 shows nature of offence by racial origin. Three-fourths of all crimes committed by each race were against Rights and Property as the following percentages will show: English, 70.0; Irish, 77.7; Scotch, 71.9; French, 76.3; German, 74; Italian, 70; Polish, 89; Russian, 83; Ukrainian, 82 and Hebrew, 88.

With the exception of two races, Bulgarian and Armenian, the representation of all other races were recidivists. The following are the percentages of habitual offenders admitted in 1945 who have been repeatedly in gaols, reformatories and penitentiaries over a period of years:—English, 69.5; Irish, 86.1; Scotch, 75.3;

French, 72·3; Netherlanders, 80; German, 64·5; Polish, 70; Italian, 82; Russian, 90; Ukrainian, 70; Hebrew, 100 and Negro, 75.

Of the 1,635 male admissions, 1,482 or 90·6 per cent were born in Canada, and of the total admissions, 1,356 or 81·4 per cent belonged to urban communities. Of the 153 convicts born outside Canada, 13 had residence in Canada less than 5 years, 9 between 5 and 10 years, 7 between 10 and 15 years and 124 with residence of 15 years and over.

Of the foreign-born admissions, 43 were aliens and 50 were naturalized, and of the British born 3 were in Canada less than five years and 57 more than five years.

Table 27 shows earnings of convicts when last employed. The average earnings of all who reported this item was \$27 a week. Four hundred and eighty-seven were in receipt of wages under \$20 a week and 856 or 53 per cent had earnings between \$30 and \$40 per week. Two hundred and fifty-four were earning over \$40 a week.

Table 30 shows previous commitments of male admissions to penal institutions. (See also Table 34 for a further analysis of previous commitments.)

A total of 1,215 or 75 per cent of total admissions to penitentiaries had previous penal records. These 1,215 had a total of 5,986 previous commitments or an average of 5 commitments per convict.

Four hundred and eighty-two convicts had five commitments or more, or an average of 9 commitments per convict. The total time served on these commitments was 3,542 years.

Table 36 shows that of the 1,215 recidivists 543 had before their last admission been in penitentiaries, 501 in reformatories and 1,002 in gaols. The 543 with previous penitentiary records had a total of 3,743 commitments, or an average of 7 commitments per convict. Those committed to reformatories had 2,672 commitments or over 5 per convict, while those committed to gaols had a total of 5,445 commitments, or an average of over 5 per convict. The rehabilitation of these convicts is a major problem and deserves close consideration.

Table 45 shows that of the 1,635 admissions, 1,547 or 95 per cent were free from physical defects and 1,620 or 99 per cent were classed as normal.

FEMALE ADMISSIONS

Female admissions to penitentiaries fell from 28 in 1944-1945 to 20 in 1945-1946. Five were convicted for possession of drugs, 2 for manslaughter, one for forgery and 12 for theft.

Of these twenty convicts, 6 were single and 12 married. Of the female admissions, 13 had a previous penal record, 2 in gaols, 10 in gaols and reformatories and one with reformatory and penitentiary record.

DISCHARGES

The number of prisoners discharged during the year was 1,332. Of this number, 115 or 9·0 per cent were 20 years of age and under, 625 or 47 per cent were between 21 and 29 years of age, 315 or 23·5 per cent between 30 and 39. Thus, 79 per cent of the convicts discharged were under 40 years of age. It would be interesting to know what percentage of these discharged convicts gave up their life of crime and became useful citizens.

Of the 1,332 male convicts discharged, 998 or 75 per cent were discharged at expiration of sentence, 210 or 16 per cent by ticket-of-leave. Nine were deported, 6 pardoned, 7 unconditionally released and 11 died. Four were transferred to mental hospital and 83 released on order of military authorities.

During their stay in penitentiaries, 136 were engaged in agriculture, 74 in clerical work, 507 in skilled trades, 591 in unskilled labour and 24 unable to work.

Twenty-three female prisoners were discharged during the year, 17 on expiration of sentence, 4 on ticket-of-leave and one pardoned.

TABLE I—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED
MARCH 31, 1946

		Total	Dor- chester	St. Vincent de Paul	King- ston	Collin's Bay	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	British Colum- bia
Convicts on register, March 31, 1945.....	T.	3,129	387	869	704	210	271	326	362
	M.	3,077	387	869	652	210	271	326	362
	F.	52			52				
Admissions—									
Admitted during year and not transferred.....	M.	1,444	236	499	305		133	106	165
	F.	8			8				
Received by transfer (admit- ted during year).....	M.	126	3	1	3	117		2	
	F.	12			12				
Total admitted during year and retained.....	M.	1,570	239	500	308	117	133	108	165
	F.	20			20				
Received by transfer (admit- ted before April 1, 1945).....	M.	65		1	5	59			
	F.								
Admitted during year and transferred.....	M.	124		3	119		2		
	F.	12	1	5			3	1	2
Received by transfer and transferred (admitted dur- ing year).....	M.	3				3			
	F.								
Total admissions.....	T.	1,794	240	509	452	179	138	109	167
	M.	1,762	239	504	432	179	135	108	165
	F.	32	1	5	20		3	1	2
Releases—									
Discharges.....	M.	1,332	224	368	233	158	92	95	162
	F.	23			23				
Transferred (admitted during year).....	M.	127		3	119	3	2		
	F.	12	1	5			3	1	2
Transferred (admitted before April 1, 1945).....	M.	67			62	5			
	F.								
Total releases.....	T.	1,561	225	376	437	166	97	96	164
	M.	1,526	224	371	414	166	94	95	162
	F.	35	1	5	23		3	1	2
Convicts on register, March 31, 1946.....	T.	3,362	402	1,002	719	223	312	339	365
	M.	3,313	402	1,002	670	223	312	339	365
	F.	49			49				

TABLE 2.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY NUMBER OF OFFENCES AND CHARGES

Nature of offence	Total		Single offence		More than one offence		Ticket-of-leave violator	Ticket-of-leave violator plus charge
	No.	P.C.	Single charge	More than one charge	One charge for each offence	More than one charge		
Total.....	1,635	100.0	940	133	356	188	15	3
Against public order and peace....	25	1.5	14		10	1		
Carrying concealed weapons....	7	.4	2		5			
Illegal possession of firearms....	10	.6	8		1	1		
Unlawful possession of explosives	6	.4	2		4			
Others.....	2	.1	2					
Against the administration of law and justice.....	41	2.5	18		7	1	15	
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	25	1.5	17		7	1		
Perjury.....	1	.1	1					
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	15	.9					15	
Against morals and public convenience.....	103	6.3	79	9	13	2		
Buggery, and attempt.....	10	.6	7	1	2			
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	23	1.7	22	2	3	1		
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	10	.6	9	1				
Gross indecency, and attempt....	25	1.5	19	4	2			
Incest.....	22	1.3	17	1	4			
Incest, attempt.....	3	.2	1		2			
Living on avails of prostitution..	3	.2	3					
Procuration, and attempt.....	1	.1				1		
Others.....	1	.1	1					
Against the person and reputation	147	9.0	114	3	26	4		
Abduction.....	2	.1			2			
Assault, indecent.....	6	.3	3		2	1		
Assault on female.....	10	.6	8		1	1		
Assault causing bodily harm.....	7	.4	2	3	2	1		
Assault with intent to rob.....	15	.9	14		1			
Bigamy.....	3	.2	3					
Carnal knowledge.....	26	1.6	20		6			
Carnal knowledge, attempt at....	5	.3	5					
Causing grievous bodily harm, and attempt.....	4	.3	2		2			
Endangering life.....	2	.1	1		1			
Manslaughter.....	22	1.3	22					
Murder.....	6	.4						
Rape.....	20	1.2	17		3			
Rape, attempt at.....	4	.3	3		1			
Shooting with intent.....	6	.4	3		1			
Wounding with intent.....	6	.4	3		1	2		
Negligence to provide.....	1	.1	1					
Parading in the nude.....	2	.1	2					
Against rights and property.....	1,227	75.0	645	117	284	178		3
Arson, and attempt.....	10	.6	8		1	1		
Breaking, entering and theft.....	432	26.4	187	37	116	90		2
Breaking and entering with intent.....	87	5.3	61	5	18	3		
Breaking and entering, attempt..	19	1.1	16		2	1		
Conspiracy.....	17	1.0	5	1	9	2		
False pretences and fraud.....	38	2.3	10	13	6	9		
Forgery.....	30	1.9	10	5	5	10		
Uttering forged document, and attempt.....	18	1.1	7	4	4	3		
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	11	.7	5		4	2		
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	51	3.1	32	6	6	6		1
Robbery.....	27	1.7	18	2	7			
Robbery and theft with violence	100	6.1	69	3	19	9		
Robbery while armed.....	83	5.1	28	8	36	11		
Robbery, attempt.....	12	.7	10		2			
Cattle stealing.....	1	.1		1				
Bobbery while armed, attempt....	15	.9	7		3			
Theft.....	180	11.0	113	20	30	17		
Theft of postal matter.....	10	.6	5		3	2		
Theft of automobile.....	77	4.7	47	10	13	7		
Theft of chickens.....	1	.1		1				
Damage to property.....	8	.5	7	1				
Against the Defence of Canada								
Regulations.....	92	5.7	70	4	16	2		
In Canada.....	1	.1	1					
Outside Canada.....	91	5.6	69	4	16	2		

TABLE 4.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TYPE OF SENTENCE

Nature of offence	Total	Simple	Simple with lashes	Concurrent	Concurrent with lashes	Consecutive	Consecutive with lashes	Concurrent and consecutive	Concurrent and consecutive with lashes	Simple with fine	Concurrent with fine	Remanet	Remanet with sentence
Total.....	1,635	891	27	544	14	59	1	48	3	21	10	14	3
Against public order and peace.....	25	13	1	9		2							
Against the administration of law and justice.....	41	18		7		1						14	1
Against morals and public convenience.....	103	60		16		1		1		20	5		
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	28	3								20	5		
Incest.....	22	17		5									
Others.....	53	40		11		1		1					
Against the person and reputation.....	147	106	7	23	2	2	1	5	1				
Carnal knowledge.....	26	20		3	2								
Manslaughter.....	22	22				1							
Murder.....	6	6											
Rape.....	20	13	4	3									
Others.....	73	45	3	17		1	1	5	1				
Against rights and property.....	1,227	623	19	468	12	53		42	2	1	5		12
Breaking, entering and theft.....	432	184	1	209		24		10			2		12
Breaking and entering with intent	87	61		20		2		4					
False pretences and fraud.....	38	9		26		2		1					
Forgery.....	30	9	1	16		1		1		1	2		
Uttering forged document.....	18	5		11		1		1					
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	51	33	1	14		2		1					
Robbery and theft with violence.....	100	58	11	21	4	3		3					
Robbery while armed.....	83	24	4	28	8	10		7	2				
Theft.....	180	113		25		2		4			1		
Theft of automobile.....	77	47		60		5							
Others.....	131	80	1	38		2		10					
Against the Defence of Canada													
Regulations.....	92	71		21									
In Canada.....	1	1											
Outside Canada.....	91	70		21									

TABLE 5.—TERM OF SENTENCE BY PREVIOUS PENAL RECORD

Term of sentence	Total	First Offenders (no previous commitment)	Total with previous commitments	Previously committed to						
				Goal only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and Reformatory	Gaol and Penitentiary	Reformatory and Penitentiary	Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary
Total.....	1,635	420	1,215	409	114	41	149	264	58	180
2 years.....	730	156	574	236	54	12	70	103	18	81
Over 2 and under 3 years.....	87	11	76	21	13	2	11	9	4	16
3 years.....	382	120	262	85	21	10	41	63	15	27
Over 3 and under 4 years.....	17	2	15	3		1	2	4	2	3
4 years.....	118	48	70	17	8	2	7	18	4	14
Over 4 and under 5 years.....	7		7		2	1		2	1	1
5 years.....	134	40	94	21	6	4	9	32	5	17
6 years.....	29	5	24	4	3	4	1	6	3	3
7 years.....	31	9	22	8	1		2	5	2	4
8 years.....	16	7	9	1	1	1	1	2		3
9 years.....	6	1	5	1			2	1		1
10 years.....	19	7	12	4		1		5	1	1
Over 10 and under 12 years.....	2		2	1	1					
12 and under 15 years.....	14	7	7				1	3		3
15 and under 20 years.....	9	2	7	3	1	1	1			1
20 and under 25 years.....	6	1	5	1	2			1	1	
25 years and over.....	5		5		1			1	1	2
Life.....	4	1	3	2			1			
Death commuted to life.....	4	3	1	1						
Ticket-of-leave violator—under 2 years.....	9		9			2		4		3
Ticket-of-leave violator—over 2 years.....	6		6					5	1	

TABLE 6.—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARIES

Type of sentence	Total	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total.....	1,635	239	501	313	176	133	108	165
Simple.....	891	182	247	142	114	56	55	95
Simple with lashes.....	27		3	12	2	1	2	7
Concurrent.....	544	51	213	94	47	58	46	35
Concurrent with lashes.....	14		2	8		2		2
Consecutive.....	59	1	14	27	7	4	1	5
Consecutive with lashes.....	1			1				
Concurrent and consecutive.....	48	2	10	20	4	7	3	2
Concurrent and consecutive with lashes.....	3			1		2		
Simple with fine.....	21		1	7		1		12
Concurrent with fine.....	10		3		1	1	1	4
Remanet.....	14	2	7	1		1		2
Remanet with sentence.....	3	1	1					1

TABLE 7.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Nature of offence	Total	Under 16 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20 years	21-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years and over
Total.....	1,635	4	15	51	69	93	101	478	318	197	121	116	55	16	1
Against public order and peace.....	25					4	2	5	6	2	2	1	1	2	
Against the administration of law and justice.....	41		1	3	5	5	4	8	9	2	2	1		1	
Against morals and public convenience	103		1	1		1	2	6	11	15	14	29	15	8	
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	28								8		7	7	2	2	
Incest.....	22			1					2	1	3	7	7	1	
Others.....	53		1			1	2	6	7	6	4	15	6	5	
Against the person and reputation.....	147		1	2	2	8	6	40	32	26	4	17	7	1	1
Carnal knowledge.....	26					3		4	6	4	1	6	1	1	
Manslaughter.....	22			1	1	1		6	4	5	1	2	2		
Murder.....	6			1	1					1	1		1		
Rape.....	20			1			1	10	5	2	1				
Others.....	73		1			4	4	20	17	14		9	3		1
Against rights and property.....	1,227	4	12	45	58	79	81	369	236	145	94	68	32	4	
Breaking, entering and theft.....	432		7	19	24	34	34	134	75	55	27	16	5	2	
Breaking and entering with intent.....	87		1	1	1	4	4	29	20	14	9	2	2		
False pretences and fraud.....	38			1				6	9	3	4	9	4	1	
Forgery.....	30					3	2	6	6	4	3	3	3		
Uttering forged document.....	18							3	3	3		5	4		
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	51				1	2	1	10	14	12	8	2	1		
Robbery and theft with violence.....	100		1	5	4	11	6	32	22	7	4	6	1		
Robbery while armed.....	83	1		7	7	5	3	37	12	6	4				
Theft.....	180		2	4	10	8	12	41	39	25	20	12	6	1	
Theft of automobile.....	77	3		3	5	6	6	32	10	4	6	2			
Others.....	131		1	5	6	6	12	39	26	12	9	11	4		
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	92						6	50	24	7	5				
In Canada.....	1							1							
Outside Canada.....	91						6	49	24	7	5				

TABLE 8.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY EMPLOYMENT PRIOR TO COMMITMENT

Age on admission	Total	Employed	Student	Never worked	Total unemployed	Period of unemployment					
						Under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 years and over
Total.....	1,635	897	4	27	707	339	146	86	53	27	50
Under 16 years.....	4	1			3	2	1				
16 years.....	15	4	1		10	5	3	2			
17 years.....	51	19		4	27	18	6	1	1	1	
18 years.....	69	27	2		40	34	3	1	1		1
19 years.....	93	41		1	51	25	10	4	5	3	4
20 years.....	101	49		1	51	33	7	5	4	2	
21 to 24 years.....	478	251		10	217	111	47	24	15	8	12
25 to 29 years.....	318	191		7	120	45	32	18	14	3	8
30 to 34 years.....	197	121		2	74	26	16	12	5	4	11
35 to 39 years.....	121	78		2	41	14	6	10	1	2	8
40 to 49 years.....	116	71			45	18	12	4	3	4	
50 to 59 years.....	55	35			20	4	3	5	3		5
60 to 69 years.....	16	9			7	4			1		2
70 years and over.....	1				1						1

TABLE 9.—OCCUPATION PRIOR TO OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Occupation	Total	Under 16 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20 years	21-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years	70 years and over
Total.....	1,635	4	15	51	69	93	101	478	318	197	121	116	55	16	1
Agriculture.....	53			1	4	2	2	13	9	6	3	6	7		
Fishing, hunting and trapping.....	6							1	1	3	1				
Logging.....	36		2	1	1	1	1	8	5	3	2	6	6		
Mining.....	17					2	1	5	5	2	1	1			
Manufacturing.....	143			3	6	7	8	32	33	27	12	7	5	3	
Electric light and power.....	9					1	1	1	2	1	2	2	1		
Building and construction.....	93		1	1	1	1	1	13	29	16	15	6	5	2	
Transportation and communication.....	121			3	3	8	9	42	27	16	10	1	2		
Commercial.....	18				1	1	1	1	3	2	3	5	1		
Public administration.....	199			2	2	9	17	94	41	15	11	7	1		
Professional.....	15					1	1	1	4	2	1	2	3		
Entertainment and sport.....	3								2	1					
Personal service.....	44	1			1			6	7	7	4	12	4	2	
Laundry, cleaning, dyeing.....	2			1								1			
Clerical.....	11								2	2	5	2			
Unskilled workers.....	127		1	7	8	9	8	32	21	18	8	13		2	
Student.....	4			1	2										
Never worked.....	27			4		1	1	10	7	2	2				
Unemployed.....	707	3	10	27	40	51	51	217	120	74	41	45	20	7	1

TABLE 10.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

Age on admission	Total	No. dependents	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight to Ten	Over Ten
Total.....	1,635	1,139	229	138	60	27	21	9	2	7	3
Under 16 years.....	4	4									
16 years.....	15	15									
17 years.....	51	50	1								
18 years.....	69	59	6	3		1					
19 years.....	93	84	6	3							
20 years.....	101	86	12	1	1		1				
21 to 24 years.....	478	364	63	38	10	2	1				
25 to 29 years.....	318	197	49	36	25	5	3	1		2	
30 to 34 years.....	197	107	40	22	10	8	7	2	1		
35 to 39 years.....	121	54	25	18	6	8	4	4	1	1	
40 to 49 years.....	116	73	15	10	7	2	4	1		2	2
50 to 59 years.....	55	33	8	7	1	1	1	1		2	1
60 to 69 years.....	16	12	4								
70 years and over.....	1	1									

TABLE 11.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY CONJUGAL CONDITION

Age on admission	Total		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced, separated
	No.	P.C.				
Total.....	1,635	100.0	1,056	470	31	78
Under 16 years.....	4	.3	4			
16 years.....	15	.9	15			
17 years.....	51	3.2	51			
18 years.....	69	4.2	68	1		
19 years.....	93	5.1	89	4		
20 years.....	101	6.2	95	6		
21 to 24 years.....	478	29.3	373	92		13
25 to 29 years.....	318	19.4	172	134	2	10
30 to 34 years.....	197	12.1	81	99	4	13
35 to 39 years.....	121	7.5	39	68	1	13
40 to 49 years.....	116	7.1	47	38	12	19
50 to 59 years.....	55	3.5	14	26	7	8
60 to 69 years.....	16	1.0	8	2	4	2
70 years and over.....	1	.2			1	

TABLE 12.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY PENITENTIARIES

Racial origin	Total		Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
	No.	P.C.							
Total.....	1,635	100.0	239	501	313	176	133	108	165
English.....	354	21.6	76	35	83	59	21	25	55
Irish.....	166	10.1	28	20	55	22	15	10	16
Scottish.....	170	10.4	47	13	41	23	12	13	21
Welsh.....	7	.4		1	2		1	1	2
French.....	612	37.3	57	406	59	35	22	15	18
Austrian.....	10	.6	1	2	3	1	1		2
Belgian.....	3	.2	1	1					1
Bulgarian.....	1	.1							1
Czech and Slovak.....	1	.1							
Danish.....	4	.3			1		2		1
Netherlander.....	24	1.4	8	1	5	5		4	1
Finnish.....	6	.4			1		3	1	1
German.....	31	1.9		1	7	5	7	6	5
Greek.....	1	.1			1				
Hungarian.....	8	.4		1	3	1	1	1	1
Icelandic.....	5	.3					4	1	
Italian.....	22	1.4		7	7	4	2		2
Jugo-Slavic.....	1	.1						1	
Lithuanian.....	1	.1				1			
Norwegian.....	10	.6			2		1	3	4
Polish.....	33	2.0	3		8	6	10	2	4
Roumanian.....	4	.3			2		1	1	
Russian.....	30	1.9	3	6	5	1	2	3	10
Swedish.....	5	.3	1					1	3
Ukrainian.....	56	3.4		3	6	7	20	12	8
Hebrew.....	17	1.0	1	3	5	1	3	3	1
Spanish.....	4	.3	1	1	1	1			
Chinese.....	4	.3			2				1
Japanese.....	1	.1							1
Armenian.....	2	.1				2			
Syrian.....	1	.1	1						
Negro.....	20	1.2	9		9	1	1		
North American Indian.....	21	1.2	2		5		6	2	6

TABLE 13.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY CONJUGAL CONDITION

Racial origin	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced, separated
Total.....	1,635	1,056	470	31	78
English.....	354	190	121	7	27
Irish.....	166	90	56	5	15
Scottish.....	170	88	67	3	12
Welsh.....	7	6			1
French.....	612	470	122	12	8
Austrian.....	10	10			
Belgian.....	3	2	1		
Bulgarian.....	1	1			
Czech and Slovak.....	1	1			
Danish.....	4	1	2		1
Netherlander.....	24	12	11		1
Finnish.....	6	4	1	1	
German.....	31	21	7	1	2
Greek.....	1	1			
Hungarian.....	8	3	5		
Icelandic.....	5	3	1	1	
Italian.....	22	11	8		3
Jugo-Slavic.....	1	1			
Lithuanian.....	1	1			
Norwegian.....	10	4	3	1	2
Polish.....	33	24	8		1
Roumanian.....	4	3	1		
Russian.....	30	18	10		2
Swedish.....	5	3	1		1
Ukrainian.....	56	40	16		
Hebrew.....	17	7	8		2
Spanish.....	4	3	1		
Chinese.....	4	1	3		
Japanese.....	1	1			
Armenian.....	2	1	1		
Syrian.....	1		1		
Negro.....	20	9	11		
North American Indian.....	21	17	4		

TABLE 14.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Racial origin	Total	None	Reads only	Common School	High School	University
Total.....	1,635	58	11	1,293	243	30
English.....	354	12	5	262	67	8
Irish.....	166	4		114	41	7
Scottish.....	170	3		117	48	2
Welsh.....	7			6	1	
French.....	612	25	3	550	30	4
Austrian.....	10		1	7	2	
Belgian.....	3			3		
Bulgarian.....	1				1	
Czech and Slovak.....	1			1		
Danish.....	4			1	2	1
Netherlander.....	24	3		13	7	1
Finnish.....	6			6		
German.....	31	1		22	7	1
Greek.....	1				1	
Hungarian.....	8			8		
Icelandic.....	5			3		2
Italian.....	22			18	4	
Jugo-Slavic.....	1			1		
Lithuanian.....	1			1		
Norwegian.....	10			6	4	
Polish.....	33			27	6	
Roumanian.....	4			3	1	
Russian.....	30	1		26	3	
Swedish.....	5			5		
Ukrainian.....	56	1		47	7	1
Hebrew.....	17	1	1	11	3	1
Spanish.....	4	1		1		2
Chinese.....	4	1		2	1	
Japanese.....	1			1		
Armenian.....	2			2		
Syrian.....	1				1	
Negro.....	20	2	1	13	4	
North American Indian.....	21	3		16	2	

TABLE 16.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY PREVIOUS PENAL RECORD

Racial origin	Total	No previous commitments	Total with previous commitments	Previously committed to						
				Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and Reformatory	Gaol and Penitentiary	Reformatory and Penitentiary	Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary
Total.....	1,635	420	1,215	409	114	41	149	264	58	180
English.....	354	108	246	67	29	6	38	42	18	46
Irish.....	166	23	143	37	13	4	30	25	11	21
Scottish.....	170	42	128	44	17	5	15	22	4	21
Welsh.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	2
French.....	612	169	443	183	27	15	37	114	13	54
Austrian.....	10	2	8	2	1	.....	2	2	.....	1
Belgian.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bulgarian.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Czech and Slovak.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish.....	4	.....	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Netherlander.....	24	5	19	3	4	1	2	6	1	2
Finnish.....	6	1	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
German.....	31	11	20	7	3	1	1	3	.....	5
Greek.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Hungarian.....	8	.....	8	5	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Icelandic.....	5	2	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Italian.....	22	4	18	5	2	.....	1	3	2	5
Jugo-Slavic.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian.....	10	1	9	3	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Polish.....	33	10	23	5	4	1	2	7	1	3
Roumanian.....	4	2	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian.....	30	3	27	8	1	1	2	10	.....	5
Swedish.....	5	1	4	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Ukrainian.....	56	17	39	15	1	.....	7	9	2	5
Hebrew.....	17	.....	17	2	2	1	2	5	.....	5
Spanish.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Japanese.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armenian.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Syrian.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Negro.....	20	5	15	4	3	.....	4	.....	.....	2
North American Indian.....	21	8	13	6	.....	.....	1	2	1	3

TABLE 17.—BIRTHPLACE BY URBAN OR RURAL RESIDENCE PRIOR TO COMMITMENT

Birthplace	Total		Rural	Urban
	No.	P.C.		
Total.....	1,635	100.0	279	1,356
Canada.....	1,482	90.5	262	1,220
England.....	32	1.9	2	30
Ireland.....	10	.6	1	9
Scotland.....	13	.7	.....	13
British Possessions.....	8	.5	2	6
United States.....	43	2.6	6	37
France.....	1	.1	.....	1
Austria.....	3	.2	.....	3
Belgium.....	1	.1	.....	1
Czecho-slovakia.....	1	.1	.....	1
Finland.....	3	.2	2	1
Germany.....	2	.1	.....	2
Hungary.....	3	.2	1	2
Iceland.....	1	.1	.....	1
Italy.....	2	.1	.....	2
Lithuania.....	1	.1	.....	1
Norway.....	3	.2	1	2
Poland.....	10	.6	1	9
Roumania.....	1	.1	.....	1
Russia.....	7	.4	1	6
Sweden.....	2	.1	.....	2
Ukraine.....	1	.1	.....	1
Spain.....	1	.1	.....	1
Switzerland.....	1	.1	.....	1
China.....	3	.2	.....	3

TABLE 18.—BIRTHPLACE OF CONVICTS BY BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS

Birthplace	Total	Both parents Canadian	Both parents British	Both parents Foreign	Father Canadian, Mother British	Father British, Mother Canadian	Father Canadian, Mother Foreign	Father Foreign, Mother Canadian	Father British, Mother Foreign	Father Foreign, Mother British
Total.....	1,635	990	190	238	45	51	35	54	10	22
Canada.....	1,482	980	131	173	44	50	29	49	9	17
England.....	32		29	1	1					1
Ireland.....	10		10							
Scotland.....	13		13							
British Possessions.....	8		7	1						
United States.....	43	10		17		1	6	5	1	3
France.....	1			1						
Austria.....	3			3						
Belgium.....	1									1
Czecho-Slovakia.....	1			1						
Finland.....	3			3						
Germany.....	2			2						
Hungary.....	3			3						
Iceland.....	1			1						
Italy.....	2			2						
Lithuania.....	1			1						
Norway.....	3			3						
Poland.....	10			10						
Roumania.....	1			1						
Russia.....	7			7						
Sweden.....	2			2						
Ukraine.....	1			1						
Spain.....	1			1						
Switzerland.....	1			1						
China.....	3			3						

TABLE 19.—BIRTHPLACE BY SOCIAL HABITS

Birthplace	Total	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate	Non-drug addict				Drug addict			
					Total	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate	Total	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate
Total.....	1,635	272	1,125	238	1,580	261	1,086	233	55	11	39	5
Canada.....	1,482	245	1,024	213	1,434	235	991	208	48	10	33	5
England.....	32	3	24	5	29	3	21	5	3		3	
Ireland.....	10		9	1	9		8	1	1		1	
Scotland.....	13	2	8	3	13	2	8	3				
British Possessions.....	8	2	3	3	8	2	3	3				
United States.....	43	11	26	6	43	11	26	6				
France.....	1	1			1	1						
Austria.....	3		3		3		3					
Belgium.....	1		1		1		1					
Czecho-Slovakia.....	1				1							
Finland.....	3	1		2	3	1		2				
Germany.....	2			2	2		2					
Hungary.....	3		3		3		3					
Iceland.....	1			1	1			1				
Italy.....	2	1	1		1	1		1			1	
Lithuania.....	1	1			1	1		1			1	
Norway.....	3		2	1	2		1	1			1	
Poland.....	10	1	9		10	1	9		1			
Roumania.....	1			1	1			1				
Russia.....	7	2	4	1	7	2	4	1				
Sweden.....	2		1	1	2		1	1				
Ukraine.....	1		1		1		1	1				
Spain.....	1		1		1		1	1				
Switzerland.....	1		1		1		1					
China.....	3	1	2		2		2		1	1		

TABLE 20.—BIRTHPLACE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Birthplace	Total	None	Reads only	Common School	High School	University
Total.....	1,635	58	11	1,203	243	30
Canada.....	1,482	54	9	1,185	213	21
England.....	32	1		24	4	3
Ireland.....	10			5	4	1
Scotland.....	13			9	4	
British Possessions.....	8		1	4	1	2
United States.....	43	1	1	23	16	2
France.....	1			1		
Austria.....	3			3		
Belgium.....	1			1		
Czecho-slovakia.....	1			1		
Finland.....	3			3		
Germany.....	2			1		1
Hungary.....	3			3		
Iceland.....	1			1		
Italy.....	2			2		
Lithuania.....	1			1		
Norway.....	3			2	1	
Poland.....	10			10		
Roumania.....	1			1		
Russia.....	7			7		
Sweden.....	2			2		
Ukraine.....	1			1		
Spain.....	1	1				
Switzerland.....	1			1		
China.....	3	1		2		

TABLE 21.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY BIRTHPLACE

Racial origin	Total	Canada	British Isles and Possessions	United States	Europe	Asia
Total.....	1,635	1,482	63	43	44	3
English.....	354	310	36	8		
Irish.....	166	152	11	3		
Scottish.....	170	154	12	4		
Welsh.....	7	7				
French.....	612	599	1	12		
Austrian.....	10	7		2	1	
Belgian.....	3	2			1	
Bulgarian.....	1	1				
Czech and Slovak.....	1	1				
Danish.....	4	3			1	
Netherlander.....	24	21	1	2		
Finnish.....	6	3			3	
German.....	31	25		3	3	
Greek.....	1			1		
Hungarian.....	8	4			4	
Icelandic.....	5	3	1		1	
Italian.....	22	19		1	2	
Jugo-Slavic.....	1	1				
Lithuanian.....	1				1	
Norwegian.....	10	4		3	3	
Polish.....	33	23		2	8	
Roumanian.....	4	4				
Russian.....	30	24			6	
Swedish.....	5	3			2	
Ukrainian.....	56	51		1	4	
Hebrew.....	17	14			3	
Spanish.....	4	2	1		1	
Chinese.....	4	1				
Japanese.....	1					
Armenian.....	2	2				
Syrian.....	1	1				
Negro.....	20	19		1		
North American Indian.....	21	21				

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE 22.—BIRTHPLACE OF CONVICTS BORN OUTSIDE CANADA BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN CANADA

Birthplace	Total	Less than 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 years and over
Total.....	153	13	9	7	124
England.....	32				32
Ireland.....	10	1			9
Scotland.....	13				13
British Possessions.....	8	3	1		4
United States.....	43	7	6	2	28
France.....	1				1
Austria.....	3				3
Belgium.....	1				1
Czecho-slovakia.....	1				1
Finland.....	3	1			2
Germany.....	2				2
Hungary.....	3			1	2
Iceland.....	1				1
Italy.....	2			1	1
Lithuania.....	1				1
Norway.....	3				3
Poland.....	10		1	2	7
Roumania.....	1		1		
Russia.....	7			1	6
Sweden.....	2				2
Ukraine.....	1				1
Spain.....	1	1			
Switzerland.....	1				1
China.....	3				3

TABLE 23.—CITIZENSHIP OF CONVICTS BORN OUTSIDE CANADA BY RESIDENCE IN CANADA PRIOR TO COMMITMENT

Citizenship	Total		Under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 years and over
	No.	P.C.				
Total.....	153	100.0	13	9	7	124
Alien.....	43	28.1	10	5	4	24
Naturalized.....	50	32.7		3	3	44
British born—in Canada more than 5 years..	57	37.2		1		56
British born—in Canada less than 5 years..	3	2.0	3			

TABLE 24.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY EMPLOYMENT PRIOR TO COMMITMENT

[illegible]

TABLE 25.--NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS BY EMPLOYMENT PRIOR TO COMMITMENT

[illegible]

TABLE 26.—OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS PRIOR TO COMMITMENT

Occupation	Total	Dor- chester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskat- chewan	British Columbia
Total.....	1,635	239	501	313	176	133	108	165
Student.....	4	1					1	2
Never worked.....	27		15	1	2	4		5
Unemployed.....	707	97	263	119	34	62	47	85
Agriculture.....	53	7	12	9	4	4	13	4
Farmers.....	26	3	10	2	4		5	2
Gardeners.....	2			1				1
Farm labourers.....	25	4	2	6		4	8	1
Fishing, hunting, trapping.....	6	1		1		1	1	2
Fishermen.....	5	1		1		1		2
Hunters, trappers.....	1						1	
Logging.....	36	9	1	8	6	3	5	4
Owners, managers.....	2				1	1		
Lumbermen.....	34	9	1	8	5	2	5	4
Mining.....	17	5	6	2	2		2	
Miners, coal.....	5	5						
Miners, other.....	11		6	2	2		1	
Labourers.....	1						1	
Manufacturing.....	143	4	49	51	20	5	3	11
Millers.....	1			1				
Bakers.....	6		1	3	2			
Canners.....	1							1
Tire builders.....	1			1				
Rubber workers.....	3			3				
Butchers.....	3		1	1				1
Furriers.....	2			1		1		
Machine operators (leather products).....	13		8	5				
Menders.....	1			1				
Tailors.....	17		9	5	2	1		
Printers, bookbinders.....	5	1	2	1	1			
Inspector, metal products.....	1			1				
Blacksmiths.....	2		1		1			
Boilermakers.....	1		1					
Filers.....	3		2			1		
Steelworkers.....	2	1	1					
Machinists.....	19		4	8	5		1	1
Lathe operators.....	4			3	1			
Die and tool makers.....	2			2				
Mechanics.....	26		11	9	3			3
Press operators.....	1			1				
Tinsmiths.....	3		2	1	1			
Riveters.....	1	1						
Welders.....	13		5	3	1	1	2	1
Aircraft workers.....	2				1	1		
Shipbuilders.....	3							3
Millwrights.....	2		1	1				
Electrical and radio repair- men.....	1							1
Glass workers.....	4	1		1	2			
Electric Light and Power.....	9	2		4	1		2	
Stokers.....	2	1		1				
Cranemen.....	1	1						
Stationary engineers.....	6			3	1		2	
Building and Construction.....	93	2	32	23	15	5	6	10
Owners.....	1				1			
Foremen.....	3			3				
Bricklayers, masons.....	3			3				
Carpenters.....	21		10	3	3	1	2	2
Electricians.....	19	1	6	4	4	1	1	2
Painters, decorators.....	32	1	9	7	5	3	2	5
Plumbers.....	10		7	1			1	1
Roofers.....	4			2	2			
Transportation, Communication and Storage.....	121	23	24	25	23	4	8	14
Firemen.....	1						1	
Brakemen.....	3			1	2			
Motormen.....	3	1						
Sectionmen.....	2				1		1	1
Officers.....	1			1			1	
Seamen.....	21	9	3	1	5			3
Stewards.....	1							1
Longshoremen.....	7	5	1					1
Chauffeurs, bus drivers.....	12	1	7		1		1	2
Truck drivers.....	51	4	13	18	8	2	3	3
Teamsters.....	3				3			

TABLE 26.—OCCUPATION OF CONVICTS PRIOR TO COMMITMENT—*Continued*

Occupation	Total	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Service station operators.....	1	1						
Garage owners.....	6	1		1	2	1		1
Foremen, garage.....	1				1			
Linemen.....	3			1				2
Warehousemen.....	1						1	
Shippers.....	4	1		2		1		
Commercial.....	18	3	1	7	2	3	1	1
Merchants, retail.....	1							1
Advertising agents.....	1					1		
Pedlars.....	1			1				
Salesmen.....	14	3	1	6	2		1	
Bill posters.....	1					1		
Public Administration and Defence.....	199	63	32	17	40	18	14	15
Public service officials.....	7	4		1		1		1
Army.....	172	47	32	15	39	13	13	13
Navy.....	13	11				1		1
Air Force.....	7	1		1	1	3		
Professional.....	15		5	4	3		2	1
Lawyers.....	1		1					
Physicians.....	2				1		1	
School teachers.....	2		1		1			
Civil engineers.....	1			1				
Accountants.....	6		3	3				
Draughtsmen.....	1						1	
Photographers.....	1							1
Scientists.....	1				1			
Entertainment and Sport.....	3		2					1
Managers, theatre.....	2		1					1
Sportsmen.....	1		1					
Personal Service.....	44	4	12	10	6	8		4
Restaurant keepers.....	1							1
Waiters.....	5		2	1	2			
Hotel porters.....	4	1		3				
Janitors.....	2	1						1
Watchmen.....	2	1				1		
Hotel keepers.....	1			1		1		
Barbers.....	4	1	1	1		1		
Cooks.....	23		9	3	4	5		2
Orderlies.....	2			2				
Laundry, workers, cleaners and dyers.....	2		2					
Clerical occupations.....	11	1	3	4			1	2
Bookkeepers, cashiers.....	3			1			1	1
Clerks.....	8	1	3	3				1
Unskilled workers.....	127	17	42	28	18	16	2	4

TABLE 27.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY WEEKLY EARNINGS OF CONVICTS WHEN LAST EMPLOYED

Nature of offence	Total	Under \$5	\$5 and under \$10	\$10 and under \$15	\$15 and under \$20	\$20 and under \$30	\$30 and under \$40	\$40 and under \$50	\$50 and under \$75	\$75 and over	Never worked	Own account
Total.....	1,635	1	20	66	400	451	405	152	85	17	30	8
Against public order and peace.....	25			2	5	9	7	2				
Against the administration of law and justice.....	41			2	15	10	8	4	2			
Against morals and public convenience.....	103		2	3	19	27	33	9	6		1	3
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	28			1	5	7	7	2	4		1	1
Incest.....	22		1	1	5	2	8	2	2			1
Others.....	53		1	1	9	18	18	5				1
Against the person and reputation.....	147		3	5	30	38	38	13	15	2	3	
Carnal Knowledge.....	26		1		3	10	4	5	3			
Manslaughter.....	22			1	4	3	7	3	3		1	
Murder.....	6				2	2	2	1				
Rape.....	20		1	1	10	3	2		2		1	
Others.....	73		1	2	13	20	23	4	7	2	1	
Against rights and property.....	1,227	1	15	54	239	367	319	124	62	15	26	5
Breaking, entering and theft.....	432	1	6	21	79	154	101	37	21	3	9	
Breaking and entering with intent.....	87			6	14	17	33	7	7	1	2	
False pretences and fraud.....	38		1	1	7	5	10	5	4	4		1
Forgery.....	30			1	9	5	10	4		1		
Uttering forged document.....	18		1		2	4	5	6				
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	51				7	12	12	10	5	2	1	2
Robbery and theft with violence.....	100		1	3	23	27	25	14	2	1	4	
Robbery while armed.....	83			2	20	29	17	9	3	1	2	
Theft.....	180		3	11	34	42	55	17	13	1	3	1
Theft of automobile.....	77		2	2	17	31	13	8	3		1	
Others.....	131		1	7	27	41	38	7	4	1	4	1
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	92				92							
In Canada.....	1				1							
Outside Canada.....	91				91							

TABLE 28.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Nature of offence	Total	None	Can read only	Common School	High School	University
Total.....	1,635	58	11	1,293	243	80
Against public order and peace.....	25			21	4	
Against the administration of law and justice.....	41	2		36	3	
Against morals and public convenience.....	103	9	1	78	15	
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	28	21		20	7	
Incest.....	22	3	1	15	3	
Others.....	53	5		43	5	
Against the person and reputation.....	147	10	1	116	20	
Carnal knowledge.....	26	4		17	5	
Manslaughter.....	22	1	1	18	2	
Murder.....	6			6		
Rape.....	20			17	3	
Others.....	73	5		58	10	
Against rights and property.....	1,227	35	9	962	191	30
Breaking, entering and theft.....	432	11	3	361	52	5
Breaking and entering with intent.....	87		1	60	24	2
False pretences and fraud.....	38			24	6	3
Forgery.....	30			18	9	3
Uttering forged document.....	18	1		9	7	1
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	51	3		35	12	1
Robbery and theft with violence.....	100	4	1	76	17	2
Robbery while armed.....	83			67	15	1
Theft.....	180		2	143	29	5
Theft of automobile.....	77	2		58	16	1
Others.....	131	7	2	111	10	1
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	92	2		80	10	
In Canada.....	1			1		
Outside Canada.....	91	2		79	10	

TABLE 29.—DEGREE OF EDUCATION BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN

Degree of education	Total	English only	French only	English and French	English and Mother Tongue	English, French and Mother Tongue
Total.....	1,635	845	133	493	149	15
None.....	58	26	1	21	9	1
Can read only.....	11	7	1	3		
Common school.....	1,293	610	130	428	115	10
High school.....	243	185	1	33	22	2
University.....	30	17		8	3	2

TABLE 30.—PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Previous Commitments	Total	None	Can read only	Common School	High School	University
Total with previous commitments.....	1,215	38	4	958	193	22
One.....	279	16	1	219	40	3
Two.....	176	7		134	32	3
Three.....	152	3	1	121	24	3
Four.....	116	3		91	18	4
Five.....	115			90	25	
Six to ten.....	257	7		212	34	4
Eleven to fifteen.....	78	1	2	58	13	4
Sixteen to twenty.....	29			23	5	1
Over twenty.....	13	1		10	2	

TABLE 31.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY CONJUGAL CONDITION

Nature of offence	Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced, Separated
Total.....	1,635	1,056	470	31	78
Against public order and peace.....	25	18	6	1	
Against the administration of law and justice.....	41	33	7		1
Against morals and public convenience.....	103	36	45	9	13
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	28	4	15	1	8
Incest.....	22	3	15	4	
Others.....	53	29	15	4	5
Against the person and reputation.....	147	80	56	5	6
Carnal knowledge.....	26	13	9	1	3
Manslaughter.....	22	10	9	2	1
Murder.....	6	5	1		
Rape.....	20	12	8		2
Others.....	73	40	29	2	
Against rights and property.....	1,227	822	332	16	57
Breaking, entering and theft.....	432	321	97	3	11
Breaking and entering with intent.....	87	53	28	2	
False pretences and fraud.....	38	14	17	4	3
Forgery.....	30	14	7	1	8
Uttering forged document.....	18	7	4	1	6
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	51	22	25		4
Robbery and theft with violence.....	100	63	29	2	6
Robbery while armed.....	83	59	21		3
Theft.....	180	114	56	3	7
Theft of automobile.....	77	64	11		2
Others.....	131	91	37		3
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	92	67	24		1
In Canada.....	1	1			
Outside Canada.....	91	66	24		1

TABLE 32.—WEEKLY EARNINGS WHEN LAST EMPLOYED BY CONJUGAL CONDITION

Weekly earnings	Total		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced, Separated
	No.	P.C.				
Total.....	1,635	100.0	1,056	470	31	78
Under \$5.....	1	.1	1			
\$5 and under \$10.....	20	1.2	15	3		2
\$10 and under \$15.....	66	4.0	51	12	2	1
\$15 and under \$20.....	400	24.5	292	84	4	20
\$20 and under \$30.....	451	27.6	322	105	10	14
\$30 and under \$40.....	405	24.8	237	139	10	19
\$40 and under \$50.....	152	9.3	66	71	3	12
\$50 and under \$75.....	85	5.2	36	40	1	8
\$75 and over.....	17	1.0	7	10		
Never worked.....	30	1.8	25	4		1
Own account.....	8	.5	4	2	1	1

TABLE 33.—EMPLOYMENT PRIOR TO COMMITMENT BY CONJUGAL CONDITION

Employment prior to commitment	Total		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced, Separated
	No.	P.C.				
Total.....	1,635	100.0	1,056	470	31	78
Employed.....	897	54.9	522	311	21	43
Student.....	4	.1	4			
Never worked.....	27	1.7	22	4		1
Total Unemployed.....	707	43.3	508	155	10	34
Under 3 months.....	339	20.7	262	67	3	7
3 and under 6 months.....	146	9.0	100	32	3	11
6 and under 12 months.....	36	5.3	57	23		6
1 and under 2 years.....	53	3.3	36	14	1	2
2 and under 3 years.....	27	1.6	18	7	1	1
3 years and over.....	56	3.4	35	12	2	7

TABLE 34.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY PREVIOUS PENAL RECORD

Nature of offence	Total	No. previous commitments	Total	Previously committed to					Gaol. Reformatory and Penitentiary
				Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and Reformatory	Gaol and Penitentiary	
Total.....	1,635	420	1,215	409	114	41	149	264	180
Against public order and peace.....	25	4	21	4	3	.....	3	4	6
Against the administration of law and justice.....	41	1	40	17	1	2	2	11	6
Against morals and public convenience.....	103	37	66	29	2	4	6	17	8
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	24	2	26	11	.....	.....	1	8	6
Incest.....	22	17	5	3	.....	1	.....	1	2
Others.....	53	18	35	15	2	3	5	8	.....
Against the person and reputation.....	147	79	68	30	7	2	13	8	4
Carnal knowledge.....	26	18	8	4	.....	.....	3	.....	1
Manslaughter.....	22	12	10	6	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Murder.....	6	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape.....	20	16	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others.....	73	29	44	15	4	2	9	8	3
Against rights and property.....	1,227	226	1,001	318	98	33	122	222	155
Breaking, entering and theft.....	432	73	359	112	36	14	46	81	14
Breaking and entering with intent.....	87	6	81	17	12	1	9	18	9
False pretences and fraud.....	36	2	36	10	1	.....	5	10	5
Forgery.....	24	2	22	8	2	.....	3	8	3
Uttering forged document.....	18	1	17	4	2	.....	3	4	4
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	53	8	43	9	7	.....	1	9	10
Robbery and theft with violence.....	100	19	81	34	5	3	13	10	14
Robbery while armed.....	83	29	54	11	9	2	10	9	9
Theft.....	180	35	145	56	11	8	15	38	15
Theft of automobile.....	77	10	67	22	6	1	9	11	13
Others.....	131	37	94	35	7	3	8	24	4
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	92	73	19	11	3	.....	3	2	.....
In Canada.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Outside Canada.....	91	72	19	11	3	.....	3	2	.....

TABLE 35.—PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY TIME SERVED

Previous commitments	Total	Under 1 month	1 and under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 years and over
Total with previous commitments.....	1,215	49	56	69	134	212	139	225	234	97
One.....	279	42	42	44	66	66	11	3	5	3
Two.....	176	3	9	17	24	55	37	18	10	1
Three.....	152	3	1	1	16	36	29	48	12	1
Four.....	116	1	2	1	13	22	18	29	25	5
Five.....	115	1	1	1	7	11	11	45	34	5
Six to ten.....	257				8	18	27	65	99	39
Eleven to fifteen.....	78					2	6	13	31	26
Sixteen to twenty.....	29					2		4	12	11
Over twenty.....	13								6	7

TABLE 36.—PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS TO PENAL INSTITUTIONS

Previous commitments	Any penal institution		Peniten- tiary	Reform- atory	Gaol
	No.	P.C.			
Total with previous commitments.....	1,215	100.0	543	501	1,002
One.....	279	22.9	26	53	200
Two.....	176	14.5	53	72	120
Three.....	152	12.5	71	83	118
Four.....	116	9.5	57	58	93
Five.....	115	9.4	69	69	105
Six to ten.....	257	21.5	182	119	248
Eleven to fifteen.....	78	6.4	59	33	76
Sixteen to twenty.....	29	2.3	19	6	29
Over twenty.....	13	1.0	8	8	13

TABLE 37.—TIME SERVED ON PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS

Time served on previous commitments	Total		Peniten- tiary	Reform- atory	Gaol
	No.	P.C.			
Total with previous commitments.....	1,215	100.0	543	501	1,002
Under one month.....	49	4.1			96
1 and under 3 months.....	56	4.6		5	165
3 and under 6 months.....	69	5.7	1	23	145
6 and under 12 months.....	134	11.0	3	65	228
1 and under 2 years.....	212	17.4	176	172	188
2 and under 3 years.....	139	11.5	76	120	93
3 and under 5 years.....	225	18.5	117	89	55
5 and under 10 years.....	234	19.3	127	25	30
10 years and over.....	97	7.9	43	2	2

TABLE 38.—PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY EMPLOYMENT PRIOR TO COMMITMENT

Previous commitments	Total	Employed	Student	Never worked	Total Unemployed	Period of unemployed					
						Under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 years and over
Total with previous commitments.....	1,215	595	2	23	595	257	126	80	52	26	54
One.....	279	144	1	3	131	79	22	14	8	6	2
Two.....	176	91	1	.....	84	40	20	8	7	3	6
Three.....	152	75	.....	1	76	34	17	12	6	2	5
Four.....	116	56	.....	2	58	17	17	11	5	3	5
Five.....	115	61	.....	2	52	19	11	10	4	1	7
Six to ten.....	257	130	.....	9	118	43	25	12	10	7	21
Eleven to fifteen.....	78	27	.....	5	46	14	8	9	7	3	5
Sixteen to twenty.....	29	5	.....	1	23	7	5	3	4	1	3
Over twenty.....	13	6	.....	.....	7	4	1	1	1	.....	.....

TABLE 39.—PREVIOUS PENAL RECORD BY RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT PRIOR TO COMMITMENT

Previously committed to	Total	Employed	Unemployed	Rural			Urban		
				Total	Employed	Unemployed	Total	Employed	Unemployed
Total with previous commitments..	1,215	595	620	159	92	67	1,056	503	553
Gaol only.....	409	185	224	74	47	27	335	138	197
Reformatory only.....	114	64	50	11	4	7	103	60	43
Penitentiary only.....	41	24	17	10	9	1	31	15	16
Gaol and Reformatory.....	149	84	65	11	6	5	138	78	60
Gaol and Penitentiary.....	264	118	146	39	20	19	225	98	127
Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	58	38	20	3	2	1	55	36	19
Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	180	82	98	11	4	7	169	78	91

TABLE 40.—PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

Previous commitments	Total	No dependents	Total with dependents	Number of dependents						
				One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Eight to ten
Total with previous commitments.....	1,215	850	365	186	98	44	17	11	7	2
One.....	279	196	83	40	24	10	2	5	1	1
Two.....	176	132	44	23	12	6	1	1	1	.....
Three.....	152	109	43	20	17	2	3	1	.....	.....
Four.....	116	85	31	17	6	4	3	1	.....	.....
Five.....	115	80	35	11	13	7	3	.....	1	.....
Six to ten.....	257	167	90	51	18	12	3	3	3	.....
Eleven to fifteen.....	78	49	29	19	5	3	.....	.....	1	.....
Sixteen to twenty.....	29	22	7	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Over twenty.....	13	10	3	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 41.—PREVIOUS PENAL RECORD BY NUMBER OF COMMITMENTS

Previously committed to	Total with previous commitments	Number of commitments								
		One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six to ten	Eleven to fifteen	Sixteen to twenty	Over twenty
Total with previous commitments...	1,215	279	176	152	116	115	257	78	29	13
Gaol only	409	200	65	29	34	16	41	13	9	2
Reformatory only	114	53	30	17	8	3	3			
Penitentiary only	41	26	11	3	1					
Gaol and Reformatory	149									
Commitments to Gaol	68	31	19	9	7	8	2	2	3	
Commitments to Reformatory	58	44	22	22	1	2				
Gaol and Penitentiary	264									
Commitments to Gaol	44	42	36	23	24	69	22	3	1	
Commitments to Penitentiary	131	66	35	16	10	6				
Reformatory and Penitentiary	58									
Commitments to Reformatory	23	17	12	2	2	2				
Commitments to Penitentiary	36	9	11	1	1					
Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary	180									
Commitments to Gaol	57	30	29	24	11	21	2	2	4	
Commitments to Reformatory	74	48	18	14	9	15	2			
Commitments to Penitentiary	95	42	23	14	5	1				

TABLE 42.—PREVIOUS PENAL RECORD BY NON-PENAL INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

Previously committed to	Total	No previous non-penal institutional history	Total with previous non-penal institutional history	Mental hospital	Tuberculosis sanatorium	Any other non-penal institution
Total with previous commitments	1,215	1,066	149	17	13	119
Gaol only	409	386	23	4	4	15
Reformatory only	114	89	25	1	2	22
Penitentiary only	41	35	6	.....	1	5
Gaol and Reformatory	149	119	30	3	1	26
Gaol and Penitentiary	264	243	21	8	3	10
Reformatory and Penitentiary	58	37	21	.....	2	19
Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary	180	157	23	1	.....	22

TABLE 43.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY SOCIAL HABITS

Nature of offence	Total	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate	Non-drug addict				Drug addict			
					Total	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate	Total	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate
Total	1,635	272	1,125	238	1,580	261	1,086	233	55	11	39	5
Against public order and peace	25	2	18	5	25	2	18	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against the administration of law and justice	41	7	30	4	41	7	30	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against morals and public convenience	103	26	62	15	79	20	47	12	24	6	15	3
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	28	6	19	3	5	1	4	.....	23	5	15	3
Incest	22	4	15	3	22	4	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	53	16	28	9	52	15	28	9	1	1	.....	.....
Against the person and reputation	147	24	96	27	147	24	96	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carnal knowledge	26	5	18	3	26	5	18	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter	22	5	11	6	22	5	11	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murder	6	.....	4	2	6	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape	20	2	15	3	20	2	15	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	73	12	48	13	73	12	48	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against rights and property	1,227	197	852	178	1,196	192	828	176	31	5	24	2
Breaking, entering and theft	432	86	293	53	423	84	286	53	9	2	7	.....
Breaking and entering with intent	87	10	63	14	85	10	61	14	2	.....	2	.....
False pretences and fraud	38	4	27	7	38	4	27	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forgery	30	4	24	2	29	4	23	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uttering forged document	18	2	10	6	17	2	9	6	1	.....	1	.....
Receiving and retaining stolen property	51	11	38	2	49	9	38	2	2	2	.....	.....
Robbery and theft with violence	100	9	68	23	98	9	67	22	2	.....	1	1
Robbery while armed	83	17	61	5	83	17	61	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft	180	24	122	34	169	23	113	33	11	1	9	1
Theft of automobile	77	13	58	6	77	13	53	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others	131	17	88	26	128	17	85	26	3	.....	3	.....
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations	92	16	67	9	92	16	67	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
In Canada	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Outside Canada	91	16	66	9	91	16	66	9	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 44.—PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS BY SOCIAL HABITS

Previous commitments	Total	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate	Non-drug addict				Drug addict			
					Total	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate	Total	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate
Total with previous commitments	1,215	183	828	204	1,161	173	789	199	54	10	39	5
One	279	60	187	32	274	60	182	32	5	.....	5	.....
Two	176	30	113	33	171	29	110	32	1	1	3	1
Three	152	29	106	17	151	28	106	17	1	1	.....	.....
Four	116	15	79	22	113	14	77	22	1	1	2	.....
Five	115	15	84	16	113	14	83	16	2	2	.....	.....
Six to ten	257	24	184	49	245	22	175	48	12	2	9	1
Eleven to fifteen	78	8	49	21	62	6	36	20	16	.....	.....	.....
Sixteen to twenty	29	2	19	8	22	.....	15	7	7	.....	4	1
Over twenty	13	.....	7	6	10	.....	5	5	3	.....	2	1

TABLE 45.—PHYSICAL DEFECTS BY MENTAL CLASSIFICATION

Physical defects	Total		Normal	Subnormal
	No.	P.C.		
Total.....	1,635	100.0	1,620	15
No physical defects.....	1,547	94.6	1,533	14
Total with physical defects.....	88	5.4	87	1
Organic.....	13	.8	12	1
Defective eyesight.....	16	1.0	16	
Defective hearing.....	8	.5	8	
Defective speech.....	2	.1	2	
Deformed.....	5	.3	5	
One-armed.....	4	.2	4	
One-legged.....	2	.1	2	
Mutilated hand.....	19	1.2	19	
Mutilated foot (lame).....	16	1.0	16	
Hernia.....	3	.2	3	

TABLE 46.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY MENTAL CLASSIFICATION

Nature of offence	Total	Normal	Subnormal
Total.....	1,635	1,620	15
Against public order and peace.....	25	25	
Against the administration of law and justice.....	41	40	1
Against morals and public convenience.....	103	99	4
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	28	28	
Incest.....	22	20	2
Others.....	53	51	2
Against the person and reputation.....	147	144	3
Carnal knowledge.....	26	25	1
Manslaughter.....	22	22	
Murder.....	6	5	1
Rape.....	20	19	1
Others.....	73	73	
Against rights and property.....	1,227	1,220	7
Breaking, entering and theft.....	432	431	1
Breaking and entering with intent.....	87	86	1
False pretences and fraud.....	38	38	
Forgery.....	30	30	
Uttering forged document.....	18	18	
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	51	51	
Robbery and theft with violence.....	100	99	1
Robbery while armed.....	83	81	2
Theft.....	180	180	
Theft of automobile.....	77	77	
Others.....	131	129	2
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	92	92	
In Canada.....	1	1	
Outside Canada.....	91	91	

TABLE 47.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY RELIGION

Racial origin	Total	Anglican	Baptist	Doukhnobor	Eastern religions	Greek Catholic	Greek Orthodox	Jewish	Lutheran	Mormon	No religion	Pentecostal	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	Salvation Army	United Church	All others
Total.....	1,635	318	51	3	1	3	14	18	28	1	29	2	126	857	10	165	9
English.....	354	156	24							1	7	1	41	54	5	61	4
Irish.....	166	45	3								8		12	69	3	26	
Scottish.....	170	40	7								3		50	44		25	1
Welsh.....	7	3									1		1	2			
French.....	612	25	4								1		9	564		9	
Austrian.....	10	2							1		1		2	2		3	
Belgian.....	3										1		1	1			
Bulgarian.....	1													1			
Czech and Slovak.....	1													1			
Danish.....	4	1							1		1			1		1	
Dutch.....	24	10	2								1		2	4	1	4	
Netherlander.....	6								6		1			1			
Finnish.....	31	2	1						11		1			1			
German.....	1																
Hungarian.....	8	1				1					1		1	6	1	8	
Italian.....	5													1			
Icelandic.....	22	1	1						3				1	1		1	
Jugo-Slavic.....	1																
Lithuanian.....	1																
Norwegian.....	10	1							3		1		1	4		1	1
Polish.....	33	3	3						1		1		1	21		3	
Roumanian.....	4	1					2				1			1			
Russian.....	30	6	1	3			7				1			6		6	
Swedish.....	5								2		1			1		1	
Ukrainian.....	56	8				2	5	1			3		2	29		6	
Hebrew.....	17							17						3		1	
Spanish.....	4	1										1				2	
Chinese.....	4																
Japanese.....	1				1												
Armenian.....	2																
Syrian.....	1												1			4	
Negro.....	20	6	5													2	2
North American Indian.....	21	4												13		3	1

TABLE 52.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY RELIGION

Racial origin	Total	Anglican	Baptist	Jewish	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	United Church	Other Protestant
Total.....	20	4	1	1	2	10	1	1
English.....	4	3				1		
Irish.....	3	1			1	1		
Scottish.....	2	1				2		
French.....	4				1	3		
Czecho-slovakian.....	1							1
Italian.....	1					1		
Polish.....	1					1		
Russian.....	1			1				
North American Indian.....	3		1			1	1	

TABLE 53.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY PREVIOUS PENAL RECORD

Nature of offence	Total	No previous commitments	Previously committed to			Number of previous commitments
			Gaol	Gaol and Reformatory	Reformatory and Penitentiary	
Total.....	20	7	2	10	1	85
Possession of drugs.....	5	2		3		17
Manslaughter.....	2	2				
Forgery.....	1			1		7
Theft.....	12	3	2	6	1	61

TABLES 54-57.—MALE CONVICTS RELEASED

TABLE 54.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY AGE ON DISCHARGE

[illegible]

TABLE 55.—METHOD OF RELEASE BY PENITENTIARIES

Method of release	Total	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total.....	1,332	224	368	233	158	92	95	162
Expiration.....	998	125	273	214	102	83	72	129
Ticket-of-Leave.....	210	63	67	10	25	6	14	25
Deported.....	9	5		1			2	1
Pardoned.....	6			1	4		1	
Unconditionally released.....	7	4	2	1				
Died.....	11	2	3	3	1			2
Released to provincial authority	2				2			
Released on court order.....	2						1	1
Transferred to mental hospital	4	2				2		
Released on order of military authorities.....	83	23	23	3	24	1	5	4

TABLE 56.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED

Nature of offence	Total	under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 and under 6 years	6 and under 7 years	7 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 years and over
Total.....	1,332	48	773	257	132	32	27	19	27	9	5	3
Against public order and peace.....	11		6	3		2						
Against the administration of law and justice.....	32	6	16	6	3				1			
Against morals and public convenience	99	2	61	16	14	4	1		1			
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	32		24	2	3	3						
Incest.....	13		10	1	1				1			
Others.....	54	2	27	13	10	1	1					
Against the person and reputation.....	127	2	58	15	22	2	5	5	9	4	2	3
Carnal knowledge.....	15		8	5	2							
Manslaughter.....	17		5	1	5	1	1	2		1		1
Murder.....	9	1	1						2	2	1	2
Rape.....	12		2	1	5		2	1	1			
Others.....	74	1	42	8	10	1	2	2	6	1	1	
Against rights and property.....	973	21	566	212	93	24	19	14	16	5	3	
Breaking, entering and theft.....	354	6	196	78	52	14	4	1	3			
Breaking and entering with intent.....	58	1	30	15	8		4					
False pretences and fraud.....	29		17	8	3	1						
Forgery.....	29		13	15	1							
Uttering forged document.....	16	1	11	4								
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	44	2	28	11	3							
Robbery with violence.....	85	1	48	18	9	1	4	1	3			
Robbery while armed.....	64	1	13	8	6	6	5	8	10	5	2	
Theft.....	144	5	110	23	3	2					1	
Theft of automobile.....	75		59	14	2							
Others.....	75	4	41	18	6		2	4				
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	2						2					
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	88	17	66	5								
In Canada.....	6	1	4	1								
Outside Canada.....	82	16	62	4								

TABLE 57.—MAIN OCCUPATION WHILE SERVING SENTENCE BY TIME SERVED

Occupation	Total	under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 and under 6 years	6 and under 7 years	7 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 years and over
Total	1,332	48	773	257	182	32	27	19	27	9	5	3
Agriculture:—												
Farm labourers	129	3	79	25	17	1	2	1	1			
Gardeners	5		2		3							
Others	2		2									
Clerical:—												
Bookkeepers	12		7	3	2							
Library workers	33		18	3	6	3	1		2			
Others	29	1	13	9	1	1	1		2	1		
Skilled Labour:—												
Barbers	6		5	1								
Binders, printers	14		10	2		1		1				
Blacksmiths	31	6	17	3	3		1		1			
Butchers	3		3									
Canvas workers (mail bag repairers)	51		27	10	11	1	2					
Carpenters	66	3	29	17	7		1	3	2	2	1	1
Cooks	2		1	1	1							
Electricians	10	1	4	4	1							
Machine operators	1		1									
Machinists, mechanics	29	2	15	4	3	3	1	1				
Masons, bricklayers	30	1	18	5	3	1	2					
Painters	6		3	2			1					
Plasterers	3		1		2							
Plumbers	10	1	4	3		1			1			
Quarrymen, stonecutters	66	3	32	19	6	2			1	1	2	
Shoemakers	65	2	39	15	3	1	1		1	2	1	
Stationary engineers	22	1	13	3	1	2	1	1				
Tailors	72	1	35	17	10		2	2	3	1	1	
Tinsmiths	17		13	1		1	1		1			
Others	3		3									
Unskilled Labour:—												
Change room workers	34	1	19	5	4	1	1	1	1	1		
Cleaners	49	2	26	10	6	2	1	1	1			
Garage workers	16		10	4	2							
Hospital orderlies	11	1	5	2	3							
Kitchen workers	50	4	23	11	6	1	1	3	1			
General labourers	410	13	279	67	28	6	6	3	7	1		
Laundry workers	8		3	3			1					
Truck drivers, teamsters	6		5		1							
Others	7		5	1		1						
None (hospital patients)	24	2	5	7	2	2		2	2			2

TABLES 58-60.—FEMALE CONVICTS RELEASED

TABLE 58.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY AGE ON DISCHARGE

Age on admission	Total	17 years	21-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-49 years	50-59 years	60-69 years
Total.....	23	1	1	3	1	3	8	4	2
16 years.....	1	1							
21-24 years.....	1		1						
25-29 ".....	3			3					
30-34 ".....	1				1				
35-39 ".....	4					3			
40-49 ".....	8						1		
50-59 ".....	3							1	
60-69 ".....	2							3	2

TABLE 59.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED

Nature of offence	Total	Over 1 and under 2 years	Over 2 and under 3 years	Over 3 and under 4 years
Total.....	23	13	6	4
Possession of drugs.....	1		1	
Attempt to procure abortion.....	1	1		
Negligence to obtain assistance in childbirth.....	1		1	
Rigamy.....	1		1	
Manslaughter.....	3		2	1
Indecent Act.....	6	6		
Breaking, entering and theft.....	1	1		
Conspiracy.....	1			1
Forgery.....	3	2		1
Theft.....	5	3	1	1

TABLE 60.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED

Method of discharge	Total	Over 1 and under 2 years	Over 2 and under 3 years	Over 3 and under 4 years
Total.....	23	13	6	4
Expiration.....	17	12	2	3
Ticket-of-Leave.....	4	1	3	
Pardon.....	2		1	1

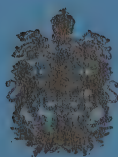
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Government
Publications

DOMINION OF CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
MARCH 31, 1950



OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY

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Price, 25 cents

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*To His Excellency Field Marshal the Right Honourable Viscount Alexander of
Tunis, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.S.I., D.S.O., M.C., Governor General
and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the
Commissioner of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1950, made
by him in pursuance of the provisions of Section 15 of the Penitentiary Act, 1939.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

STUART S. GARSON,

Minister of Justice.

To the Honourable S. S. Garson, P.C., K.C., LL.D., M.P., Minister of Justice.

SIR,—In accordance with Section 15 of the Penitentiary Act, 1939, I have the honour to submit herewith the following report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1950, together with excerpts from Wardens' reports and appropriate statistics dealing with the penitentiaries.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. B. GIBSON,
Commissioner.

OTTAWA, September 1, 1950.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I—INTRODUCTORY.....	PAGE 7
II—ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF.....	8
New Institution in the Province of Quebec.....	8
Newfoundland.....	8
Wardens' Conference.....	9
Forty-four Hour Week.....	9
Headquarters Staff.....	9
Penitentiary Staffs.....	9
Appointments.....	9
Promotions.....	10
Salaries.....	10
Permanencies.....	10
New Positions.....	10
III—STATISTICS OF THE CONVICT POPULATION.....	11
General Data.....	11
Recidivism.....	11
Nationality of Convicts.....	11
Releases.....	12
Young Convicts in Penitentiaries.....	12
Admissions.....	13
Penal Record of Males Admitted.....	13
Young Convicts Admitted.....	13
Penal Record of Young Convicts.....	14
IV—EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.....	14
Correspondence Courses.....	15
Libraries.....	16
V—PHYSICAL TRAINING AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES.....	17
VI—HOBBIES AND CELLULAR ACTIVITIES.....	18
VII—MORAL AND RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES.....	19
VIII—CLASSIFICATION.....	20
IX—TRAINING OF OFFICERS.....	21
Instructors' Course.....	21
Conference of Chief Trade Instructors and Engineers.....	22
Stewards' Refresher Course.....	22
Penitentiary Service Bulletin.....	22
Penitentiary Officers' Libraries.....	23
Training in the Institutions.....	23
X—AFTER-CARE OF PRISONERS.....	24
XI—VOCATIONAL TRAINING.....	25
XII—INDUSTRIAL DIVISION.....	28
Instructors' Training.....	30
Machinery and Equipment.....	30
Industrial Service Departments.....	30
Farming Operations.....	30
Canning Operations.....	32
XIII—STEWARDS' DEPARTMENT.....	35
Kitchen Sanitation and Personal Hygiene.....	35
Processed Meats.....	35
Penitentiary Farm Produce Sold to Stewards.....	35
Bread Production.....	35
Convict Rations.....	35
Stewards' Refresher Course.....	35

	PAGE
XIV—MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES.....	36
XV—ACCOUNTS, STORES AND PURCHASING SERVICES.....	37
XVI—CONSTRUCTION.....	38
XVII—CONCLUSION.....	39
TABLES RESPECTING CONVICTS—	
Table I—Movement of Population.....	40
Table II—Nationality.....	41
Table III—Civil State.....	41
Table IV—Duration of Sentence.....	42
Table V—Ages.....	42
Table VI—Creeds.....	43
Table VII—Previous Convictions.....	43
Table VIII—Employment of Convicts.....	44
Table IX—Comparative Statement of Revenue.....	45
Table X—Comparative Statement of Disbursements.....	46
Table XI—Comparative Statement of Disbursements by Penitentiary.....	46
Table XII—Comparative Statement of Operating Costs for Services Rendered and Goods Consumed.....	46
Table XIII—Comparative Statement of Operating Costs for Services Rendered and Goods Consumed by Penitentiary.....	47
Table XIV—Comparative Statement of Expenditures by Penitentiary.....	48
Table XV—Expenditures on Medical and Allied Services.....	48
Table XVI—Activities of Welfare Organizations.....	50
Table XVII—Cell Accommodation.....	48
ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE WARDENS—	
Kingston Penitentiary.....	48
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	55
Dorchester Penitentiary.....	65
Manitoba Penitentiary.....	72
British Columbia Penitentiary.....	75
Saskatchewan Penitentiary.....	80
Collin's Bay Penitentiary.....	85
STATISTICAL DATA ON CONVICTS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS (Table of Contents).....	95

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1950
I—INTRODUCTORY

1. Recent Annual Reports have outlined the initial steps which have been taken to implement a programme of positive and constructive activity in our Canadian penitentiaries based on the philosophy outlined in the Archambault Report—a philosophy which places the major emphasis of institutional treatment on all those procedures which are believed to have a reformatory or rehabilitative value. Although this has been an expressed aim of imprisonment for a long time, in actual practice the responsibility for safe custody of the inmates has seemed of greater importance than their reformation. The obvious reason for this emphasis was the “protection of society” by segregating from society those persons who were convicted by the courts of criminal acts and who were deemed to be a menace to the organized life of the community. It seemed to be largely overlooked that such protection could at best be only a temporary affair as practically all persons who are committed to penal institutions are sooner or later released.

2. From the judicial point of view a prison sentence, or such other punishment as is ordered, is considered also to have a deterrent effect, if not on the persons so sentenced at least on others who might be disposed to commit similar offences. The amount of actual deterrence, however, is open to question; if there is any, it would seem logical that the harsher the punishment, the less the total amount of crime. All serious students of the subject know that historically this has not been the case.

3. Whether it is deterrent in its effect or not, the purpose of imprisonment from the point of view of the prison administrator is reduced to the dual one of confinement and reformation and of these two functions by far the more important is the latter. But it is far the more difficult—which is perhaps the real reason why it has for so long been considered as secondary. It is much easier to mould cement walls and build iron cages than it is to re-shape shattered lives and re-build human character.

4. It is to this purpose, however, that our prisons should be devoted—otherwise the vast sums spent on our police forces, our courts of law and the whole administration of justice are largely wasted. This is the basic philosophy underlying the present programme in our federal penitentiaries; only a beginning has been made; no more than modest successes can as yet be claimed but there are evidences that a continuing policy based on such a philosophy is bound to have results more satisfying and more permanent both to the individuals concerned and to society at large.

5. Further progress has been made this year in a variety of areas; if no unforeseen events limit or handicap the programme which has been initiated, accumulative effects in a few years should more than fulfil the enlightened vision of the Archambault Report, to which constant reference is made in the regular course of our work.

II—ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF

NEW INSTITUTION IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

6. It will be noted from the tables which follow this report that the overall population of the penitentiaries has risen from 3,752 on March 31, 1947 to 4,740 at the end of the past fiscal year, an increase of nearly 1,000 in three years. This continuing increase in penitentiary population particularly in the Province of Quebec has presented the administration with difficult problems of providing adequate accommodation. The committals to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary during the fiscal years 1948-1949 and 1949-1950 amounted to 686 and 746 respectively, as compared with committals of 432 in the fiscal year 1947-1948. Releases during the last two years amounted to 420 and 418 respectively. There was, therefore, a net increase of 594 prisoners at that institution in the two-year period. There is at present no indication that the average monthly intake at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary will decrease.

7. The normal cell accommodation at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary is 1,100 cells. The increase in population referred to was met in part by transferring 290 prisoners to other penitentiaries and in part by providing or converting make-shift dormitory accommodation to take care of the overflow. In spite of transfers, the population of the penitentiary at March 31, 1950 was 1,386. Of this number 227 were young convicts under the age of 21 years. It was evident that immediate steps had to be taken to provide a permanent solution of the continually increasing convict population from the Province of Quebec.

8. Authority was, therefore, sought and obtained in 1949 for the construction of a new institution designed primarily for the accommodation and training of young prisoners, and the amount of \$765,000 has been provided in the 1950-1951 Estimates for the construction, by outside contract, of the initial buildings necessary to put the institution into operation.

9. The new institution to be known as Laval Training Centre will be located on the area to the northeast of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary where there are already located the shop buildings in which the vocational training programme is being carried on. Temporary dormitories have already been constructed or are in course of construction to accommodate 100 young convicts in this area and it is anticipated that early in the next fiscal year these young prisoners will be housed, fed and trained entirely separately from the main population at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. The use of the farm and production shops of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary to supply many of the material requirements of the new institution will permit its activities to be concentrated primarily on the training and rehabilitation of selected young prisoners.

10. Plans for the new institution contemplate a separate staff and suitable living, training and administrative buildings. The prisoners' living quarters will consist of four specially designed two-story buildings each with two wings containing small dormitories and single rooms, each floor accommodating 25 prisoners, or a total of 400. In this way, supervision will be simplified and it will be possible to give the individualized attention that a good correctional programme requires. It is hoped that the new buildings will be completed in time to permit the opening of the new institution before the end of the next fiscal year.

NEWFOUNDLAND

11. Newfoundland became the tenth Canadian Province on April 1, 1949. As from that date, their prisoners serving a sentence of two years or more became the responsibility of the Federal Government. Owing to the very small number of convicts, the establishment of a new institution in the island was not found

advisable. Early in 1949 an Act to amend the Statute Law was passed and by section 37(2) of that Act, the Minister of Justice was empowered to enter into an agreement with the Province of Newfoundland to provide for the payment to that province of the cost of maintaining persons sentenced to imprisonment for life or for a term of years not less than two.

12. Newfoundland therefore continues to operate its own main prison located in the city of St. Johns and federal prisoners are incarcerated therein subject to the rules and regulations laid down for the management and control of the institution by the Provincial authorities.

13. The agreement between the Government of Canada and Newfoundland, which became effective April 1, 1949, was signed on September 14, 1949. The cost of maintaining a convict was fixed at \$3.80 a day.

WARDENS' CONFERENCE

14. A wardens' conference was held in Ottawa from June 14 to 20, 1949. The main purpose of the conference was to plan with the wardens a broad programme for the future and to provide an opportunity for mutual consideration and discussion of matters of policy which had arisen or were likely to arise in the development of the penal programme in the Canadian penitentiaries. Amongst other topics, the agenda included the following points: convict management and activities; staff matters; officers' training; medical arrangements; industrial production; construction, maintenance, and engineering; accounting methods; farm and steward departments. At the conclusion of the conference, the wardens attended the meeting of the Canadian Penal Association which was held at Kingston from June 20 to 22, 1949.

FORTY-FOUR HOUR WEEK

15. At the close of the year approval was granted for the introduction of the 44-hour week in the penitentiaries. This change, which had been under consideration for sometime, will be put into force during 1950 in every institution. Additional staff will be required to meet the exigencies of the situation.

HEADQUARTERS STAFF

16. Mr. S. J. Pearson, who had been Purchasing Agent for the penitentiaries since 1939, was superannuated. The services of Mr. Pearson, who had been associated with the Department of Justice since 1915, have always been highly satisfactory. It is hoped that he will have many years to enjoy a well-earned rest. Mr. A. T. Field, M.C., who had for some years been District Purchasing Agent with the Department of Veterans Affairs in Montreal, was appointed on May 2, 1950, as Purchasing Agent after open competition.

PENITENTIARY STAFFS

17. Separations from the Service were substantially less in 1949-1950 than in the previous year. Ninety-six officers left the Service: 50 by resignation (97 in 1948-1949); 30 by retirement (39 in 1948-1949); 11 by dismissal and five by death. Three officers were transferred within the Service.

APPOINTMENTS

18. During 1949-1950 there were 195 new appointments to the Service; 127 being to the position of guard. Of the number appointed, 125 were veterans

with overseas active service. The following table records the total number of appointments and separations for the last thirteen years:

YEAR	Appointments	Separations
1937-1938.....	95	62
1938-1939.....	96	53
1939-1940.....	105	53
1940-1941.....	104	60
1941-1942.....	78	113
1942-1943.....	70	113
1943-1944.....	112	92
1944-1945.....	130	114
1945-1946.....	142	153
1946-1947.....	235	188
1947-1948.....	193	128
1948-1949.....	225	147
1949-1950.....	195	96
	<hr/> 1,780	<hr/> 1,372

PROMOTIONS

19. Fifty-eight officers were promoted to higher rank. Among these were Keeper D. M. McLean of British Columbia Penitentiary and Keeper J. H. Weeks of Saskatchewan Penitentiary, both promoted to chief keeper in their respective institutions. These two officers have had long and meritorious service. Both have taken the Penitentiary Officers' Training Course at Rockcliffe, Ontario.

SALARIES

20. The Treasury Board approved that the annual increase for a number of junior positions be raised from sixty to ninety dollars. This will permit the officers affected to reach the maximum salary of their class at an earlier date. Such increases were effective April 1, 1950.

PERMANENCIES

21. During the fiscal year, 94 officers were made permanent. The total number of permanent officers on March 31, 1950, was 882, as compared to 790 at the end of the previous fiscal year.

NEW POSITIONS

22. Resulting from the expansion of the Penitentiary Service, the Treasury Board approved of 34 new positions in the penitentiaries, namely, one position on the executive staff; 16 positions on the administrative staff; and 17 positions on the custodial staff. Amongst the new positions so established, two were for the expansion of vocational training, i.e. one position of instructor-plasterer at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and one position of instructor-drafting at British Columbia Penitentiary. By penitentiaries, these positions are:

	Executive	Administrative	Custodial	Total
Dorchester.....		1		1
St. Vincent de Paul.....		4	16	20
Kingston.....	1	4	1	6
Collin's Bay.....		2		2
Manitoba.....		3		3
Saskatchewan.....				
British Columbia.....		2		2
	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 16	<hr/> 17	<hr/> 34

III—STATISTICS OF THE CONVICT POPULATION

23. On March 31, 1950, the total convict population on penitentiary registers, including 38 convicts of Newfoundland, was 4,740 (including 90 females), an increase of 515 or 10·86 per cent over the previous year. This is an all-time record which, of course, has a relationship to the increase of the population in Canada. The total population of Canada on March 1, 1950, was 13,766,000. Therefore there was one convict in Canada to every 2,904 inhabitants. The following table indicates the total population in the penitentiaries for the last twenty-one years:

Year	Population	Year	Population
1930.....	3,187	1941.....	3,688
1931.....	3,714	1942.....	3,232
1932.....	4,164	1943.....	2,968
1933.....	4,587	1944.....	3,078
1934.....	4,220	1945.....	3,129
1935.....	3,552	1946.....	3,362
1936.....	3,098	1947.....	3,752
1937.....	3,264	1948.....	3,851
1938.....	3,580	1949.....	4,225
1939.....	3,803	1950.....	4,740
1940.....	3,772		

RECIDIVISM

24. Of the total number incarcerated on March 31, 1950, one thousand and eighty-four convicts or 22·87 per cent had no previous conviction of any kind. The percentage of those with a previous record was therefore of 77·13 per cent, which is 1·77 per cent less than in the previous fiscal year.

25. Considering penitentiary sentences alone and leaving Newfoundland aside, it is found that of the grand total of 4,702 convicts in the seven institutions on the mainland, 2,882 or 61·29 per cent were serving their first penitentiary sentence as against 1,820 who had previously served one or more terms in the penitentiaries. The percentage of penitentiary recidivists is therefore 38·71 per cent, against 40·24 per cent for fiscal year 1948-1949. This is a decrease of 1·53 per cent. The following table gives exact figures of previous penitentiary sentences by institutions:

—	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
None.....	2,882 61·29%	337	932	343	211	391	279
1.....	928 19·74%	169	245	7	86	85	100
2.....	455 9·68%	57 3	115 4	0	48 1	30 1	61 2
3.....	233 4·96%	43 0	51 5	0	20 8	19 4	25 0
4 or more.....	204 4·33%	35 4	43 4	0 7	28 2	9 3	22 8
4,702	641	1,386	911	350	393	534	487

26. It is with satisfaction that the decrease of recidivism is recorded notwithstanding the increase of the convict population. It is felt that the present penitentiary programme which places emphasis on reformation and rehabilitation together with the endeavours of the welfare societies to rehabilitate the convicts on discharge is beginning to produce definite results which we hope will be augmented from year to year.

NATIONALITY OF CONVICTS

27. Of 4,740 convicts, 4,264 or 89·95 per cent were Canadian subjects; 150 were from the British Isles; 7 were from other British countries (total 72379-2½

British percentage 3.31 per cent). The balance, 319, or 6.73 per cent, were from foreign countries. From the following table, it will be seen that the number of the British and foreign born is in constant decrease. Years considered are 1938-39, 1948-49, and 1949-50.

Year	Canada	%	British Isles and other British countries	%	Foreign	%	Total population
1938-39.....	3,028	79.62	301	7.91	474	12.47	3,803
1948-49.....	3,736	88.43	173	4.09	316	7.48	4,225
1949-50.....	4,264	89.96	157	3.31	319	6.73	4,740

RELEASES 1949-1950

28. During the fiscal year, 1,519 males and 27 females were discharged, a total of 1,546. Of that number, 331 were discharged by ticket-of-leave (285 in 1948-49). The numbers released by ticket-of-leave shown by penitentiaries are as follows for the last three fiscal years:

	1949-1950	1948-1949	1947-1948
Kingston.....	20	14	16
St. Vincent de Paul.....	135	95	130
Dorchester.....	67	86	72
Manitoba.....	10	10	24
British Columbia.....	31	36	33
Saskatchewan.....	33	23	26
Collin's Bay.....	34	21	32
Newfoundland.....	1	.....	.....
	331	285	333

YOUNG CONVICTS IN PENITENTIARIES

29. At the end of the fiscal year, there were 551 convicts incarcerated in the federal penitentiaries who had not reached their twenty-first birthday. This total includes the young convicts of Newfoundland numbering four. This is an increase of 70 over the previous fiscal year and it represents 11.62 per cent of the whole population. The following table shows the number of young convicts incarcerated at the end of each fiscal year since 1939 and also its relationship to the general population:

Year	Total population of all ages	Under 21	Percentage of total
1939.....	3,803	390	10.3
1940.....	3,772	463	12.3
1941.....	3,688	465	12.6
1942.....	3,232	421	13.02
1943.....	2,969	447	15.1
1944.....	3,078	486	15.8
1945.....	3,129	455	14.5
1946.....	3,362	452	13.4
1947.....	3,752	519	14.1
1948.....	3,851	497	12.9
1949.....	4,225	481	11.38
1950.....	4,740	551	11.62

ADMISSIONS 1949-1950

30. Table I shows the number of admissions, 2,445, but this figure includes 419 transfers. The total number of persons committed to and received by the penitentiaries is 2,026, i.e. 1,996 male and 30 female convicts. This is an increase of 183 over the number admitted in the previous fiscal year.

PENAL RECORD OF MALES ADMITTED

31. Of the 1,996 males admitted, 502 or 25·15 per cent were first offenders (previous fiscal year, 22·84 per cent). The balance, 1,494 or 74·85 per cent had a previous criminal record. Eight hundred and ten or 40·58 per cent had served at least one sentence in a penal institution other than a penitentiary (percentage for previous fiscal year was 44·81); 684 or 34·26 per cent had served at least a previous sentence in a penitentiary (percentage for previous fiscal year was 37·76).

32. It will be noted that the percentage of those having served a previous sentence either in a penitentiary or in any other penal institution shows a decrease. The percentage of first offenders, on the other hand, shows an increase.

YOUNG CONVICTS ADMITTED

33. Three hundred and seventy-one convicts under twenty-one years of age were admitted during the year, an increase of 62 over the previous fiscal year. This is 18·63 per cent of the total admitted (previous fiscal year, 16·76 per cent). The largest number of young convicts admitted was at St. Vincent de Paul: 161. Dorchester received 60; Saskatchewan, 53 (32 were transferred from Manitoba); Kingston, 52.

34. The following table indicates the number of young convicts admitted from April 1, 1937 to March 31, 1950:

Year ending	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20 years	Total
March 31, 1938.....	1	17	27	61	64	69	239
March 31, 1939.....	3	20	38	67	97	83	308
March 31, 1940.....	1	12	30	77	72	73	265
March 31, 1941.....	2	20	33	56	79	71	261
March 31, 1942.....	1	6	33	41	68	52	201
March 31, 1943.....	10	15	49	42	71	66	253
March 31, 1944.....	4	20	56	87	93	94	354
March 31, 1945.....	2	12	40	68	84	75	281
March 31, 1946.....	4	15	51	69	93	101	333
March 31, 1947.....	4	19	44	70	113	89	339
March 31, 1948.....	2	15	42	75	100	67	301
March 31, 1949.....	4	18	49	64	83	91	309
March 31, 1950.....	6	20	59	85	92	109	371

NATURE OF CRIME

35. The offences involving the largest groups were:

Against rights and property.....	314
Against person and reputation.....	38
Against administration of law and justice.....	13

Corporal punishment was ordered by Courts in eleven cases: 7 in Ontario, 1 in Quebec, and 3 in British Columbia.

EMPLOYMENT BEFORE CONVICTION

36. The majority of the 371 young convicts admitted were unemployed; 40 were unskilled workers, 29 were employed in transportation, 16 in building trades. Ten had never worked.

PENAL RECORD OF YOUNG CONVICTS ADMITTED

37. Of the total admitted, 177 or 47·2 per cent were first offenders as against 38 per cent for the previous year. Of the balance, 194, the criminal record by penal institution was as follows:

Jail.....	110
Reformatory.....	31
Penitentiary.....	8
Jail and reformatory.....	26
Jail and penitentiary.....	9
Reformatory and penitentiary.....	6
Jail, reformatory and penitentiary.....	4

38. It will be seen that 27 convicts or 13·96 per cent of the total number of young convict recidivists had been in a penitentiary before (10·86 was the percentage for the previous fiscal year).

IV—EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

39. The improvement of facilities for education has been a constant concern during the year.

40. The outstanding event was the opening of the new school building at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary on October 12, 1949. This building is a thoroughly modern, four classroom structure with suitable offices, conference rooms and other necessary facilities for an adult education programme. Although easy of access, it is unattached to any other prison building, is of pleasing architecture in the modern style and in all ways sets a standard for future developments. Unfortunately, however, the building had only been in use for a short time when some of the additional space thus provided had to be requisitioned for temporary dormitory use owing to the continued increase of the population at this institution. This was a most discouraging but inevitable development. When the population at St. Vincent de Paul decreases, either through normal processes or by the opening of the new Quebec institution, this complete building will revert to the purposes for which it was designed.

41. Classes are still being held regularly for illiterates and low literates under previously existing provisions. Members of these classes are removed from their usual prison work for two or three half days per week from September to June. Considering the total population, the actual number of inmates registered in these classes is not large; the more vital part of the educational programme is carried on by means of correspondence courses.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

42. A full description of correspondence courses available to inmates was given in the report for the fiscal year 1948-49 so that further extended description is not necessary. Thanks are, however, extended to the Department of Veterans Affairs for their continued co-operation. During the year a total of 1,680 inmates registered for D.V.A. courses,—of these 683 being veterans and 997 non-veterans. Courses were successfully completed by a total of 637 inmates (283 veterans and 354 non-veterans) and certificates of achievement awarded. It should once again be noted that while it may be casually assumed by an outsider that prison inmates have a good deal of time on their hands available for such purposes, serious study cannot be pursued quite as easily as might be imagined. Radio broadcasts which are heard in most of the ranges interfere and would present a real difficulty even to students who had a much larger ability to concentrate. There is also the ever-present chatter between cells and ranges which interferes with any student desiring to do serious study. The fact that so many inmates have achieved satisfactory standings is therefore a tribute to their serious interest. In a few cases it has been possible to provide quiet ranges but the nature of the architecture of most of our institutions and the generally crowded conditions have not rendered this a feasible solution in most cases.

43. It should perhaps be noted here that preliminary steps have been taken for the provision of individual head phones so that an inmate will not be disturbed by radio broadcasts if he wishes to do something else. This project, however, is still in its initial and somewhat experimental stages and cannot possibly be completed for some time. It is very much to be hoped that funds may be available for this purpose as rapidly as possible.

44. At New Westminster Penitentiary, D.V.A. courses are not offered except in rare cases. The services of the British Columbia provincial Government Correspondence Study Department, in the main, prove adequate for our needs. At the conclusion of the fiscal year 335 such courses were in operation for 114 inmates.

45. Courses are also available from certain Canadian universities and from private agencies, as well as from other provincial Governments. At the conclusion of the fiscal year a total of 81 such special courses was in operation.

46. The appreciation of this department is extended whole-heartedly to all of those organizations and agencies who have co-operated in our educational activities during the course of the year.

47. As at March 31st the total number of all correspondence courses in effect was approximately as follows:

Dorchester.....	89
St. Vincent de Paul.....	509
Kingston.....	252
Collin's Bay.....	176
Manitoba.....	113
Saskatchewan.....	145
British Columbia.....	246

1,530

48. This total does not indicate the actual number of courses taken during the year as some courses were commenced and completed within the period. Furthermore, some inmates begin courses hopefully only to find that their basic education is inadequate or that circumstances are too difficult. It has been the general policy to permit students to register for courses even though it may be against the better judgment of the staff; it is felt that some inmates will only learn by experience that there is no "royal road to learning" and that it is the part of wisdom not to discourage any well intentioned efforts.

49. It is of interest to note that once again special courses have been organized in some of the institutions. At British Columbia a special course in mineralogy was operated during the winter months and 16 out of a class of 18 students passed the examination successfully and thereby qualified for receipt of provincial grub stake on release. Also at British Columbia a course in commercial fishing and navigation was organized with the co-operation of a number of firms and the Department of Fisheries. At Manitoba Penitentiary there was also organized a special course in prospecting and mineralogy and another course for inmates interested in art.

50. In view of the fact that Collin's Bay Penitentiary is a special institution for young and reformatory offenders, it is of interest to note that a total of 54 per cent of the inmate population are following correspondence courses or organized study of some kind; considering the fact that a heavy volume of construction work is under way at that institution this is a most creditable showing.

51. Following a pattern initiated at British Columbia Penitentiary a programme of lectures by outside authorities has been in operation at three institutions:—Collin's Bay, 4; Kingston, 6; British Columbia, 8. If the lectures are of general interest, permission to attend is granted to all members of the population; in certain cases, however, where the lecture was of a specialized nature only those inmates who were interested attended.

52. One of the lecturers, reporting on his visit to the penitentiary when he spoke on international affairs, wrote as follows:

"I enjoyed very much my trip to the Penitentiary a few days ago. They are a good audience and the questions were really very good,—for example, 'How does the United Nations go about changing the Nationalist Chinese Government representatives to representatives from the New Communist Government?' and 'Does Canada have a real freedom of choice in international affairs if she thinks differently from the United States or Great Britain?' I would be most happy to go again".

53. The story is told about convicts in a Canadian prison where at one time attendance at some educational lectures was made compulsory. A certain inmate complained to the governor that these lectures had not been included in his sentence! Though this story cannot be authenticated, it can be stated quite definitely that this has not been the reaction of inmates in our institutions.

54. It has been customary for a number of years for films to be shown once a month during the winter months. As a further means of relieving the monotony of life over those week-ends in which statutory holidays occur on Monday, film showings were made available in all institutions on statutory holidays except during the mid-summer months. Previously the long holiday week-end during which time the prison has been closed was somewhat of a nightmare and tension, a degree of which is understandably always present, increased on such occasions. The provision of educational film showings and the extended outdoor recreation has done much to reduce such periods of tension so that the long holiday week-end is no longer a period to be dreaded but rather one which may be anticipated with some degree of pleasure.

LIBRARIES

55. In the report for the last fiscal year a full description was given of the efforts which were being made to improve the quantity and quality of reading material available to prison inmates. These efforts are being continued and institutions in which the supply of reading material was inadequate have been provided with adequate funds for the improvement of their library resources.

56. Circulation of daily newspapers is not permitted within the prisons. During the year, however, permission was granted to inmates to subscribe to certain selected suitable weekly newspapers and a large number of inmates have availed themselves of this privilege.

V—PHYSICAL TRAINING AND RECREATIONAL FACILITIES

57. Among many other items of criticism of the administration of the penitentiaries the Royal Commission spoke most strongly on the lack of recreational facilities. This criticism was specifically directed at the lack of adequate physical recreation, including physical training, physical drill and games such as baseball, football, volleyball, handball, etc., as well as to the quieter types of recreational activities such as hobbies, concerts, lectures, etc.

58. The Commission stated that "a properly planned programme of recreation should be regarded not as entertainment, but as part of the treatment necessary to strengthen soul, mind and body". It is important to realize that the provision of such facilities is not merely a "pampering or molly-coddling of the prisoners" as is so commonly suggested by uninformed critics but that it is a provision to satisfy basic psychological needs of a human being and is a fundamental and integral part of any programme which aims to achieve the reformation or rehabilitation of the individual. "Man does not live by bread alone". This statement, by the greatest Teacher of all time, of man's basic need of spiritual and emotional satisfactions has been more than amply corroborated by the findings of modern educators. It is considered, therefore, that further development of an adequate programme of recreational activities is a fundamental part of a treatment aimed at "re-creation" of men.

59. Continuing thought is, therefore, being given to the ways and means whereby the recommendations of the Archambault Commission could be made effective. This whole problem was very fully discussed at the Wardens' Conference which was held in June, 1949 and as a result of the investigation and discussions it is now possible to report some preliminary developments.

60. Basketball has been introduced at British Columbia Penitentiary (the space available here does not permit the playing of softball but plans are now under way for the provision of an enclosed recreational yard of suitable dimensions to permit of the introduction of other games). Objection had been made to the playing of such games as basketball because of the close physical contact involved but experience so far has indicated that this was an unwarranted fear.

61. During the summer of 1949 the playing of softball was introduced at Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Kingston, Collin's Bay Penitentiaries and for young convicts at the Laval Training Centre at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. Details vary somewhat in the various institutions but in general the plan involved the organization of leagues—the various shops and departments playing out a regular schedule to an institutional championship at the end of the season.

62. The programme is in charge of inmate committees who arrange the teams and schedules, provide umpires and arbitrate in all disputed decisions. Furthermore, these inmate committees have taken a large measure of responsibility for the behaviour of the inmate population which is permitted to watch the games as spectators. These committees have proven to be a valuable liaison between the inmates and the authorities. Quite apart from the purely physical benefit resulting from such a programme there are other intangible but extremely valuable results. Inmates are learning—and a very necessary lesson it is—to control their affairs, to abide by rules and regulations which are established for the benefit of all and to accept defeat in a sportsmanlike spirit. These are all fundamental to the development of a sounder ethical attitude and cannot help but have a personal value in regard to future behaviour patterns.

63. A number of years ago, when a programme of this nature was attempted at one institution, complaints were received from outsiders about the noise emanating from the institution; it is felt that if the general public are aware of

the reason for such noises that they will infinitely prefer them to other sounds which have on occasions emanated from inside the walls of prisons!

64. At two institutions a bulletin was prepared, edited and illustrated by inmates—the bulletin either being circulated to inmates or posted for their perusal. It is hoped that the publication of such a bulletin will become a regular feature in all the institutions and that it may perhaps develop into an inmate newspaper or magazine which will serve as an opportunity for expression for convicts with literary ability and also as a medium of contact between the inmates and the authorities.

65. The limited space available inside the walls of the main prison at St. Vincent de Paul prevented the introduction of a softball programme during the summer of 1949; an active programme of volleyball is, however, in operation and it is hoped that it may be possible to effect arrangements whereby softball may be introduced during the summer of 1950.

66. Other quieter games, such as hand tennis, quoits, shuffleboard, are available in all institutions for those inmates who are not physically able to participate in more active sports.

67. The formal programme of “physical jerks” has been largely discontinued and supplanted by games of one kind or another in accordance with best modern physical educational practice.

68. Wardens report unanimously that the extension of physical recreational activities has given a decided boost to inmate morale. During the whole of the 1949 season no single disturbing incident took place. Inmates expressed their appreciation, not only personally to the wardens and to members of the Headquarters staff but also indicated their appreciation by the enthusiasm of their participation and their satisfactory conduct.

69. There are, however, still a number of problems concerning us in the further development of this programme. The Canadian climate necessitates that much of such activity during the winter season should be carried on indoors and with the exception of one institution, we have no such facilities. This is a matter for which provision must ultimately be made if we are to achieve the benefits of a year-round physical training programme.

70. It is also still difficult to obtain suitably qualified personnel for the direction of such a programme which involves certain special problems within a penal institution. Four of our officers, however, attended the physical instructors’ training programme conducted by the Ontario Department of Reform Institutions, to whom our gratitude is expressed. Efforts are now being made to obtain suitably qualified personnel and to provide present personnel with further facilities for a more adequate physical recreational programme.

71. What is now being reported is merely the beginning of what is hoped will be a much more adequate total programme in line with the recommendations of the Archambault Commission.

VI—HOBBIES AND CELLULAR ACTIVITIES

72. One of the most serious criticisms voiced not only by the Archambault Commission but by critics of prison administration generally has been the long periods of idleness spent by inmates in their cells. There is an old proverb “Satan findeth mischief still for idle hands to do”; in no place is the truth of this proverb more evident than in the prison community.

73. During the last three years this particular problem has been considerably alleviated by the introduction of correspondence courses, improved library facilities and other opportunities for study and self-improvement.

74. But there are still many inmates who are not particularly interested in serious reading or formal study; even many of the more serious-minded would like to have the opportunity of spending some time in other relaxing hobbies.

75. The problem of appropriate cellular activities presents considerable administrative difficulties, as will be recognized by any person who is at all familiar with prison administration. On September 8, 1949 authority was granted for the introduction of hobbies and cellular activities, under suitable safeguards.

76. At the close of the fiscal year hobbies had been approved for a total of 259 inmates. Reports from the wardens indicate that in a large majority of cases inmates had accepted this further privilege with enthusiasm. During the period of approximately five months during which this programme was in operation a total of only twelve inmates had the privilege cancelled for some abuse and in the great majority of cases the violation was a minor or technical contravention of the regulations laid down and in all cases suspension of privilege was only for a limited period.

77. In six of the institutions the programme was in charge of a special committee which received all applications, investigated the individual situations and made their recommendations for approval or otherwise to the Warden.

78. The biggest difficulty in the operation of such a programme is that some convicts do not have funds available for the purchase of tools or materials and this means that there is an apparent discrimination in favour of the convict who has funds of his own or relatives outside the prison who may provide them. In one institution the officers collected a small fund which was used to provide such materials for a limited number of convicts for whom it appeared the pursuit of a hobby would have a good effect. Such a method of financing, however, is not satisfactory as a permanent policy and investigation is being made of means whereby a "hobbies" programme may be made uniformly available to all inmates on equal terms.

79. List of the hobbies approved in the various institutions is most interesting and varied and it may perhaps be of interest to note them: art (including painting, drawing, sketching and pastel); woodworking (including inlay work, carving and etching, building miniature houses); rug hooking; metalcraft; leathercraft; plasticraft; papercraft; knitting; weaving; sewing; embroidering; crocheting; model plane building; bead work; clay modelling; flower-making; toy making; stamp collecting and typewriting.

80. At the conclusion of the fiscal year the programme had only been in operation for a few months. At the time of writing this report it is obvious that the programme is gaining momentum and that in the course of the next year a number of interesting developments will be reported and that the number of convicts availing themselves of this privilege will be considerably augmented.

81. It should be noted that in all cases the continuance of participation by the inmates in this privilege is dependent on the good behaviour of the inmate and adherence to the regulations laid down to govern the whole matter.

VII—MORAL AND RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

82. With the exception of the smallest of our seven institutions (Collin's Bay), full-time Roman Catholic and Protestant chaplains are members of the institutional staffs and part-time appointees fill the role at Collin's Bay. Regular services in well appointed chapels are held every Sunday. Chaplains are available for personal interviews at all times and literally hundreds of such interviews take place. Chaplains, being removed by their office from the usual custodial

and disciplinary responsibilities, are enabled through their personal interviews to do much useful reformatory work. Special services feature high holidays and festivals and decorations appropriate to the season are provided.

83. A part-time Jewish chaplain is available at St. Vincent de Paul, Kingston and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries. During the year a total of five Catholic missions and four Protestant missions were conducted by outside missionaries; the occasion of a mission in the institution provides an opportunity for special emphasis on the religious basis of reformation and rehabilitation and supplements the conscientious day-to-day work of the institution chaplains.

84. At the conclusion of the year Chapters of Alcoholics Anonymous were either in operation or in process of organization in four of the institutions. Regular meetings are held, usually weekly; representatives of outside Chapters participate in these meetings, which are held under the joint sponsorship of the Roman Catholic and Protestant chaplains. Although it is still early to speak definitely about the success of this organization, there are indications that at least a number of inmates whose anti-social practices have been due to alcoholism are finding in Alcoholics Anonymous an answer to some of their problems. Furthermore, members of outside Chapters have been of very considerable help in the immediate problems of rehabilitation of inmates on release. It is hoped that the coming year will see further developments along this line.

VIII—CLASSIFICATION

85. The classification programme has already been discussed fully in the annual reports for the two preceding years. At this time it is sufficient to say that the programme instituted in 1947-48 has been continued and developed.

86. All newcomers are interviewed at the time of their reception and case histories prepared for the use of the Classification Board. Copies of classification reports are forwarded to the Commissioner and to the Director of the Remission Service. Such reports are of great value, not only to the institutional authorities but also to the Headquarters staff. As was indicated last year a valuable pool of material is thereby being provided which will be available in due course for research and study purposes.

87. It was intimated last year that a beginning had been made in the use of psychological tests (intelligence, achievement, aptitude, emotional). Although a full programme of psychological testing has not been initiated in all our institutions as yet, some work of this nature is now being done in most of them.

88. So valuable has preliminary work along these lines proved that during the year appointment was made to the two largest institutions, St. Vincent de Paul and Kingston, of assistant classification officers, both of whom hold graduate degrees in psychology. Their appointment has given further stimulus to a programme of scientific classification and further developments are anticipated. An adequate programme of psychological testing is particularly valuable in determining suitable treatment for young convicts.

89. In addition to his special duties in the field of classification when the inmate is received into the institution, another major responsibility of the classification officer is at the time of discharge. Present indications are that this work will develop to a point where it may be necessary to consider the appointment of special welfare workers whose specific task will be the satisfactory adjustment of the inmate at the time of release. At present, however, this work falls entirely to the classification officers, all of whom are working in close collaboration with the various private and public agencies interested in after-care and rehabilitation of prisoners.

90. As an indication of the volume of work performed by classification officers, it may be noted that a total of 10,273 interviews were conducted by the classification officers of the seven institutions, and a total of 3,421 reports, including initial interview, reclassification and pre-release reports, were received in this office.

IX—TRAINING OF OFFICERS

ROCKCLIFFE TRAINING COURSES

91. As was reported last year a programme of training courses for penitentiary officers was instituted in February, 1948. This programme was continued during the current year.

92. Courses continued to be held, with the co-operation of the Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, at the R.C.M.P. Barracks at Rockcliffe. The curriculum remained substantially the same for all Courses with the exception of Course No. 10, of which special mention is made hereunder.

93. Administration of the Courses was under the direction of Supervisor of Training W. F. Johnstone. He was assisted in each case by a senior officer on loan from one of the penitentiaries.

94. Details regarding the Courses follow herewith.

Course No. 6, March 14th to April 23rd—English speaking—Assistant Instructional Officer, Deputy Warden R. E. March, Dorchester.

Course No. 7, May 9th to June 18th—English speaking—Assistant Instructional Officer, Executive Secretary T. D. McDonell, Kingston.

Course No. 8, September 8th to October 19th—Bilingual—Assistant Instructional Officer, Keeper R. C. Vaillant, St. Vincent de Paul.

Course No. 9, November 7th to December 17th—English speaking—Assistant Instructional Officer, Deputy Warden G. T. Crofton, Saskatchewan.

Course No. 10, January 16th to February 25th—English speaking—(A special Course for Industrial and Shop Instructors)—Assistant Instructional Officers, Deputy Warden S. C. Davidson, Kingston, and Chief Vocational Officer R. K. Allaby, Dorchester.

95. Course No. 11 which commenced on March 13th and extended into the fiscal year 1950-51 was for English speaking officers, Schoolteacher C. A. Williamson, British Columbia, being the Assistant Instructional Officer.

INSTRUCTORS' COURSE

96. Modifications were made in the curriculum for Course No. 10 which was specially planned for shop instructors. In view of the fact that shop instructors have special responsibilities for industrial and vocational training, an effort was made to include in the curriculum the material which would be of advantage to them in this phase of their work. Assistant Commissioner McLaughlin planned a special programme with the assistance of Chief Vocational Officer R. K. Allaby of Dorchester Penitentiary. In addition to the lecturers and instructors who served on other courses, we were fortunate in having the co-operation of the Canadian Vocational Training Branch of the Department of Labour and head office officials of the National Employment Service. Special lectures were provided by the following: H. C. Hudson, A. Wood and Major A. E. Wood of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, and C. R. Ford, Department of Labour.

97. Alternative arrangements were made for a special Instructors' Course to be carried on at St. Vincent de Paul for French speaking instructors during the spring of 1950.

98. Members of the instructional staff on other Courses included Deputy Commissioner Dr. L. P. Gendreau, the instructional staff of "N" Division, R.C.M.P., Dr. S. K. Jaffary, University of Toronto, Professor R. Marier, Laval University, J. A. Edmison, K.C., John Howard Society of Ontario, Mr. Evariste Choquette, *Société d'orientation et de réhabilitation sociale*, Montreal, senior members of the Commissioner's staff and penitentiary chaplains.

CONFERENCE OF CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTORS AND ENGINEERS

99. Since Course No. 10 included a number of chief trade instructors and engineers from distant institutions opportunity was taken to hold a special conference of chief trade instructors and plant engineers on February 13th and February 14th, those officials from eastern institutions not enrolled on the Course being called to Ottawa especially for this purpose. The agenda for this conference was under the direction of the Chief Penitentiaries Engineer R. W. Catto. This conference proved to be most useful and suggests the desirability of further such conferences or institutes being arranged in the future for specialized personnel.

100. Appreciation is expressed to the National Film Board for the provision of a large number of suitable instructional films; thanks are also due to those officials of Government Departments who assisted in making arrangements for visits to places of interest in Ottawa, including the R.C.M.P. Fingerprint Section, House of Commons, Central Pay Office, the Royal Mint, the Archives and the Office of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries.

STEWARDS' REFRESHER COURSE

101. An innovation in our training programme was the organization of a special refresher course for penitentiary stewards held at Collin's Bay Penitentiary February 27th to March 11th. This Course was organized by Supervisor of Stewards Robert Burton. It included discussion of general policy regarding the feeding of convicts as well as technical matters relating to kitchen administration and food preparation. General lectures were given by members of the Commissioner's staff and technical instruction was provided by Mr. Burton. Thanks are expressed to the Warden of Collin's Bay Penitentiary and his staff who were responsible for the local arrangements.

102. A total of 118 officers were enrolled in Courses 6 to 10. Their examination standing was as follows:

Grade A.....	39
Grade B.....	57
Grade C.....	19
Grade D.....	2
Ungraded.....	1

103. Improvement in penitentiary administration and the development of a more adequate programme of treatment in the institutions is dependent in the final analysis on improvement in the ability of institutional officers. The Rockcliffe Courses provide the core of the in-service training programme which has been supplemented during the year in a variety of other ways.

PENITENTIARY SERVICE BULLETIN

104. As previously reported, bulletins discussing special aspects of prison work were distributed to all institutions and circulated to officers who requested them. Commencing in September, 1949 this bulletin service was replaced by the publication of a regular training brochure. Instead of individual bulletins describing one aspect of the work, there was issued periodically the "Penitentiary Service Bulletin" which included a message from the Commissioner in each

issue, articles by outside authorities and members of the Commissioner's staff as well as items of interest relating to developments in our own service. A sufficient number of copies was provided so that an individual copy could be given to each member of the institutional staffs. This bulletin was published in both English and French languages. It provides for all officers a file of reference material on all aspects of prison work and serves as a valuable liaison between the widely separated local institutions and the national headquarters.

PENITENTIARY OFFICERS' LIBRARY

105. Penitentiary officers' libraries have been established in each institution. It is planned that there shall be gradually built up for the reference of all officers a library including standard books on penology, criminology, psychology and sociology. Local libraries are in many cases inadequately provided with specialized material of this sort; if we desire to provide opportunity for officers to improve their own professional knowledge and to keep abreast of modern thinking on penal and correctional matters it is essential that adequate material of this type should be readily accessible to them. Purchase of suitable books and pamphlets is arranged by this office. There are, of course, many of our officers who had not previously realized the professional nature of their task and others whose academic background does not enable them to assimilate such material readily. It is gratifying, therefore, to report an increasing use of the facilities of the officers' library during the current year. Additions to the libraries at each institution during the year included 24 recently published volumes and 17 pamphlets or mimeographed brochures. Subscriptions were also placed for copies of the *Prison World*, the official publication of the American Prison Association, for each institution. During the year a total of 562 officers participated with a total circulation of 1,332 items.

TRAINING IN THE INSTITUTIONS

106. A programme of in-service training has been carried on in each institution, the pattern varying according to local conditions. Uniformly, however, new officers are introduced to their duties in a probationary period of some two or three weeks under the direction of the warden, deputy warden and/or other officers delegated for this purpose. In certain of the institutions the senior officials conduct regular lectures during the winter months for instruction regarding regulations and penitentiary matters generally. The total of such lectures was approximately 125. These lectures are supplemented in a number of instances by special lectures by senior officials to specific groups.

107. At one institution a series of three special courses was organized which was attended by approximately 18 officers in each case,—each course lasting 12 weeks, lectures being given daily during the noon hours. The content of these courses was a condensation of the curriculum provided at the Officers' Training Courses at Rockcliffe and responsibility for directing these courses was placed on an officer who had done particularly well on the Rockcliffe course and who has special ability as an instructor.

108. In three institutions informal study or discussion groups were organized voluntarily by the officers meeting outside the penitentiary and outside of duty hours. Local conditions prohibit this sort of arrangement in some of the institutions but it is felt that there is a considerable value in making such arrangements wherever possible. Progressively-minded officers will profit by informal discussion of modern correctional practices and it is hoped that there may be further developments along this line during the coming year.

109. It can be reported that, without exception, all senior officials both at headquarters and in the local institutions appreciate the importance of the train-

ing programme and that, in whatever ways are possible, they are encouraging members of the institutional staffs to improve their technical knowledge and professional skill.

110. Appreciation is expressed to Commissioner S. T. Wood of the R.C.M. Police without whose cordial co-operation the training courses currently held at the Rockcliffe Barracks could not be operated. The intensification of the training programme of the Police has increased their own training load very considerably and arrangements during the past year would not have been possible without the cordial co-operation of all members of the staff of "N" Division, R.C.M. Police.

111. It is, however, necessary to point out that the training of penitentiary officers is basic to all future progress in the Service. It has been most gratifying, during the initial stages, to have had the co-operation and the use of the fine facilities of the R.C.M. Police. We should, however, look forward to the time when we will have our own training institution and adequate facilities, not only for courses of the present nature but for a much more extended training programme which would include induction courses for new officers, refresher courses, further courses for specialized groups and occasional conferences of senior officials and professional staff. The programme to date has more than justified itself but there is still much that could be done to place the prison service on a more professional basis. Adequate training is a "sine qua non" and when some of the other more urgent and immediate needs have been satisfied attention will have to be given to the development of proper facilities for such a training programme for penitentiary officers.

X—AFTER-CARE OF PRISONERS

112. "For most prisoners the real punishment begins when they leave the prison, not when they enter it". This statement was made by the late Sir Alexander Patterson, for twenty-five years one of H.M. Commissioners of Prisoners in the United Kingdom.

113. This statement is as true today as it was when Patterson first used it; even in times of relatively high employment there is an understandable measure of reluctance to provide employment for men whose record includes a prison term; and in times of depression, undoubtedly, discharged prisoners are under a much more serious handicap in efforts to obtain jobs. There may be some correlation between this fact and the fact that the all-time peak of penitentiary population occurred in the mid-thirties when Canada and the world were in the grip of economic depression.

114. If, however, an individual discharged from prison is not given an opportunity to re-establish himself in a job, he has, ultimately, no other alternative than to revert to his anti-social practices. Nevertheless, many men do come out of prison with a changed outlook,—a great many of them have acquired new occupational skills during the period of their incarceration and if given a reasonable opportunity to re-adjust themselves to life in the free community will once more become self-supporting and law-abiding members of the community.

115. If such men on release find normal avenues of employment closed—if neighbours continue to eye him with suspicion—if members of police forces and law enforcement agencies generally keep him under too close and constant surveillance, the dischargee is likely to feel that he is forever branded with the mark of Cain and that every man's hand is against him.

116. But, unless there can be re-assimilation of all such individuals into the normal life of the community after their period of imprisonment, it is of little avail to improve the educational, vocational and industrial training given in the

institutions. From a strictly legal point of view the responsibility of the institution terminates on the day of discharge but it is obviously in the public interest that the authority responsible for the administration of the penitentiaries should make every reasonable effort to assist the discharged prisoner to resume his normal family life and to obtain satisfactory employment in line with his previous occupation or such employment as will utilize the training he has received in the institution. Satisfactory re-assimilation in the community is the best safe-guard against recidivism.

117. As was indicated last year continued attention is being given to the organization of suitable prisoners' aid societies (mostly known as John Howard Societies in the large centres of population). These local societies or committees are, in most cases, organized under a provincial society. At the time of writing the latest society to be in process of organization was in the city of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and it is anticipated that by the time this report appears in print that Society, the latest to be organized, will be in active operation with a trained secretary in charge.

118. Opportunities are provided for interviews with inmates during the three-month period prior to release and close co-operation continues with the National Employment Service, the Salvation Army, Children's and Family Welfare Bureaus and other similar local agencies. Liaison has also been established with the Army Benevolent Fund and the R.C.A.F. Benevolent Fund, which are prepared to render assistance in specific cases. It would be most remiss if this opportunity passed without expressing the appreciation of this department to the Canadian Penal Association, provincial and local John Howard Societies, the Salvation Army, both nationally and locally, and the National Employment Service, all of which have cheerfully rendered a maximum of co-operation.

119. During the year 1948-49, for the first time in Canadian history, Federal grants-in-aid were made available to recognized prisoners' aid organizations. This also was continued during the current year and a total sum of \$22,000.00 was expended for this purpose. It is infinitely preferable to expend public funds to assist in the re-establishment of the ex-prisoner in the community where he will once again become an effectively functioning citizen rather than that he should be returned to an institution to be cared for at public expense for an indefinite time.

120. The question is frequently asked whether employers, generally speaking, are willing to employ ex-prisoners. While there are still many who do not feel they can take a chance we have found an increasing readiness on the part of employers to provide suitable opportunities for discharges, provided that honest information is given about the prisoner's past offences, the nature of his institutional training and his potentialities for useful citizenship. There are still, however, many handicaps for the ex-prisoner and there is still much to be done to create a greater readiness on the part of the public at large to re-accept the offender back into normal community living. The public may be assured that this department is much concerned about this matter and every effort is being made to ensure the continued closest possible co-operation between the institutional authorities, the prisoners' aid organizations and the public at large, —which co-operation is a prerequisite to success in any programme of prisoner rehabilitation.

121. Special note should be made of the organization during the year of the Elizabeth Fry Society of Kingston, an organization of interested women, the bulk of whom have at some time or other had professional training or experience. This organization has co-operated with the administration of the Prison for Women at Kingston in the recreational and educational programme of the

institution. Their regular visits were most helpful in improving the morale of the inmates; valuable assistance was also given to a number of inmates at the time of their release.

122. A further venture in the improvement of the public attitude has been the fine co-operation of the press throughout Canada. The penitentiaries are public institutions and while there are good reasons for limiting casual visitors to the institutions, visits from responsible members of the press and persons having a legitimate professional interest have been approved. Members of the press who have visited the institution have in all cases reported most fairly on the programme and facilities available to the inmates. There is no doubt that this policy of public information has been more than justified by the increasing interest and support that the public as a whole has given. Thanks are expressed to all the members of the press and others who assisted in any way in this programme of public enlightenment.

XI.—VOCATIONAL TRAINING

123. In addition to the courses organized at St. Vincent de Paul, Collin's Bay and Saskatchewan Penitentiaries, listed in last year's annual report, full-time vocational training was authorized at Dorchester Penitentiary for courses in carpentry and plumbing and steamfitting, and these were started in July 1949. A vocational plastering instructor has been appointed at St. Vincent de Paul.

124. Fourteen courses were in operation during the fiscal year (see table below) compared with eleven courses the previous year.

VOCATIONAL COURSES IN OPERATION DURING 1949-50

	St. V. de P.	C. Bay	Sask.	Dorch.
Brickmasonry.....	x	x		
Cabinet making.....	x			
Carpentry.....	x	x	x	x
Electricity.....	x			
Painting and decorating.....			x	
Plumbing and steamfitting...	x	x		x
Rural repair.....			x	
Sheet metal.....		x		

125. Organized related training was given by qualified personnel for these courses and this was extended to men in industrial shops to supplement their trade knowledge or correspondence studies.

126. Ninety-eight trainees were enrolled in vocational training at April 1, 1949, and by the end of March 1950, there were 152 trainees on course.

127. Forty trainees of 1949 courses were graduated and released and another forty graduates remained in the institutions on sentence. Four graduates of previous courses were still under sentence and thirty-three former graduates were released during this fiscal year.

128. A total of 97 vocational training graduates have been released since inauguration of vocational training in federal penitentiaries. Seventy-three were released this fiscal year and 24 previously. Fifty-nine were placed in employment upon release; 51 of them in trades learned through vocational training and 8 in other employment. Twenty-two were unplaced or did not keep in touch with the institution. One trainee is in sanatorium, one had his ticket-of-leave revoked, and 14 others reverted to crime after release, giving a recidivist percentage of 14.43 per cent to the end of the fiscal year.

129. Twenty-five non-graduates were released during the year and 8 previously, a total of 33 since vocational training was commenced. Of these 33, twenty-nine were placed in employment; 23 in trades learned on courses and six in other employment. Four were not placed. None of these partially-trained men are known to have reverted to crime.

130. Vocational training shop space increased during the year to 33,000 square feet, and new vocational buildings now under construction or planning at Collin's Bay and Dorchester will give further opportunity for expansion. However, the total space will still provide an opportunity for specific training for little more than 15 per cent of the potential group of trainables.

131. Co-operation of the Advisory Council on Vocational Training, the provincial apprenticeship authorities, the Vocational Training Branch of the Department of Labour, National Employment Service and welfare societies continues to be of high standard.

132. Press publicity of editorial quality has improved employer attitude, and reporting events such as the presentation of the first certificates of achievement to graduate trainees of vocational courses at Collin's Bay has had a marked effect on inmate attitude toward the value of this training opportunity.

133. Seven public addresses were given during the year with penitentiary vocational training as the topic.

134. Visual aids have played an important part in the progress of vocational training. Films and film strips have created trade interest among inmates where other means have shown little response, and a total of 355 films were shown. Acknowledgment must be made to the National Film Board, *Ciné-Photographie Provinciale Inc.* of Montreal, the University of British Columbia, General Motors Company of Canada, International Harvester Company, Canada Laundry Machinery Company, and Williams and Wilson for assistance in this programme.

135. Social studies came in for special attention at St. Vincent de Paul and Saskatchewan in the vocational training section and trainee participation for the purpose of self-help is an encouraging feature of this section of the programme. At St. Vincent de Paul the inmates contribute to a vocational bulletin issued periodically. There is a general appreciation by the trainees of the efforts made by the staff to help in gaining the qualities of self-management essential to success after release to supplement newly acquired trade skills.

CONTROL TRAINING

136. A total of nine shops conducted "control" training during this fiscal year, as indicated in the table hereunder:

	St. V. de P.	Man.	B.C.	C. Bay
Brickmasonry.....		x		
Carpentry.....			x	
Draughting.....			x	
Machine shop.....			x	x
Motor mechanics.....			x	
Power plant.....			x	x
Sheet metal work.....	x			

137. Man-days spent on "control" training were: 13,410 taking organized theory, practical projects or tests arising from approved syllabi of training, and 1,255 man-days taking related training (blueprint reading, elementary draughting, mathematics, etc.).

138. One hundred convicts who received "control" training during the fiscal year remained on sentence, 38 were released. Of these releases 13 were placed in employment, 9 in trades learned in the institution and 4 in other employment. Nineteen did not keep in touch with placement officials and six are known to have reverted to crime.

XII—INDUSTRIAL DIVISION

139. The value of penitentiary production has shown a considerable increase during the past year. The industrial production has been increased by \$175,899.45. The total production increase for the entire Penitentiary Service amounts to \$282,908.56.

140. The population of the seven federal penitentiaries within the walls as at March 31, 1950, was 4,740. The total number of convicts employed by the penitentiary shops as at March 31, 1950, was 2,020. The total value of shop produced articles as manufactured for permanent government departments and for the penitentiary services generally was \$797,141.96. The value of products manufactured by vocational trainees as training projects and eventually taken into use by the institutions or sold amounted to \$1,621.97. The total industrial shop production including vocational training projects amounted to \$798,763.93 as indicated in the table entitled "Value of Industrial Shop Production by Penitentiaries." The total value of work produced by convicts employed by the maintenance, construction and productive service divisions, including farm, steam and water plants amounted to \$918, 919.74. The grand total of productive output for all divisions was \$1,717,683.67 compared with \$1,434,775.11 in 1948-49.

141. The value of industrial shop production by penitentiaries (farms subdivision excepted) during the fiscal year, compared with the two previous years are as follows:

VALUE OF INDUSTRIAL SHOP PRODUCTION BY PENITENTIARIES

	1947-1948		1948-1949		1949-1950	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Kingston Penitentiary.....	169,796	33	161,750	36	189,582	44
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	163,481	00	162,709	70	212,638	49
Dorchester Penitentiary.....	72,283	36	67,340	55	112,387	85
Manitoba Penitentiary.....	68,465	20	74,302	53	91,125	85
British Columbia Penitentiary.....	60,118	01	66,259	31	78,747	75
Saskatchewan Penitentiary.....	51,031	56	58,503	23	74,626	12
Collin's Bay Penitentiary.....	20,713	83	31,998	80	39,655	43
Grand Total.....	605,278	00	622,864	48	798,763	93

142. Of the grand total \$798,763.93, \$603,812.67 was for penitentiary purposes; \$155,998.06 was for other Government departments, and \$38,953.20 for custom work sold to penitentiary staffs and other authorized personnel.

143. The following is a complete breakdown of total penitentiary shop production for all penitentiaries showing comparative usage of articles produced:

TOTAL VALUE INDUSTRIAL SHOP PRODUCTION FOR ALL PENITENTIARIES—1949-50
ANNUAL REPORT

	Own institutions	Other penitentiaries	Govt. Depts. and other authorized organizations	Officers' custom work	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	100,133 62	33,370 86	46,750 85	9,327 11	189,582 44
St. Vincent de Paul.....	132,722 51	20,236 98	53,893 68	5,785 32	212,638 49
Dorchester.....	63,773 13	32,072 63	11,514 99	5,027 10	112,387 85
Manitoba.....	57,774 52	163 01	29,003 91	4,184 41	91,125 85
British Columbia.....	61,660 41	821 64	10,118 98	6,146 72	78,747 75
Saskatchewan.....	61,684 72	1,671 94	4,715 65	6,553 81	74,626 12
Collin's Bay.....	31,491 44	6,235 26	.....	1,928 73	39,655 43
Total.....	509,240 35	94,572 32	155,998 06	38,953 20	798,763 93

TOTAL PRODUCTION OF PENITENTIARIES

(Including Maintenance, Construction and Farms)
April, 1949-March 31, 1950

—	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskat- chewan	Collin's Bay	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Industrial production.....	189,582 44	212,638 49	112,387 85	91,125 85	78,747 75	74,626 12	39,655 43	798,703 93
Productive services.....	43,102 69	97,494 33	47,732 06	36,351 26	28,613 70	38,318 91	32,210 93	323,823 88
Maintenance.....	19,254 51	17,448 26	14,676 45	9,526 95	12,792 08	11,367 30	6,714 55	91,780 10
Construction.....	14,624 38	59,844 31	20,772 76	28,503 62	15,813 09	48,874 82	70,759 93	259,192 91
Farms.....	34,293 14	48,900 39	43,431 27	32,074 21	12,709 30	44,471 37	28,243 17	244,122 85
Total.....	300,857 16	436,325 78	239,000 39	197,581 89	148,675 92	217,658 52	177,584 01	1,717,683 67

- (a) "Industrial production"—Includes shop production for Penitentiary Service, Armed Services, Government departments and other authorized agencies. These figures also contain the value of stone, sand and other building materials produced from penitentiary reserves for institutional construction and maintenance. These amounts do not appear in (c) and (d) below.
- (b) "Productive services"—Includes water and steam plants where the services performed would otherwise require to be purchased outside.
- (c) "Maintenance"—Includes only materials requisitioned and purchased from outside sources and used in maintaining institutional buildings.
- (d) "Construction"—Includes only materials requisitioned and purchased from outside sources and used in constructing penitentiary buildings.
- (e) "Farms"—Value of production.

TRAINING OF INSTRUCTORS

144. During the year training of industrial staffs came into the general pattern of officer training.

145. One six-week course in Ottawa was set aside for English speaking shop instructors. The final two weeks were devoted to modern teacher training methods and industrial management in its various phases. Educational visits in Montreal were arranged through the kindness and co-operation of officials of Youth Aid Services of the Quebec Department of Youth and Welfare, and Montreal Apprenticeship Commission and the heads of various Montreal Technical Schools and industrial concerns which were visited by the group.

146. French-speaking instructors were given similar training during the latter part of the fiscal year.

147. The courses were appreciated by the officers and the administration found them beneficial. It is planned to continue this type of training.

MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT

148. The policy of retiring obsolete machinery and replacing it with up-to-date motorized machines continued during 1949-50. Revised floor layouts, fluorescent lighting and redecoration and emphasis on safety factors provide shops which are often superior in appearance and working conditions to shops of free industry. This is important in the formation of convict attitudes toward the acquisition of proper working habits.

INDUSTRIAL SERVICE DEPARTMENTS

149. *Clothing*.—After two years of difficulty with the plan of centralizing manufacture of clothing requirements for Eastern penitentiaries, this scheme is demonstrating its worth. The production of the tailor shops at the four Eastern penitentiaries rose from \$49,000.00 to \$117,000.00 in 1949-50.

150. *Mechanical Transport*.—The numbers and values of cars, trucks, tractors and other gasoline consuming mechanical equipment held in the seven penitentiaries are as follows:

38—Motor cars and trucks 1-ton and under.....	\$ 48,292 02
41—Trucks over 1-ton.....	91,172 23
33—Tractors.....	55,815 68
59—Miscellaneous equipment.....	139,929 89

The last two items are indicative of the trend to greater motorization in the interest of efficient operations.

151. *Laundries*.—Two million four hundred and eleven thousand six hundred and forty pounds of wet wash was handled by the laundries of all institutions this fiscal year compared with 1,870,114 pounds in 1948-49.

FARM DEPARTMENT

152. The total farm production for the year was valued at \$244,122.85 which is a decrease of \$4,663.81 over the fiscal year 1948-49. This decrease is attributable to weather conditions which caused a marked reduction in the production of hay, corn, roots and vegetables. This condition was prevalent throughout Ontario and Quebec in the summer of 1949. At Collin's Bay many of the vegetable crops had to be reseeded as the first seed which was planted failed to germinate through lack of moisture.

153. While the production of field crops was lower than in the previous year, there was an increase of 9,649 pounds of pork, 10,411 pounds of beef, 2,798 gallons of milk, 10,302 dozen eggs.

154. The totals of the various commodities grown and produced on the seven penitentiary farms are tabulated in table on page 34.

Kingston

155. The total acreage of the farm at Kingston Penitentiary was increased during the year through a transfer of property. It has been necessary to do considerable clearing and breaking on the Van Order property before putting it into crops. However, most of this land has now been brought under cultivation.

156. A number of cattle were exhibited at the Kingston Industrial Show and at the Ottawa Winter Fair. One heifer was later nominated "All Canadian Yearling Heifer."

St. Vincent de Paul

157. Work was commenced on an additional piggery at St. Vincent de Paul and when completed will house 28 brood sows and their litters.

158. There was a 10 per cent drop in vegetables and roots and 11 per cent drop in the quantity of grain produced during the year. One hundred and twenty tons less hay was taken off during the year. It was necessary to seed an annual pasture of Sudan Grass in order to have sufficient grazing for the dairy cattle. This crop proved very satisfactory.

159. The production of milk and eggs was increased by 6,600 gallons and 2,638 dozen respectively.

Dorchester

160. Weather conditions were much more favourable from a farming standpoint at Dorchester, than at any of the other Eastern penitentiaries. Excellent crops resulted with the exception of carrots and they were not so good because of the dry weather immediately after seeding.

161. Fifty percent of the vegetable crop was grown on the marshlands with excellent results.

162. The dairy herd was entered on the Record of Performance test in May, 1949.

163. Ninety-six tons of hay and 32.5 tons of potatoes were transferred to Collin's Bay and Kingston Penitentiaries.

Manitoba

164. Lack of moisture and excessive heat were limiting factors in the production of grain and vegetables with only fair yields as a result.

British Columbia

165. The overall production was slightly up from the previous year. A very severe winter resulted in considerable loss to berry canes, shrubs and roses.

Saskatchewan

166. There was a very heavy infestation of weeds at Saskatchewan in the summer of 1949 with a resulting decrease in production of potatoes.

167. The hay, pasture and grain crops were satisfactory and two carloads of grain were shipped to the Eastern penitentiaries.

168. In 1948 the number of hogs were reduced because of a grain crop failure. This, combined with the fact that there was an increasing demand from the steward for pork resulted in there not being sufficient pork to meet the steward's requirements.

169. The poultry flock maintained high production with 5,680 dozen eggs being sent to the kitchen.

Collin's Bay

170. A very dry growing season resulted in the crop yields being far below the previous year's production. A considerable portion of the vegetable crops had to be reseeded on account of the early drought. During the year, 115 head of cattle were purchased. The horse population was reduced by eight horses, leaving 5 work teams and 2 Scout horses.

CANNING OPERATIONS

171. There are two canneries in operation, one at St. Vincent de Paul and one at Kingston.

St. Vincent de Paul

172. The total output of canned goods at St. Vincent de Paul was 13,273 gallons. A total of 71,939 pounds of vegetables produced on the farm were processed as well as 20,000 pounds of tomatoes which were purchased.

173. The following table shows the details of the season's operations.

DETAILS OF VEGETABLES PROCESSED

Vegetables	Quantity of raw product	Quantity canned	Penitentiary value	Wholesale value
	(lbs.)	(gals.)	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
String beans.....	27,165	5,433	2,127 93	2,825 16
Beets.....	9,996	1,423	385 56	517 65
Carrots.....	9,884	1,412	395 36	529 50
Pumpkin.....	7,980	532	172 90	228 76
Rhubarb.....	6,454	922	207 45	276 60
Tomatoes, whole.....	30,460	3,046	1,091 48	1,462 08
Tomato juice.....		500	116 67	155 00
Total.....	91,939	13,273	4,497 35	5,994 75

COST OF OPERATIONS

Carriers No. 2.....	\$ 29 97
Cans, No. 10.....	1,244 30
Cartons, plain.....	411 58
Sundries.....	39 30
Rental of closing machine.....	208 89
Salt.....	6 62
Total.....	\$ 1,940 66

The above operations represent a saving of \$3,134.70 to the department.

Kingston

174. The total output of canned goods at Kingston was 12,394 gallons. A total of 167,393 pounds of vegetables produced on the farm were processed.

175. The following table shows the details of the season's operations.

DETAILS OF VEGETABLES PROCESSED

Vegetables	Quantity of raw product	Quantity canned	Penitentiary value		Wholesale value	
	(lbs.)	(gals.)	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Beans.....	8,965	2,646	1,036	35	1,375	92
Pumpkin.....	23,091	862	358	12	472	02
Squash.....	1,980	66	21	45	28	27
Tomatoes.....	133,357	8,583	3,075	57	4,104	10
Total.....	167,393	12,157	4,491	49	5,980	31

COST OF OPERATIONS

Carriers.....	\$ 33 84
Cans.....	1,167 09
Cartons.....	249 60
Rental of closing machine.....	211 00
Sundries.....	15 20
Salt.....	6 93
Total.....	\$ 1,683 66

176. The season's operations represent a saving to the department of \$2,622.72 at Kingston or a total for the two institutions of \$5,757.42.

FARM PRODUCTION 1949-1950

Item	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskat- chewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Vegetables..... (lbs.)	226,057	292,193	348,304	106,496	114,655	79,359	147,293	1,314,357
Roots..... (lbs.)	210,000	144,000	184,000	38,000	.....	91,000	.....	637,000
Potatoes..... (lbs.)	.....	360,264	412,425	252,860	62,295	186,540	.....	1,274,384
Pork..... (lbs.)	65,080	111,736	62,103	47,781	52,629	60,890	.....	400,219
Beef..... (lbs.)	5,618	8,062	14,830	1,280	.....	39,240	85,735	154,765
Milk..... (gals.)	41,731.5	37,781	41,861	26,634	.....	.....	.....	148,007.5
Butterfat..... (lbs.)	.....	.....	2,742	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,742
Eggs..... (doz.)	4,491	15,939	8,201	5,196	10,256	5,680	8,259	58,022
Poultry..... (lbs.)	(birds) 215	5,816	(birds) 352	(birds) 231	(birds) 588	2,211	2,637	(lbs.) 10,664 (birds) 1,386
Hay..... (tons)	200	275	282	81	2.55	190	150	1,180.55
Straw..... (tons)	70	100	100	170	.....	108	75	623
Fodder corn..... (tons)	200	100	100	203	.....	.....	80	683
Grain..... (bus.)	3,460	4,675	6,000	11,140	.....	15,935	4,387	45,597
Hides..... (lbs.)	(hides) 10	(hides) 30	2,035	(hides) 32	.....	3,998	14,498	20,531 (hides) 72
Ice..... (cakes)	.....	.....	1,643	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,643
Wood..... (cords)	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
Manure..... (tons)	680	375	1,400	200	24	500	1,075	4,254
Green feed..... (tons)	.....	.....	79	2	.75	.....	.....	81.75

XIII—STEWARDS' DEPARTMENT

177. During the fiscal year 1949-1950, continued improvements have been made in convict feeding and kitchen administration. The purchase of new equipment to the value of \$43,007.75 has been instrumental in equipping the penitentiary kitchens along modern lines. Although the remodelling of all the seven penitentiary kitchens has not been completed as yet, great strides in this major project have been made and it is anticipated that in the very near future, penitentiary kitchens and equipment will be comparable to any commercial or industrial kitchen in Canada.

KITCHEN SANITATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE

178. This important phase of kitchen administration has remained on a high level. Particular care in the control of pests with the use of DDT has been emphasized and strict rodent control has practically eliminated any loss of food stocks.

PROCESSED MEATS

179. The manufacture of processed meats within the institution totalled 171,744 pounds valued at \$37,229.62, an increase of 20,556 pounds over the previous year. The importance of manufacturing processed meats within the institutions has been stressed very strongly and it is gratifying to know that this production has increased 91,955 pounds over the fiscal year 1946-1947.

PENITENTIARY FARM PRODUCE SOLD TO STEWARDS

180. During the fiscal year 1949-1950, produce purchased by the stewards from the penitentiary farms was valued at \$150,640.79, an increase of \$19,136.02 over the previous year.

181. Processed farm produce manufactured within the institutional kitchens amounted to 11,019 gallons valued at \$1,578.08, an increase of 3,993 gallons over the previous year. This increased farm produce manufactured in the penitentiary kitchens is most encouraging and it does not include the farm produce processed separately in the penitentiary canning plants.

BREAD PRODUCTION

182. Bread manufactured within the institutions totalled 1,838,147 pounds valued at \$78,289.05. The quality of bread manufactured in the institutions has remained at a high level.

CONVICT RATIONS

183. Although the basic ration content remained unchanged during the fiscal year 1949-1950, the cost of convict rations increased from \$659,461.20 to \$762,267.91 an increase of \$102,806.71, on account of the increase in population and rising cost of food.

184. During the fiscal year 1949-1950, 4,718,793 convict line meals were served, an increase of 430,119 over the previous year. During the fiscal year 1949-1950, 270,405 officers' meals were served at a cost of \$72,270.49, an increase of 20,898 meals over the previous year.

STEWARDS' REFRESHER COURSE

185. The first Penitentiary Stewards' Refresher Course was held at Collin's Bay Penitentiary for a period of two weeks during February and March this

fiscal year. Its main purpose was to standardize feeding through the service and to introduce a more systematic and uniform system in our culinary service. The benefits derived from this course have been most encouraging and the efforts put forth by the stewards made this refresher course a complete success.

XIV—MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES

186. During the past year, continued and increased attention has been given to the preventive and remedial aspect of illness in the seven penitentiaries. Diagnostic facilities available in the area where the penitentiary is situated are made full use of and treatment indicated is carried out. Corrective surgical procedures are attempted in cases of physical bodily defects, particularly when it is felt that such defects are responsible or related to criminal activities. The services of specialists are obtained for diseases of the ear, eye, nose and throat. Consultants are used whenever required. The increased medical attention is reflected in increased expenditure. At the end of the fiscal year ending March 31, 1949, the expenditure for outside medical services was \$22,288.04; for the year ending March 31, 1950, the expenditure was \$32,052.37. Medical supplies for the corresponding period increased from \$12,729.56 to \$15,531.13. Provincial tuberculosis clinics continued to undertake chest X-rays of all convicts during the course of their annual tour. Attention has been given to methods which tend to improve sanitation and hygiene.

187. The psychiatric ward at Kingston Penitentiary has provided facilities for the treatment of the psychoneurotic and the pre-psychotic. Electroshock treatment and psychotherapy have shown themselves to be of definite value in the treatment of such convicts. Further mental deterioration has been prevented and conflictual situations have been resolved without further difficulties. During the year there were 30 admissions to the psychiatric ward for the purpose of observation and required treatment. Seventy-five shock treatments were administered under the direction of the part-time psychiatrist who also had 239 interviews with convicts who were in need of psychiatric help and advice. The occupational therapy department of the psychiatric ward began its operation in July, 1949. Its chief purpose is to do away with enforced idleness and also to provide some orientation towards constructive work habits which help towards eventual rehabilitation. Various patients are engaged in shellcraft, leathercraft and the making up of rugs, mats and baskets. The provincial authorities have accepted for treatment those who develop more serious forms of mental illness and require intensive treatment. Thirty-five convicts were transferred during the year to their respective provincial mental institutions to receive the required care and treatment. Two convicts suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis were transferred to provincial sanatoria for care and treatment under temporary ticket-of-leave.

188. Dental services have been rendered as previously by dentists on a salary basis at St. Vincent de Paul and Kingston Penitentiaries and on a fee basis at other penitentiaries. A fully equipped dental laboratory at St. Vincent de Paul manufactures and repairs dentures for convicts at St. Vincent de Paul, Kingston and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries. The cost of dental services and supplies has increased from \$11,829.75 in the fiscal year 1948-49 to \$14,041.98 in the year 1949-50.

189. Improved facilities for surgical and medical treatment have been provided at Kingston. Funds have been made available for the purchase of a fully modern and complete X-ray unit. At St. Vincent de Paul, the medical offices, surgical room and the first floor of the hospital ward have been completely renovated. Alterations are being made at New Westminster, B.C., which will provide room and office space for the medical staff and adequate facilities for the medical care of convicts.

190. Visits have been made to all penitentiaries by the Medical Deputy Commissioner. All convicts who desired interviews were given the opportunity to do so. Special attention was given to sanitation and hygiene. Recommendations for improvement were made where such were indicated.

XV—ACCOUNTS, STORES AND PURCHASING SERVICES

191. Administrative control of the affairs of the several penitentiaries is provided by means of records and accounting procedures designed to ensure a complete and systematic summary of operations and of all transactions relating to the purchase and usage of goods and services. All such transactions have to do ultimately with the care and support of human beings and in consequence the clerical processes are often minute and time-consuming. A consequence is that in each penitentiary there is a sizeable administrative force whose duties are largely clerical. In the interests of economy and efficiency the work carried on by this force is constantly under review and many procedural changes were made during the year in order to simplify and regulate functional routines and establish standards of performance.

192. The control of food costs was given a great deal of study during the year. Food expenditures aggregated \$850,000 and it was important, therefore, that standard allowances be established for each penitentiary so as to control related costs. The problem was complicated by reason of variations in the volume of produce from penitentiary farms, variations in market prices of food in different parts of the country, differences in eating habits and customs at the several institutions. The solution arrived at provides uniform per diem allowances for all institutions and an arrangement whereby certain basic commodities will be billed to the stewards at fixed prices, irrespective of whether the produce is purchased on the market or is produced on the penitentiary farms. The scheme sets a ceiling for food costs and permits useful comparisons of costs between institutions.

193. The accounting for farm operations was made uniform during the year and as a result farm operations at the different penitentiaries may now be measured on a comparable monetary basis.

194. In the field of accounts recording, the completion of several widely used forms has been simplified by revisions in design, the use of one-time carbons, and the adoption of the form itself as a final record. A control of local purchases was established by serially numbered order forms which require the signature of the warden to become valid. A uniform classification for expenditure items was promulgated during the year with the result that actual expenditures may now be collated readily with estimates provisions and measured against a planned financial programme. In this same connection much standardization has been effected in the preparation of the annual estimates and in the control of expenditure commitments at the penitentiary level.

195. The operations of the penitentiary stores departments have been under constant review and improvements have been effected in regard to the procurement, recording, inspection and stocktaking of materials, supplies and equipment purchased for institutional and manufacturing purposes. Kardex equipment for recording stock transactions is now in use at four institutions. Physical improvements in storage facilities were effected at several institutions.

196. In the field of purchasing more effective buying has been made possible through adoption of materials specifications established and recommended by the National Research Council and as a result of a liaison established with the Canadian Commercial Corporation. A more extended use of sealed samples has also proven a valuable assistance.

XVI—CONSTRUCTION

197. An accelerated program of new construction, remodelling and renovation during the fiscal year resulted in an expenditure of \$721,706.86 as compared to \$291,914.28 for the fiscal period 1948-49. This expenditure may be summarized as follows:

New construction.....	\$ 250,750 81
Alterations and remodelling of existing buildings and shops.....	43,135 19
Installation and replacement of service lines (sewer, water, electrical, steam).....	27,997 10
Alterations and additions to power plants.....	63,122 98
Construction of roads and drains.....	8,380 73
Renovation of staff houses.....	2,244 18
Prefabrication of materials for future projects.....	3,470 40
Minor alterations.....	5,799 13
<hr/>	
EXPENDITURE FOR CONSTRUCTION BY	
CONVICTS.....	\$ 404,900 52
Staff houses (by contract).....	120,924 54
Construction of new power plant at Collin's Bay (by contract).....	195,881 80
<hr/>	
EXPENDITURE FOR CONSTRUCTION BY	
OUTSIDE CONTRACT.....	316,806 34
<hr/>	
Total.....	\$ 721,706 86

198. The largest items of expenditure were for the construction of a permanent power plant for Collin's Bay Penitentiary to replace the existing temporary plant and the completion of 20 new staff houses for the officers of Manitoba Penitentiary. Both of these projects were covered by outside contract (under supervision) and principally by contracted labour.

199. Continuing progress was made on the construction of much needed cell accommodation. The new permanent cell block under construction at Collin's Bay was 83 per cent completed and dissociation cell blocks at Manitoba and Kingston Penitentiaries are 75 per cent and 59 per cent completed, respectively. To meet the immediate need for accommodation, it was necessary to construct new 50-bed dormitories at Collin's Bay and St. Vincent de Paul and a second dormitory was commenced at the latter institution. The increased facilities at the institutions have necessitated the expansion and modernization of the power plants and during the year resulted in the installation of a new boiler and related equipment at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and new coal handling equipment at Kingston and Saskatchewan Penitentiaries. New construction completed also included a permanent workshop building at Collin's Bay and an addition to the canning plant at Kingston. Extensive alterations were made to the Administration Building at Dorchester and the south wing at British Columbia, which resulted in greatly improved facilities for the chief keeper's departments and released additional accommodation for increasing much needed shop area.

200. The renovation and improvement of shop facilities, farm buildings and the essential services proceeded at an increased rate. Work in progress included a new paint shop at St. Vincent de Paul, a new tailor shop at Dorchester, the general improvement of lighting and ventilation in all shops at Manitoba, the construction of a plumbers' and steamfitters' shop at Saskatchewan, a paint spray shop at British Columbia and the construction of a new modern automotive repair and storage building at Collin's Bay. Also in progress are new dairy barns at Dorchester and Saskatchewan, a new piggery at St. Vincent de Paul and a new poultry laying house at Manitoba. Revamping and additions as necessary to meet the new demands were proceeded with on steam, electrical, water and sewer services. Forty-three thousand one hundred and thirty-five

dollars and nineteen cents was expended on the purchase of materials necessary for the renovation and remodelling carried out in providing facilities for the various penitentiary activities and an additional \$27,997.10 in revamping and extending the steam, electrical, water and sewer services.

201. Although there has been some increase in the convict labour force there is a much greater increase in the volume of construction work in hand and completed. This would seem to indicate closer co-operation and co-ordination of construction programmes and also a keener interest in the work by the officers, which results in greater endeavour by the inmates; particularly those having taken courses in trade training. Increased production has been accomplished in some cases through longer working hours made possible by re-arrangement of feeding and bathing schedules.

202. Construction schedules for the 1950-51 fiscal period provide for continuation of the present remodelling and renovation of facilities together with new construction deemed necessary. Notably in the latter category is the development of Laval Training Centre in the Province of Quebec to alleviate the severe overcrowding at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and provide a new centre for the training of the more reformable convicts.

XVII—CONCLUSION

203. The past year has shown steady progress in developing the facilities, both tangible and intangible, that are necessary for a progressive correctional programme. Notable among the developments have been the increased tempo of officer training, the expansion on a realistic and co-operative basis of recreational facilities, the improved relationship between staff and prisoners and the improvements in the physical facilities in shops and staff accommodation. Increasing population has presented problems in most institutions but these problems have been met and dealt with by the local officials in an understanding and intelligent way. In closing I would express to the wardens and their staffs my sincere appreciation for their co-operation and assistance in the developments that have taken place. Only by continued teamwork can the objectives of an effective correctional system be achieved.

TABLE I.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
On register April 1, 1949...	840	1,155	589	398	478	473	292	35	4,260
<i>Received</i>									
From jails.....	494	746	271	109	172	212	.....	13	2,017
By transfer.....	48	9	50	63	.....	32	217	.....	419
By cancellation of ticket- of-leave.....	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	9
Total.....	543	760	321	172	172	244	220	13	2,445
<i>Discharged</i>									
By expiry of sentence.....	215	259	184	125	121	130	99	9	1,142
By ticket-of-leave.....	20	135	67	10	31	33	34	1	331
By pardon.....	2	13	13	2	3	4	3	.....	40
By transfer.....	227	111	5	36	5	10	25	.....	419
By death.....	3	7	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	15
By court order.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	5
By deportation.....	2	.....	.....	1	3	2	1	.....	9
Returned to provincial authorities.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Total.....	472	529	269	177	163	183	162	10	1,965
On register March 31, 1950	911	1,386	641	393	487	534	350	38	4,740
Number on register includes:									
Insane:									
Section 58.....	4	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	1	11
Section 61.....	11	16	6	3	12	10	.....	.....	58
Temporary release.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Attending outside court Temporary ticket-of- leave.....	.....	2	.....	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	18
Unlawfully at large while hospitalized under temporary ticket- of-leave.....	.....	3	1	.....	4	.....	1	.....	9
Convict escaped from mental hospital.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Unlawfully at large....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2

TABLE II.—NATIONALITY

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
<i>British—</i>									
Canada.....	801	1,330	594	329	394	453	325	38	4,264
England and Wales.....	22	10	13	8	21	16	3		93
Scotland.....	10		6	7	4	9	1		37
Ireland.....	6	3	3	3	2	1	2		20
Australia.....	2					1			3
Other British countries.....	1		1	1			1		4
<i>Foreign—</i>									
United States.....	27	21	14	6	19	18	5		110
Russia.....	15	2	2	6	27	7	1		60
Austria.....	1	1		5	1	4	1		13
Roumania.....	2	4				1			7
Italy.....	3	2	1	2	2	1			11
Poland.....	7	6		12	5	9	3		42
Hungary.....	2			1	1	1	3		8
France.....	1				1	1			3
Finland.....	1			2	1	1			5
Czechoslovakia.....	3			3			3		9
Greece.....				1					1
China.....	1				2	1			4
Jugo-Slavia.....	1			2					3
Germany.....			2		2	2			6
Belgium.....	1	1				2			4
Norway.....	2				2	2	1		7
Switzerland.....	1			1		2			4
Iceland.....				1					1
Sweden.....				1	2	1			4
Ukrania.....					1		1		2
Holland.....	1			1					2
Turkey.....				1					1
Other foreign countries.....		6	5			1			12
Total.....	911	1,386	641	393	487	534	350	38	4,740

TABLE III.—CIVIL STATE

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
Single.....	428	962	413	229	264	340	212	15	2,863
Married.....	428	403	176	120	155	157	113	21	1,573
Widowed.....	35	19	25	13	15	17	4	2	130
Separated.....			20	25	34	7	17		103
Divorced.....	20	2	7	6	19	13	4		71
Total.....	911	1,386	641	393	487	534	350	38	4,740

TABLE IV.—DURATION OF SENTENCE

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
Remanet under two years.	1	4							5
Two years.....	160	485	314	65	146	170	99	26	1,465
Over two and under three	96	22	9	35	37	49	30	2	280
Three and under four.....	205	272	111	76	82	102	105	2	955
Four and under five.....	94	113	57	34	27	58	44		427
Five and under eight.....	157	267	84	95	129	75	64	3	874
Eight and under ten.....	25	30	14	14	7	10	4		104
Ten and under twelve.....	57	74	17	24	22	19	2		215
Twelve and under fifteen.	26	23	8	10	9	8	2		86
Fifteen and under twenty	23	26	7	7	11	9			83
Twenty and under twenty-five.....	13	14	1	10	3	4			45
Twenty-five and over.....	9	10	3	4		2			28
Life.....	43	45	15	19	11	25		1	159
Indeterminate sentence...	2	1	1		3	3			10
During His Majesty's Pleasure.....								4	4
Total.....	911	1,386	641	393	487	534	350	38	4,740

TABLE V.—AGES

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
Under twenty-one years..	30	227	86	36	63	69	36	4	551
Twenty-one to twenty-four years.....	113	319	180	92	77	142	124	3	1,050
Twenty-five to twenty- nine years.....	210	341	142	93	82	122	98	9	1,097
Thirty to thirty-nine years	307	294	132	98	135	111	61	10	1,148
Forty to forty-nine years.	162	141	64	53	69	55	24	7	575
Fifty to fifty-nine years..	59	43	32	11	40	16	6	3	210
Sixty years and over.....	30	21	5	10	21	19	1	2	109
Total.....	911	1,386	641	393	487	534	350	38	4,740

TABLE VI.—CREEDS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
<i>Christian—</i>									
Roman Catholic.....	293	1,135	362	139	136	182	131	17	2,395
Church of England.....	282	98	107	70	79	107	85	10	838
Presbyterian.....	83	16	39	26	59	44	30		297
Methodist.....	11	3		1	7	6			28
United Church.....	123	12	57	47	98	77	70	7	491
Baptist.....	27	4	55	8	8	15	19		136
Lutheran.....	7	1	3	14	19	24	3		71
Salvation Army.....	15		2	3	5	8	3	4	40
Greek Catholic.....	2			1		3			6
Greek Orthodox.....	3	5	2	13	5	5	1		34
Doukhobor.....					43				43
Other Christian creeds..	16	7	7	15	8	20	2		75
<i>Non-Christian—</i>									
Hebrew.....	23	12	3	8	5	3	6		60
Atheist (no religion)....	25	93	4	47	14	39			222
Others.....	1			1	1	1			4
Total.....	911	1,386	641	393	487	534	350	38	4,740

TABLE VII.—PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
None.....	158	364	155	76	118	120	74	19	1,084
One.....	124	234	91	43	52	73	70	1	688
Two.....	101	215	91	50	63	76	58	2	656
Three.....	126	154	55	48	41	53	46	1	524
Four.....	111	108	54	38	39	36	38	2	426
Five.....	90	73	50	37	32	45	30		357
Six.....	50	59	26	17	27	31	10	3	223
Seven.....	37	52	19	14	23	28	8	2	183
Eight.....	32	35	21	16	21	8	8	1	142
Nine.....	23	30	14	9	15	13	5		109
Ten.....	12	12	13	11	6	5	2	1	62
Eleven.....	11	16	8	13	9	6	1	1	65
Twelve.....	5	4	7	6	6	4		1	33
Thirteen.....	7	5	8	4	3	3			30
Fourteen.....	6	9	5	4	7	4		1	36
Fifteen.....	4	2	6	1	8	8			29
Sixteen.....	1	3	5		5	6			20
Seventeen.....	4	2	2			3			11
Eighteen.....		2	1	2	1	5		1	12
Nineteen.....	1	3		1	1				6
Twenty.....	1		2	1	1	1			6
Twenty-one.....	3	2	2		4	4			15
Twenty-two.....			1		2				3
Twenty-three.....	1								1
Twenty-four.....	1			1		1			3
Twenty-five.....			1						1
Twenty-six.....					2			1	3
Twenty-seven.....			1	1					2
Twenty-eight.....			1		1			1	3
Thirty-one.....		1	1						2
Thirty-three.....	1								1
Thirty-eight.....						1			1
Forty.....	1	1							2
Fifty.....			1						1
Total.....	911	1,386	641	393	487	534	350	38	4,740
Percentage of recidivists.....	82.7	73.7	75.8	80.7	75.8	77.5	78.9	50	77.1

TABLE VIII.—EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
Blacksmith.....	3	23	13	15	16	10	10		90
Bookbinding.....	9	18	3	3	1	3	1		38
Broom and brush shop.....		19							19
Canvas work.....	85	60	24	20	9				198
Carpenter.....	27	47	39	16	21	21	21		192
Change room and laundry.....									232
Washing.....	10	10	5	3	3	7	3	Employed under pro- vin- cial ar- range- ment	(41)
Repairing.....	11	8	10	3	6	7	5		(50)
Sorting.....	8	26	7	3	12	3	6		(65)
Barbering.....	13	19	16	5	6	8	8		(75)
Sock making.....				1					(1)
Char service.....									528
Cell blocks.....	77	170	38	22	21	33	19		(380)
Administration build- ings and offices.....	1	10	3	4	8	2	3		(31)
All others.....	28	2	25	10	30	13	9		(117)
Clerks.....									160
Shops.....	13	20	12	7	16	11	12		(91)
All others.....	17	19	6	10	2	12	3		(69)
Construction — Buildings and works.....									275
Form work.....		15							(15)
Building carpenters.....		16		12	11	6			(45)
Brickmaking.....						11	9		(20)
Brick and stonelaying.....		37		10			9		(56)
Plastering.....		12		3	6	4	12		(37)
Machine operators.....		1		1	1	3	2		(8)
Helpers and labourers.....		17	11		24	11	13		(76)
Masons.....			6						(6)
Blacksmiths.....			5						(5)
Truck drivers.....		1	4		1				(6)
Teamsters.....			1						(1)
Engineer's department.....									187
Electricians.....	8	13	8	4	4	4	4		(45)
Plumbers.....	6	3	5	4	2	5	10		(35)
Steamfitters.....		10	3	2	3	5			(23)
Stokers.....	8		3	1	2	2	2		(18)
Fuel supply.....	13	20	3	7	3	8	4		(58)
Filtration plant.....	2	5							(7)
Drafting.....							1		(1)
Farming.....									407
Garden gang.....						10			(10)
General (including sta- bles, piggery, and poul- try).....	26	88	57	33	55	34	25		(318)
Teamsters.....	14			8		8			(30)
Ornamental grounds.....	6	10	5	3	13	9	3		(49)
Hospital.....									26
Orderlies.....	9	6	1	2	3	1	1		(23)
Dental.....	1	2							(3)
Library.....	17	35	11	6	12	14	4		99
Machine shop.....	17	33	6		5	7	10		78
Masonry.....	42	22	3	23	7				97
Messengers.....	5	19	4	2	1	5			36
Motor mechanics.....									88
Truck drivers.....		11		4		2			(17)
Motor mechanics.....	22	8	4	1	13	8	11		(67)
Painters.....						1			(1)
Rural repairs.....						3			(3)
Painting.....	25	25	14	14	15	27	10		130
Photography.....		1							1
Printing.....	17	3				10			30
Prison for women.....	86								86
Quarrying.....	19	40	19	23					101
School.....	3	15	3	2			2		25
Sheet metal.....		24							24
Shoe.....	38	45	36	8	22	30	4		183
Steward's department.....									296
Cooks.....	7	10	9	4	12	11	4		(57)

TABLE VIII.—EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS—*Concluded*

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
Steward's department— <i>Continued.</i>									
Bakers.....	8	4	6	4	6	7	4		(39)
Cleaners.....	22	48	4	15	12	23	10		(134)
Others.....	9	11	13	6	12	3	12		(66)
Stonecutting.....		75	30				10		115
Stores.....	11	5	5				4		25
Tailoring.....	69	66	40	25	34	43	10		287
Tinsmithing.....	13	33	16	4	8	10	10		94
Utility.....									182
"Y" gang.....			25						(25)
Yard and road maintenance.....	15	20	34	11	1	11			(92)
Incinerator.....					1	1			(2)
Others.....	20	38				5			(63)
Vocational training.....									151
Bricklaying.....		14					11		(25)
Cabinet makers.....		9							(9)
Carpenters.....		14	8			11	10		(43)
Electricians.....		12							(12)
Plumbers and steam-fitters.....		11	8				9		(28)
Sheet metal.....							8		(8)
Rural repairs.....						17			(17)
Painting and decorating.....						9			(9)
Total employed..	860	1,358	611	364	440	509	338		4,480
Total on register not employed March 31, 1950..	51	28	30	29	47	25	12		222
Newfoundland.....								38	38
Total.....	911	1,386	641	393	487	534	350	38	4,740

TABLE IX.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE

	1949-50 Revenue Receipts		1948-49 Revenue Receipts	
	Total	From sales of farm produce	Total	From sales of farm produce
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	64,702 82	29,521 60	80,518 51	33,446 90
St. Vincent de Paul.....	121,590 26	45,816 88	91,230 27	41,532 45
Dorchester.....	52,477 75	34,330 61	45,634 09	31,888 79
Manitoba.....	64,704 40	29,923 66	55,571 18	34,306 41
British Columbia.....	23,423 63	11,873 72	20,548 41	10,435 36
Saskatchewan.....	33,262 61	30,346 78	24,748 86	22,249 10
Collin's Bay.....	27,402 47	25,998 80	26,116 60	21,459 35
Total.....	387,563 94	207,812 05	344,367 92	195,318 36

TABLE X.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS

	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	3,023,238 42	2,756,104 50	2,313,701 87
Retiring allowances.....	10,851 66	11,410 83	11,322 94
Uniforms.....	96,658 80	95,770 91	65,738 40
Messing.....	69,561 93	62,322 47	51,010 01
Printing, stationery and office equipment.....	22,202 87	14,240 18	8,366 35
Other administrative charges.....	53,634 52	51,826 47	31,983 06
	3,276,148 20	2,991,675 36	2,482,122 63
Maintenance of convicts.....	1,221,316 96	1,029,898 46	823,384 85
Discharge expenses.....	62,647 32	59,742 05	55,064 53
Operating expenses.....	690,843 67	649,619 44	568,266 71
Maintenance of fixed assets.....	168,607 09	178,401 38	139,436 95
	5,419,563 24	4,909,336 69	4,068,275 67
Construction of buildings, walls and ducts.....	721,706 86	291,914 28	117,577 79
Machinery and equipment.....	297,071 80	435,353 57	220,017 16
Livestock.....	29,557 52	29,183 87	22,776 85
Total capital.....	1,048,336 18	756,451 72	360,371 80
Total disbursements.....	6,467,899 42	5,665,788 41	4,428,647 47

TABLE XI.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS (by Penitentiary)
AS AT MARCH 31, 1950

	1949-50	1948-49
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	1,047,242 38	1,000,484 48
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1,645,930 72*	1,447,132 48
Dorchester.....	806,840 02	740,353 76
Manitoba.....	741,385 59	657,133 18
British Columbia.....	615,808 63	597,706 41
Saskatchewan.....	737,926 76	610,443 67
Collin's Bay.....	821,849 12	612,534 43
Newfoundland.....	50,916 20	
	6,467,899 42	5,665,788 41

* Includes \$92,537.97 for Laval.

TABLE XII.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS FOR SERVICES
RENDERED AND GOODS CONSUMED

	1949-50	1948-49	1947-48
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	3,023,238 42	2,756,104 50	2,313,701 87
Retiring allowances.....	10,851 66	11,410 83	11,322 94
Uniforms.....	86,495 12	57,235 03	53,685 67
Messing.....	69,827 37	61,863 52	52,525 01
Printing, stationery and office equipment.....	17,252 67	15,802 18	11,409 18
Other administrative charges.....	53,934 45	49,609 70	30,584 75
	3,261,599 69	2,952,025 76	2,473,229 42
Maintenance of convicts.....	1,146,170 10	976,899 26	766,087 99
Discharge expenses.....	55,702 98	48,677 81	44,579 76
Operating expenses.....	664,032 63	602,063 28	530,183 11
Maintenance of fixed assets.....	143,355 52	128,992 56	100,169 40
Total operating costs.....	5,270,860 92	4,708,658 67	3,914,249 68

TABLE XIII.—STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED AND GOODS CONSUMED
IN THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1950

	Total Penitentiaries	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay
Average daily population.....	4,390.2	866.9	1,265.3	595.9	389.3	462.6	487.3	322.9
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	3,023,238 42	548,885 83	755,324 28	398,067 58	319,242 89	324,403 68	345,460 67	331,853 49
Refining allowances.....	10,851 66	720 00	1,245 00	7,551 66	.....	.....	615 00	720 00
Uniforms.....	86,495 12	17,301 29	22,266 00	13,698 55	5,758 91	8,687 80	10,861 24	7,951 33
Messing.....	69,827 37	12,449 66	16,564 50	8,100 08	8,472 40	7,382 52	8,723 78	8,134 43
Printing, stationery and office equipment.....	17,252 67	2,811 60	4,699 99	3,092 08	1,966 86	2,012 13	1,211 90	1,467 51
Other administrative charges.....	53,934 45	8,900 61	8,674 43	6,866 69	9,628 29	8,081 12	8,359 13	3,424 18
	3,261,599 69	591,068 99	808,774 20	437,347 24	345,069 35	350,567 25	375,231 72	353,540 94
Maintenance of convicts.....	1,146,170 10	224,336 43	304,712 94	166,988 55	103,549 16	131,720 00	140,443 34	74,419 68
Discharge expenses.....	55,702 08	8,111 87	12,897 19	9,785 19	6,751 15	4,561 54	9,203 64	4,392 40
Operating expenses.....	664,032 63	102,180 25	184,776 35	97,869 95	68,986 79	66,216 86	82,303 00	61,699 43
Maintenance of fixed assets.....	143,355 62	30,291 61	31,072 43	22,265 90	14,984 82	17,204 85	15,965 61	11,570 30
Total operating costs.....	5,270,860 92	955,989 15	1,342,233 11	734,256 83	539,341 27	570,270 50	623,147 31	505,622 75
Per capita costs								
Per year.....	1,200 60	1,102 77	1,060 80	1,232 18	1,385 41	1,232 75	1,278 77	1,565 88
Per day.....	3 29	3 02	2 91	3 38	3 80	3 38	3 50	4 29
(previous year).....	(3 23)	(2 89)	(2 90)	(3 30)	(3 62)	(3 09)	(3 77)	(4 45)

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE XIV.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURES
AS AT MARCH 31, 1950

	1949-50	1948-49
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	1,044,916 62	978,482 95
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1,470,038 36	1,380,919 83
Dorchester.....	834,700 72	711,429 96
Manitoba.....	732,117 93	607,001 57
British Columbia.....	610,630 65	568,970 57
Saskatchewan.....	710,386 80	586,595 53
Collin's Bay.....	796,320 20	554,873 11
	6,199,111 28	5,388,273 52

TABLE XV.—EXPENDITURES ON MEDICAL AND ALLIED SERVICES
1949-50

Penitentiary	Medical and surgical fees, X-rays, etc.	Eye specialists fees	Optical supplies	Dental services and supplies
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	4,616 15	1,047 50	742 28	632 63
St. Vincent de Paul.....	4,742 50	915 00	579 20	787 52
Dorchester.....	3,315 15	290 00	272 08	4,095 00
Manitoba.....	3,779 00	185 00	338 62	1,819 32
British Columbia.....	5,562 05	555 00	302 66	2,536 00
Saskatchewan.....	5,928 32	585 00	462 38	4,073 50
Collin's Bay.....	314 70	217 00	157 25	98 01
	28,257 87	3,794 50	2,854 47	14,041 98

TABLE XVII.—CELL ACCOMMODATION

	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston—Male	Kingston—Female	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Cells.....	654	*1,150	724	100	260	439	639	556
Hospital cells.....	31	23	45	10	20	8	26	6
Dissociation.....	18	63	45	5	6	32	13	18
Dormitory beds.....		154	40		94			
Under construction.....								15

* Including Laval 50-bed dormitory.

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

R. M. ALLAN, *Warden*

The population at the close of prison March 31, 1949 was as follows:

Male
755Female
85Total
840

Of the total population as at close of prison, March 31, 1949, ten males and one female were confined in asylums under Section 61 of the Penitentiary Act, and two males and two females were confined in similar institutions under Section 58 of the Penitentiary Act.

The population at the close of prison March 31, 1950, was as follows:

Male	Female	Total
821	90	911

Of the total population at the close of prison March 31, 1950, nine males and two females were confined in asylums under Section 61 of the Penitentiary Act, while two males and two females were confined in similar institutions under Section 58 of the Penitentiary Act. Two convicts who escaped were still at large: 8213 McDonald, escaped from this institution on August 18, 1947, and 8040 Desjardins, escaped from St. Mary's on the Lake Sanatorium, Haileybury, Ontario, on May 1, 1948, while on temporary ticket-of-leave. Convict 9786 Keller who escaped from the Kingston General Hospital, Kingston, on January 24, 1949, while on temporary ticket-of-leave, was returned to Kingston Penitentiary on August 18, 1949.

CLASSIFICATION

In commencing a detailed report on the many activities and phases pertaining to administration, perhaps classification has made the most extensive progress.

Two factors have contributed largely to this success; first, the continued energy and enthusiasm of Classification Officer Miller, and the appointment of his assistant, Mr. W. F. Carabine, who is a trained psychologist. This appointment has permitted an enlargement not only of our activities but it is now possible to compile additional data and carry out numerous tests on practically every person admitted.

The following psychological programme is in force:

- (1) The administering of the Revised Beta Intelligence Test to every inmate admitted to the penitentiary.
- (2) The administration of the Full Scale Wechsler-Bellevue Test to all persons whose intelligence is suspected to be borderline or defective and to any others where it is felt that a test with diagnostic features should be administered.
- (3) The administration of personality diagnostic tests in cases referred by the psychiatrist. These tests include:
 - (a) Minnesota Multiphasic.
 - (b) Rorschach.
 - (c) Bernreuter Adjustment Inventory.
- (4) The administration of the Kuder Preference Inventory and mechanical and clerical Aptitude Tests where vocational guidance is indicated.

Classification is now considered one of the essentials in this institution, and while there is a small percentage of our convict population still unconcerned as to its value, the entire staff have accepted classification and are appreciative of its effect on the convict body.

We have adopted a reception period in modified form within the limits of our facilities, and while this is proving effective it cannot be considered as equal to a properly designed and operated unit.

TABLE XVI.—ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1949-1950

Penitentiary	Number of convicts interviewed	Number of convicts discharged	Number of visits of welfare organizations	Names of welfare organizations visiting	Number of convicts interviewed by each welfare organization
Kingston	570	245	309	John Howard Society Salvation Army National Employment Service Children's Aid Society Elizabeth Fry Society Dept. of Veterans Affairs	John Howard Society 139 Salvation Army 132 National Employment Service. 156 Children's Aid Society 12 Elizabeth Fry Society 11 Dept. of Veterans Affairs 120
St. Vincent de Paul	322	417	47	<i>La Société d'orientation et de réhabilitation sociale</i> John Howard Society	<i>La Société d'orientation et de réhabilitation sociale</i> 251 John Howard Society 71
Dorchester	394	264	117	National Employment Service Salvation Army John Howard Society Alcoholics Anonymous	National Employment Service. 219 Salvation Army 49 John Howard Society 96 Alcoholics Anonymous 72
Manitoba	271	141	35	Canadian Welfare Association (Judge Hamilton) National Employment Service Salvation Army Hugh John MacDonald Hostel for Boys Alcoholics Anonymous	Canadian Welfare Association (Judge Hamilton) 147 National Employment Service. 49 Salvation Army 71 Hugh John MacDonald Hostel for Boys 3 Alcoholics Anonymous 1
British Columbia	242	158	45	Salvation Army John Howard Society (Rev. Hobden and Mr. Cranston) St. Vincent's Home (Rev. Father A. F. Carlyle)	Salvation Army 91 John Howard Society (Rev. Hobden and Mr. Cranston). 139 St. Vincent's Home and Shelter (Rev. Father A. F. Carlyle). 12
Saskatchewan	253	173	42	John Howard Society of Alberta John Howard Society of Saskatchewan Department of Veterans Affairs National Employment Service Salvation Army	John Howard Society of Alberta 113 John Howard Society of Saskatchewan 56 Department of Veterans Affairs 46 National Employment Service. 27 Salvation Army 11
Collin's Bay	300	137	61	John Howard Society Salvation Army National Employment Service Department of Veterans Affairs (Counsellor) Children's Aid Society Navy Benevolent Fund	John Howard Society 131 Salvation Army 18 National Employment Service. 85 Department of Veterans Affairs (Counsellor) 60 Children's Aid Society 5 Navy Benevolent Fund 1

NOTE.—It should be noted that while the figures above refer to the actual number of convicts interviewed and of visits made to the institutions, many convicts were interviewed several times. At Dorchester Penitentiary several convicts were interviewed by more than one society.

Reports available for the members of the Classification Board when interviewing the individual convicts are:

Psychiatrist
 Classification officer
 Psychologist
 Physician
 Chaplains
 Sentencing authority (in numerous cases)
 Social agencies (in numerous cases).

Our Assignment Board functions apart from the Classification Board. However, a close liaison exists between both Boards, and this has removed many misunderstandings when convicts are placed at work or request for a change is made.

HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

A group X-ray of our entire population was completed during the past year. From the total number of 1,065 X-rayed, only 13 were found to have pulmonary pulmonary tuberculosis in the following stages:

Minimal.....	7 inactive	
Moderately advanced.....	3 inactive	1 active
Far advanced.....	1 inactive	1 active

With the approval of the Department, electroencephalographic tests were carried out on a limited number of convicts in the Prison for Women. An enlargement of these tests is under consideration.

Purchase of X-ray equipment has been approved and the sum of money necessary has been placed in the annual estimates for the coming year. This will remove a continual source of concern and will provide improved facilities in the administration of our hospital.

Psychiatric Hospital.—Our psychiatric hospital is now under the direction and control of Dr. M. O'Connor, who replaced Dr. C. M. Crawford, retired during November on age restrictions. Much credit must be extended to Dr. Crawford, our first appointed psychiatrist, for organizing and placing this hospital on an operating basis.

We are, however, most fortunate in having as a replacement Dr. Maurice O'Connor, with the result that the satisfactory administration and treatment of mental cases has continued without interruption. To cover briefly a few of the tests:

Consultations—consists of psychiatric, medical and classification.

Therapy—psychotherapy, general therapy, electric shock, exercise and recreational therapy.

Occupational therapy—consists of shellcraft, rug working, leathercraft and wood working.

More than 50 percent of our patients participate.

The presence of a psychiatric hospital with a permanent psychiatrist has proved of immense value to the administration.

Dental Laboratory.—This department has operated under difficulties during the past year due to removal, sickness or discharge of key convicts who had been instructed and had become quite proficient in mechanical dentistry. The Department, however, has arranged to have all dentures, etc., manufactured in St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, which will place this on a satisfactory and permanent basis. Average cost of dental treatment per convict, based on total population of 1,410, is \$1.76.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Regular services were held in our chapels and attendance and interest was satisfactory.

A mission was held in the Roman Catholic chapel, Prison for Women, by Rev. Father Clark, and results were very gratifying. Rev. Father Brady reports that with but a few exceptions interviews were friendly and a greater interest in religion was manifested.

Rev. James Dawe was appointed Protestant chaplain during the year, and, on occasions, instrumentalists from Kingston have assisted during the services. The Gideon Society of Toronto held two services.

The Salvation Army continues to assist the administration in every possible way and has greatly assisted persons discharged to rehabilitate themselves. The prison officials make many and varied requests and receive the utmost co-operation from this organization. The local representative is Major A. E. Waters.

PRISON FOR WOMEN

Difficulties have again been met with in obtaining satisfactory staff replacements. However, despite this, very definite progress has been accomplished, particularly with classification, recreation and educational activities. The appointment of Dr. H. D. Chataway as educational matron has also permitted the extension of school studies and recreation. A schoolroom was provided and fully equipped. However, while attendance at the start was satisfactory it was found that the interest in learning was not as sustained in this section of the prison in comparison with the male section.

The Elizabeth Fry Society, under the presidency of Mrs. Lord, held special classes during winter months as follows:

French for French girls.....	19 classes
French for English girls.....	19 classes
Art.....	10 classes

A St. John's Ambulance Course was held and 11 students were awarded diplomas.

Recreational activities were: softball, volley-ball, tennis, ping-pong, quoits, shuffleboard, folk dancing, square dancing and picture shows. The inmates also organized and put on two plays, one at Easter and one at Christmas.

The administration is appreciative of the motion pictures shown by the following:

Regiopolis College (Rev. Father Devine).....	10
Queen's University (Miss Healey).....	9
Educations Pictures.....	10

It is with regret that I have to advise of the retirement of Supervising Matron Miss A. M. Gibson, owing to ill health. Miss Gibson was faithful and conscientious and always had the interest of the convicts under her charge at heart.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY

School.—Total attendance for the fiscal year was 4,861. Enrolment in correspondence courses was as follows:

Department of Veterans Affairs.....	196
Ontario Department of Education.....	45
Queen's University (Extramural).....	5
Canadian Institute of Technology.....	6

Correspondence courses in effect at end of year were 252; an increase of 56 over the previous year. Fifty-seven courses were completed and 44 certificates

awarded. The following subjects were taken: english, french, latin, spanish, mathematics, bookkeeping, shorthand, social studies, history, cost accounting, commerce, philosophy, Primary and Middle School grades.

Correspondence courses are proving the most popular, convicts are appreciative of the value and privilege extended permitting them to participate.

As the result of June examinations, five candidates were awarded Middle School certificates and ten were awarded High School diplomas.

Owing to the steady increase in our population it was necessary to convert our schoolroom into a dormitory for convicts, and move the schoolroom to the Synagogue (previously used as a schoolroom). This has greatly inconvenienced our school staff and increased their difficulties.

A programme of lectures was carried out and four addresses were given by outstanding lecturers as follows:

"Co-operative Housing", by Dr. Hay of Aluminum Laboratories Ltd., (last lecture of series which began February 28, 1949).

"Journalism", by Mr. H. Hutton, Director of Extension, Queen's University.

"Co-operatives", by Dr. Hay, Aluminum Laboratories Ltd.

"Farming for a Living", by Mr. Miles, Ontario Department of Agriculture

Other lectures will be held in April which will complete this series; one by Professor Bartlett ("Handicrafts and Hobbies"), and one by Professor Poole ("Selling as a Career").

I would extend on behalf of the administration their appreciation and thanks to the aforementioned gentlemen for their very valuable contributions.

Library.—Improvements were effected in our Fiction Department during the fiscal year. Our stock of fiction books has been increased as the demand for this type of reading is most popular. It is interesting, however, to observe that the taste in reading is progressive, reading at first light fiction, later more serious books, such as history, travel, biography, science, and classics. Total circulation from the library for the year was 188,416.

FARMING OPERATIONS

Acreage of farm was increased by the transfer, to the penitentiary, of the Van Order property in exchange for the 50 acres between Bath Road and No. 2 Highway. Brushing and cleaning of this property was proceeded with during the winter, which will permit cropping of a considerable area this coming season.

Yields generally were satisfactory in both grain and vegetables, and the yield of tomatoes, although smaller than in previous years, was good considering a long protracted dry spell.

Our dairy herd continues to improve through breeding and the excellent care displayed by officers in charge and convicts detailed to this work. One animal was nominated for "All Canadian Yearling Heifer" for 1949.

CONSTRUCTION AND INDUSTRIES

Production was well maintained in all departments, although, due to our increased population the number of convicts detailed to the various shops far exceeded the facilities available in equipment, space and work during the winter season.

Fair progress has been accomplished toward the completion of new dissociation cells.

POPULATION

To relieve overcrowded conditions a transfer of a number of convicts was made to another institution. As already reported a dormitory was also opened in our schoolroom in the west shop block.

OFFICERS' TRAINING COURSES

A total of 33 officers (guards and instructors) attended training courses at R.C.M. Police Barracks, Rockcliffe, Ontario. Deputy Warden Davidson and Executive Secretary McDonell from this institution acted on instructional staff.

Results of training courses are proving of immense value to administration, and individual officers returning are very grateful at being given the opportunity to attend.

A series of lectures were held during the winter; lectures were given by all senior officials. Special instructions have been given to small groups of inexperienced officers by the assistant chief keeper and keepers.

The Canadian Penal Congress held its 1949 convention in Kingston, and through the kindness of the department and our Commissioner, all wardens of Canadian penitentiaries were able to attend. All sessions were most instructive; however, the address by our Commissioner, Major General Gibson, was one of the highlights and placed before the public an accurate picture of progress in penology in Canada.

UNUSUAL OCCURRENCES

A fire of serious proportions destroyed entirely the half of the east cell block roof and damaged the balance so that a total replacement is necessary.

A rather unusual attempt at escape took place. Two convicts who had been taken to the city for X-ray with escort, were held up when leaving hospital to return to the penitentiary by an ex-convict arriving with a sawed-off .22 calibre rifle. A car was stolen; however, the convicts were recaptured, still shackled, within an hour, and their accomplice arrested and later sentenced.

RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

A radical change in policy was inaugurated during the summer months when the department authorized the playing of softball as a form of exercise.

After careful consideration and planning the authorities decided to place the responsibility of managing games with convicts selected by senior officials. While the convicts were on their own, the administration was in a position to overrule decisions by any convict. This policy was a decided success and the results were very encouraging. An excellent diamond with seating accommodation and backstop was constructed. A weekly Bulletin with cartoons was edited, which created interest and amusement for the entire population. The success achieved in our first season has so encouraged the authorities that an enlargement and extension of this activity is being considered this coming summer.

As radio reception by public address system has always proved a source of irritation to many convicts and has on occasions proved difficult to the prison officials, we have experimented with a prison manufactured ear-phone which has proved so satisfactory and efficient that with the approval of the Commissioner we have equipped our north west cell block and hospital with them, and are now manufacturing sufficient for the Prison for Women. Our main cell block will be equipped as soon as funds are available. Manufactured ear-phones are practically indestructible and cost only thirty-eight (38) cents to make.

GENERAL

In summing up the year's activities, may I state that in my many years connected with Canadian penitentiaries, the fiscal year 1949-50 is outstanding, with the following again worthy of note:

- (1) Classification procedure improved and extended through appointment of qualified psychologist.
- (2) Psychiatric reports increased and in greater detail.
- (3) Educational matron appointed at Prison for Women.
- (4) Special lectures by eminent citizens.
- (5) Rehabilitation contacts increased.
- (6) Training of officers enlarged.
- (7) Recreation (convicts) entirely reorganized.
- (8) Arrangements for radio reception by ear-phones.
- (9) Wardens' Conference (first since 1929).

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY

COLONEL G. LeBEL, *Warden*

STAFF

Seventy officers were taken on strength during the year. These included: 26 officers as replacements; 21 guards owing to increase in the population; 15 guards to cover off that many posts created as the result of additional temporary dormitories; 8 officers to fill new positions. During the same period, 22 officers left the service for various reasons. This meant a net increase of 48 officers, or a total staff of 340 on strength, on March 31, 1950.

Three thousand one hundred and fifty-eight days' sick leave were granted during the year, an average of 10 days per officer. This included 196 days without pay. Three hundred and twenty-three and a half days' accident leave were granted to ten officers who sustained injuries while on duty. Nine officers met with accidents while off duty.

It is with deep regret that I report the death of Keeper J. J. White, and of Guard J. W. F. Drainville. The latter joined the service on June 28, 1945, and was one of the best amongst the younger police officers. Keeper White, O.A.S. First World War, joined the service on July 9, 1921. His services were highly satisfactory.

During the year, 21 officers completed training courses at Rockcliffe Barracks. In addition the steward attended a refresher course from February 27th to March 11th, at Collin's Bay Penitentiary. Seventy-nine officers, in groups averaging 10, were given in-training service lectures of 40 minutes duration, three days a week, for periods of approximately two months each. Penitentiary officers' information bulletins, all supplemented by service bulletins, have proven a further aid in officers' training and are awaited and read with keen interest by the staff.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

In custody, April 1, 1949.....	1,155
Received during the year.....	760
Total.....	1,915
Released during the year:	
By expiration of sentence.....	259
Ticket-of-leave.....	135
Pardon.....	13
Transfer.....	111
Death.....	7
Other reasons.....	4
	529
Remaining in custody March 31, 1950.....	1,386

The total population as at March 31, 1950, included:

- 1,355 inside the walls;
- 16 convicts confined to insane wards under Section 61, Penitentiary Act;
- 3 convicts on temporary parole;
- 2 convicts at courts.

Our daily population inside the walls averaged 1,243, against 1,130 during the previous year, or an increase of 113.

While employed at the repairs of the railroad tracks leading to the quarry, on the reserve, approximately one half-mile away from the main walls, two convicts managed to escape from legal custody on May 25th. Both were recaptured by Canadian police authorities outside the province and were returned to the institution.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION AND MORAL WELFARE

Roman Catholic Chapel.—Throughout the year, the congregation of Rev. Father R. Préville exceeded 1,000 and by March 31st, convicts under his spiritual care totalled 1,135. Divine services were held regularly every Sunday and holidays, two masses being celebrated on each such day. As usual the annual mission was conducted during the first week in Lent. One thousand and twelve convicts attended the mission and 664 of them performed their Easter duties during that week. The mission was conducted this year again by Rev. Father Jolicoeur who kept his audience keenly interested throughout his service. Father Préville has interviewed convicts practically every day in the week between 08.30 and 11.15 in the morning. He has seen on these occasions some 4,600 convicts, an average of about 20 a day. Following these interviews, Father Préville has contacted convicts' relatives, social agencies, juvenile courts, etc. The increase in population has meant quite a bit more work for the Roman Catholic chaplain who has performed these extra duties cheerfully at all times.

Protestant Chapel.—There has been a slight increase in the congregation of the Protestant chapel. Rev. G. R. Forneret has ministered to some 140 convicts. Divine services were held regularly on Sundays and appropriate Saints' Days; celebration of the Holy Communion was held monthly and also on high festivals. Regular services are held by the Salvation Army every month. Their vocalists and instrumentalists lend pleasant variety to the religious programme. The Lenten mission was conducted by Hon. Major J. Barnett, from February 20th to 25th inclusively. The missionary conducted a simple forthright mission which impressed and helped the congregation. The mission culminated in a special celebration of Holy Communion. During the year Rev. Forneret granted 821 individual interviews to convicts and made 285 visits in Montreal and vicinity, to relatives, social agencies, etc.

Synagogue.—Rabbi C. Bender has continued administering to the religious and spiritual needs of Jewish inmates. Religious activities have been well carried out, consisting in the main by observing all festivals and holidays and by a weekly service conducted every other week by one of the inmates. Rabbi Bender reports that the morale of the Jewish convicts has been very good. The Jewish congregation averaged about 14 during the year, it being reduced to 12 by March 31st.

SCHOOL

SCHOOLTEACHER J. A. Fiset

Up to last October, two distinct schools each with an English and French section were operated in the old Roman Catholic chapel for the adults, and in C.B. 1 for the young convicts. The new 4-classroom school building was occupied

on October 12th. Two classrooms are reserved for ten classes of adult convicts, and the other two rooms for the eight classes of the young convicts. Classes were held from 09.00 to 11.00 in the morning, from Monday to Friday inclusively with an average total attendance of 237.

In the course of the past 12 months, 781 convicts, including 271 veterans, applied for D.V.A. correspondence courses as compared to 287 by March 31, 1949. In addition, convicts have subscribed to other correspondence courses at their own expense. By the end of March, 336 non-veterans had registered for 346 D.V.A. courses. One hundred and forty-eight veterans had registered to 155 D.V.A. courses. Eight convicts were paying for 8 courses from various schools, or a total of 492 convicts actively pursuing studies in 509 courses. Convicts taking courses make numerous requests for books from the school library. A total of 4,620 books were circulated during the year, 2,055 remaining in the cells of 605 convicts by the end of March. In addition, 2,800 text booklets for correspondence courses were issued.

Convicts were issued by schoolteacher and his assistant with pencils, ink copy-books, scribblers, drawing sheets, etc. as needed on request. They were also permitted to purchase or receive 38,558 articles including text books, school supplies, drawing material, etc.; 4,601 articles received for, or purchased by convicts were delivered to them in their cells by either the schoolteacher or by his assistant. Four thousand and eighty-nine calls were made at convicts' cells for educational purposes by the assistant schoolteacher; 6,258 replies were sent to as many requests received from convicts.

The steady increase in the convict population and the large number of demands by convicts for D.V.A. courses overtax the educational staff.

LIBRARY

LIBRARIAN M. GRIGNON

During the year, 2,177 books were added to our library. During the same period, 1,272 books were condemned. By March 31st, we had 9,666 books on hand or an average of 8.41 books per convict as compared to 7.96 books last year.

With the new delivery system, convicts are able to exchange a book or a magazine five days a week. It is evident from the following circulation figures that there is more reading interest than in the past.

Language	Magazines	Fiction	Non-fiction	Total
French.....	88,790	25,597	5,064	119,451
English.....	101,219	21,993	4,506	127,718
Total.....	190,009	47,590	9,570	247,169
Average 1949-50.....	164.2	42.4	8.3	214.9
Average 1948-49.....	146.2	39.3	13.4	198.9

There has been a sharp decline in the number of private subscriptions to magazines by convicts. It dropped from 846 last year to 656 this year. This reduction is undoubtedly due to the fact that 252 convicts have subscribed to weekly edition of the Montreal Standard, Toronto Weekly Star, and *La Patrie* (Sunday edition).

It is evident that the reading population is gradually being educated in the proper care of reading material and complaints concerning the condition of books have decreased substantially.

CLASSIFICATION DEPARTMENT

Added efficiency of his department has been one of the chief concerns of Mr. J. Maher. Definite improvement has been made in that respect. With the appointment of Mr. L. H. St-Pierre, psychologist, as assistant classification officer, classification of convicts has taken still more definite meaning and brought about more concrete results. Data originally compiled by the classification officer as to the general background of the individual, his family, social status, education, employment record, criminal history, etc., is now supplemented by psychological interview and such tests as are deemed desirable, as soon as possible after reception of an inmate. This interview is proceeded with at the earliest opportunity in the case of young or first offenders: psychological tests are passed and evaluation is made, in order that the widest possible choice may be made in determining treatment, education, prison occupation, etc. Mr. Maher and Mr. St-Pierre carry on their interviewing programme independently, their respective records of interviews being placed on each convict's file, full data being thus available for reference by either of these officers for the other members of the Classification Board. These two officers work in close co-operation and are constantly in liaison with other heads of departments concerned. The pooling of information and knowledge regarding each individual dischargee also affords more intelligent recommendations and arrangements being made for assistance on release.

Advantage has been taken of the qualifications of Mr. St-Pierre to institute the administration of tests to applicants seeking penitentiary employment. This procedure offers a more objective means of selection, in our endeavour to secure the best qualified personnel.

The activities of this department are summarized hereunder:

Particulars	By Classification Officer	By Assistant Classification Officer
<i>Interviews</i>		
Newcomers.....	544	502
Old population.....	1,515	90
Dischargees.....	277	
Total.....	2,336	592
<i>Psychometric Testing</i>		
Newcomers.....		316
Old population.....		33
Applicants.....		154
Y-convicts—LAVAL.....		262
Total.....		765
<i>Interviews by Social Agencies</i>		
<i>Société d'orientation et de réhabilitation sociale</i>	251 (32 visits)	
John Howard Society.....	70 (14 visits)	
Catholic Rehabilitation Service.....	50 (9 visits)	
<i>Service de réadaptation sociale</i>	4 (1 visit)	
Total.....	375 (56 visits)	

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

CHIEF VOCATIONAL OFFICER J. C. A. LAFERRIÈRE

Courses in cabinet making, carpentry construction and bricklaying-masonry have been given regularly throughout the fiscal year. Three new courses were added as follows: plumbing and heating, and electricity construction courses,

which were started on June 10, 1949. While provisions were made in the latter part of the winter for the addition of a plastering and tilesetting course, the instructor taken on strength did not actually commence vocational training in this trade, but instead, was put in charge of tilesetting in the kitchen, where this work has lagged for quite some time owing to the shortage of a qualified instructor. It is expected this work will be completed in the near future and the plastering and tilesetting course will get under way at the earliest opportunity. Applicants have already been screened for this course.

Thirty-five trainees graduated during the year. On April 1st, there were 17 graduates remaining from last year's courses.

Thirty-four were released, divided up as follows:

- 17 bricklayers
- 6 cabinetmakers
- 10 carpenters
- 1 plumber

There were no graduates from the electricity construction course. Seven partly trained trainees were also released during the year:

- 1 from the cabinetmaking shop
- 3 from the carpentry construction
- 2 from the electricity construction
- 1 from the plumbing and heating course

There was a total of 41 releases during the year, as compared to 12 during the previous 12 months. Owing to this increase in the number of discharged graduates and partly trained trainees, it has not been possible to follow up individual cases as closely as we did last year.

However, from all indications and from communications received from time to time, there is reason to believe that most of these young convicts are working at the trade learned. However, there are nine convicts from or about whom nothing has been heard. All discharges living in Montreal and vicinity have gone through the Unions' examination boards, at the Montreal Building Trades Centre Training, and have given a good account of themselves. Generally speaking, credits granted were slightly lower than those given the previous year. Such credits are controlled by the current demands on the labour market and the fact that there were fewer demands for apprentices accounts for the lower marks. This reduction in credit applied indiscriminately to trainees from outside training centres as well as to our own. Arrangements were concluded with the Provincial Chief Examiners of the electricity construction and plumbing-heating trades so that our trainees may receive due credit for their training. Apprentices as electricians are registered at the Montreal Provincial Office from the commencement of their training and are rated, on release, according to the marks received during training for their acquired ability and knowledge. Plumbers will receive their apprenticeship booklets on their release, and will be given credit for training in the same manner as the electricians.

Related training classes started last August. With the makeshift facilities then available and owing to a number of unfavourable factors, the original schedule was often interrupted. The programme, however, was fully stabilized on February 1, 1950, when classroom facilities were available. Subjects taught included french, english, applied mathematics, applied sciences and blueprint reading. Trainees have shown definite interest in the several subjects. Courses have been organized to complete, as much as possible, the basic knowledge a trainee requires to become a proficient tradesman.

The chief vocational officer attended two meetings of the Provincial Apprenticeship Council. Vocational training instructors were encouraged to visit trade schools and the larger industrial shops in the vicinity in order to keep up to date on the latest developments in their respective trades. Representatives of the

Société d'orientation et de réhabilitation sociale, the John Howard Society, and the Catholic Rehabilitation Service, have visited regularly the trainees at the Laval Training Centre.

The arrangements previously made with the various unions of the building trades were implemented for the majority of trainees leaving the institution and have worked out very successfully.

Owing to unavoidable conditions, trainees have been called upon to assist in construction projects, namely the extension of Shop "M", where schoolroom facilities are now available, an office has been provided for the chief vocational officer and his clerical staff, dining-room facilities for a maximum accommodation of one hundred convicts, and a small storeroom, presently used as temporary tailor shop. Trainees have also actively participated in the building of a new staff house, which is now nearing completion. This particular project was very advantageous from a training point of view, both in the economy of training material and in providing normal working conditions.

A volley ball court has been paved experimentally last summer with rudimentary means, and has given highly satisfactory results. With additional equipment recently acquired, it is the intention to pave a larger play area. Recreational activities have been provided for trainees as follows: softball, volleyball, horseshoe pitching during the summer months; and broom hockey in the winter. Softball and broom hockey are evidently preferred by convicts as outdoor games. It is proposed to add softball and broom hockey to recreational activities now provided for.

ADMINISTRATION

Last November we inaugurated the publication of "VOCATION", a periodical bulletin for the benefit of trainees. This bulletin has proven an excellent medium for the transmission of various articles to the trainees and to further their moral and professional education. It has also afforded representatives of the welfare societies means to transmit directly to the trainees, as a group, pointers and advice in connection with their rehabilitation. Trainees were encouraged to contribute articles and they have done so readily. This publication is undoubtedly a means of changing the trainees' outlook on life and on society in general. Each issue is eagerly awaited.

A film strip library is being organized. So far 86 strips and three sound films have been purchased and are used to illustrate lessons in technology and related training. During the year we have also shown 58 films borrowed from the Provincial Library and also a few films from industrial concerns. These several presentations extended over a period of 16.45 hrs. The average school grading of trainees was 5.3. The average age was 19.7. The average number of trainees in each course was 10.7, and the average cost per man day was 40.4.

We have total accommodation now for a maximum of 100 trainees and the average attendance during the year was 64. We have accommodation to increase substantially this number both in the carpentry construction and brick-laying-masonry courses. To provide for additional trainees, we must of necessity increase the instructional staff by one instructor bricklayer and one instructor cabinetmaker. The assistant schoolteacher who is giving personal and individual attention to each trainee, can barely face the situation now, owing to the fact that about 30 per cent of trainees are English speaking—which means to say he must repeat practically all the courses in both languages. With the contemplated increase in the number of trainees and a corresponding addition in the number of school pupils, it will also be essential to increase the educational staff by one assistant schoolteacher. Representations and recommendation have already been made along these lines and it is hoped that the essential increase in staff will be granted.

I am fully satisfied with the results obtained so far from vocational training and it is my opinion that the experience of the past two years fully justifies the steady increase of facilities presently available.

INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTION

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR (INDUSTRIAL) R. LESAGE

Production in the nine shops under the chief trade instructor (industrial) has progressed quite satisfactorily during the year.

To assist in the manufacture of galatea shirts and pyjamas, a small store-room, built as part of an annex to Shop "M", was converted into a temporary tailor shop where an average of ten young convicts were employed exclusively at this work. Results were highly satisfactory, considering the equipment and machinery available, and this supplementary production permitted provided our population with prison shirts which were sorely needed.

While some difficulties still exist in securing material and supplies, market conditions have improved somewhat in that respect.

Work was performed for other Government departments including, inter alia, 22,678 mail bags and pouches with a revenue of \$43,691.84; 260,950 wooden labels for the Department of Agriculture, for \$2,150.01; and for Eastern penitentiaries and this institution, the manufacture of 3,047 pieces of uniform clothing, for a total value of \$31,091.71.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

STEWARD LÉO BEAUPRÉ

Again this year, the steward has maintained his previous record of feeding the population without one single complaint being made about food. A permanent night detail of five convicts is employed to clean up the kitchen after the last meal has been served.

Personal hygiene and high standard of cleanliness have been given the constant attention of the steward.

Partition walls, chimney, office, and dough proofer are practically completed. A night gang has been working for some time every week day setting floor and wall tile. This is a big job but it is expected to be completed during the year. The proposed re-arrangement of kitchen equipment in the main kitchen and the bakery will make for more efficient operation and when completed will provide adequate facilities for the feeding of our large population.

An average of 80 convicts are employed in the main kitchen, bakery, officers' mess, kitchen stores, dishwashing room and vegetable room.

Ration costs at no time did exceed the per diem allowance, which averaged .43886.

A total of 1,361,397 meals were issued to convicts at a total cost of \$198,159.18.

Fifty-seven thousand four hundred and fifty-one duty meals were served to officers at a total cost of \$15,564.91 for an average of .2882.

MEDICAL SERVICES

L. MARTEL, M.D.

Notwithstanding the persistently high population and overcrowded conditions which prevailed throughout the year, the health of convicts, generally speaking, has been very good. Hospitalization cases dropped from 332 last year

to 282 this year, while the number of cases treated in the dispensary decreased from 25,874 in 1948-49 to 17,871, a reduction of 8,003. One of the chief factors accounting for this decrease in dispensary cases is the fact that on Tuesday and Friday of each week, there is no regular sick parade, V.D.S. treatments being administered and only special cases being called in for examination and medical care on those two days. The daily average of prisoners on morning sick parade was 91—practically the same figure as last year. During the year a total of 35 convicts were treated for syphilis and 1,420 injections were given. Four such convicts were considered as probably cured. By the end of March, twenty-three convicts suffering from V.D. were still being treated. V.D.S. treatment was administered along the same lines as in the Canadian Army, and in addition, was supplemented with penicillin treatment, on advice of competent medical authorities. It is early to fully appreciate the results of such treatments, but experience so far indicates this dual treatment has given a relatively high percentage of cures.

Thirteen major and 13 minor operations were performed during the year.

Nine convicts were transferred from the penitentiary to the asylum for the criminal insane at Bordeaux, Quebec, under section 61 of the Penitentiary Act.

Nine T.B. patients were hospitalized during the year. Seven convicts died during the year.

In June, 1949, the Anti-Tuberculosis League of Montreal held a clinic at the institution. Every convict and all personnel were X-rayed. It was subsequently discovered that three convicts were suffering from active pulmonary tuberculosis. They were hospitalized and given appropriate treatment. A few latent cases were also detected and were subsequently checked regularly by clinical examinations, and even X-rayed when necessary, to determine whether or not these latent cases might become active.

In December, 1949, following a request by the Red Cross Society, 408 convicts volunteered as blood donors. These donations were duly appreciated by the Red Cross organization.

The use of a portable X-ray machine recently purchased has already given some very satisfactory results. It is proposed to purchase additional accessories which will permit the extension of the service now available and will result in a greater saving of both time and money.

An incinerator has been built right outside the hospital and it is used to dispose of refuse, hospital garbage, soiled dressings, etc. This is a great improvement over the former practice of carrying the garbage to the penitentiary dump and also reduces the possibilities of contamination.

DENTAL TREATMENT

DR. E. JOUBERT

Three thousand four hundred and fifty-five convicts were given individual dental treatments in the course of the year.

Three hundred and thirty-six dentures and 125 partials were made.

One hundred and thirty-nine dentures were repaired, a total of 600 units at a total cost of \$787.52 or \$1.31 per unit.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR (CONSTRUCTION) J. W. LEVASSEUR

The hospital annex building has been completed, except for the laying of the battleship linoleum in the sunroom which is presently occupied as a temporary dormitory.

New School Building A-10 was completed by September 1st.

The Protestant cemetery has been relocated as planned. A stone cross monument has been erected and transfer of the remains from the old to the new cemetery will be arranged for during the coming summer.

The new piggery building started in June was given priority in our construction programme and its completion has been delayed due to non receipt of essential material and equipment from suppliers. It is expected this building will be completed in June, 1950. It will provide for 28 pens of the latest design.

A new temporary dormitory building has been constructed within the Laval walls. The construction was started in July and by December, fifty convicts had been transferred thereto to relieve the congestion existing inside the walls at St. Vincent de Paul, owing to the heavy increasing population.

To replace Tenement H-48, which had been demolished last year, the construction of a new staff house was started in November. The construction of this project is progressing gradually, the work being done by vocational trainees under the supervision of their instructors. It is expected this tenement will be completed next July.

Seven historical monuments have been cut for the Department of Mines and Resources at a revenue of \$216.00 each.

A new ventilating system has been installed in the dissociation cell block, all shower partitions in the bathroom have been scraped of all paint and rust and have been repainted.

ENGINEER SERVICES

ENGINEER J. C. A. BÉLANGER

The engineer's department includes boiler room, filtration plant, electricians, plumbers, steamfitters, and motor car services.

In addition to general maintenance, wiring, plumbing and heating of buildings and tenements, servicing of magnetos, radios, telephones and the village street lighting, many new projects have been completed during the year.

Fire drills are held regularly once a month and instructions on the prevention and fighting of fire is then given by the engineer, in his capacity as fire chief. The fire extinguishers are checked once a year and refilled immediately after use. The fire pump, hose and other fire fighting equipment are inspected regularly and kept in good working condition.

FARM OPERATIONS

INSTRUCTOR E. DÉCARIE

Lack of moisture for prolonged periods of time during the summer season adversely affected crop yields in general. Furthermore crops were damaged by an infestation of grasshoppers. Owing to adverse weather conditions throughout the winter and spring, seeding operations were delayed until the beginning of May. Exceedingly dry periods prevailed during the summer months. However, abundant rains during September favoured the growth of vegetables, while the fall weather was very good and favourable for the late farm operations. Vegetable crop, including potatoes, cabbage, beets, carrots, onions, tomatoes, turnips and other vegetables totalled 326 tons. Barley and oats yielded 4,617 bushels. Two hundred and seventy-five tons of hay were harvested. The harvest proved sufficient for our needs owing to the quantity remaining on hand from the previous crop. Owing to the frequent freezing and

defrosting of the soil during the past winter, pasture proved insufficient for grazing purposes; however, upon the recommendation of the farm supervisor, Sudan grass was seeded and as a result, there was no reduction in milk production.

Piggery.—We started the year with 637 head. Five hundred and twenty-seven dressed hogs for a total of 111,736 pounds were delivered to the kitchen.

Cattle.—Milk production totalled 39,356 gallons compared with 32,734 gallons in 1948-49, an increased production of over 6,600 gallons.

Poultry.—During the year 15,939 dozens eggs were sold to the kitchen, an increase of 2,638 dozens over the previous year.

Percentage of laying was established at 77.85 per cent as compared to 53.76 per cent.

Canning Plant.—Seventy-one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine pounds of farm vegetables, together with 20,000 pounds of purchased tomatoes were processed, representing a total of 13,273 gallons of canned goods, an increase of 6,817 gallons.

Canned products included string beans, beets, carrots, pumpkins, rhubarb, tomato juice and whole tomatoes.

These operations afforded a saving of \$4,054.09, in comparison with wholesale prices prevailing on the outside market last year.

Soap manufacturing.—Four thousand two hundred and five pounds of brown soap were manufactured and sold to the several departments at a cost of \$150.25.

An average of 70 adult convicts were employed on the farm proper during the year. They have been encouraged to obtain from the library literature and books pertaining to farm operations and the farm officers have given every possible assistance to help their convicts learn more about farming.

GENERAL

On April 1, 1949, we had cell accommodation for 1,101 convicts. During the summer, a temporary dormitory was constructed inside the walls of the Laval grounds, for the accommodation of 50 convicts. As previously mentioned, the population inside the walls, for the year under review, represented an increase at an average rate of 9.4 convicts per month. The additional accommodation provided, which might have proven adequate had the population remained at last year's level, was altogether insufficient. In addition to the make-shift accommodation already provided for last year, by converting the fire station, punishment cells under the keeper's hall, and the storeroom above the hospital as sleeping quarters, it was further necessary, in the course of the year, to make use of the library annex as additional temporary sleeping quarters and, finally, it also became a necessity to convert two of the four classrooms in our new school building into similar accommodation.

Another temporary dormitory, identical to the one constructed last year is now being built and it is anticipated it will be ready for occupancy by an additional 50 convicts sometime in June.

In the last nine years, the population of this province has increased by over 400,000. Statistics show that the penitentiary population normally averages 30 per 100,000 of civilian population. Consequently, the overall increase to the provincial population over the last nine years means to say an increase of at least 120 convicts, on a more or less permanent basis, over and above the normal population of 10 years ago. Since the population of the province is roughly 4 millions with very definite possibility of a substantial annual increase in years to

come, it is evident that the cell accommodation inside the walls (which cannot possibly be increased further) is now and will continue being insufficient for the housing of prisoners sentenced to penitentiary terms in future. For these several considerations, and also with a view to providing segregation and increasing vocational training facilities, recommendations were made last September to resume construction work within the Laval walls, where large sums of money had already been expended for the purpose of providing essential engineering services such as water, power, steam, heat, etc. I have noted with keen interest that these recommendations have received favourable consideration and plans are now under way to make Laval grounds a distinct unit for the segregation and vocational training of young convicts and other selected younger men serving their first penitentiary term. It is sincerely hoped these plans will soon materialize in order to provide additional essential facilities for segregation and training, and also to relieve the existing congestion of population inside the St. Vincent de Paul walls, where the situation is becoming unbearable as a result of lack of proper cell and work accommodation and also where administrative and executive staff are constantly being taxed to the limit of their capacity.

I am pleased to report that there has been improvement in the conduct and industry of convicts as a whole and that the morale of the inmate population is better than ever. During the year there was no offence committed of such serious nature that it would have warranted corporal punishment.

These further improvements, in my opinion, can be attributed to a large extent to the further amelioration approved in the course of the year, particularly the permission granted convicts to subscribe to certain weekly newspapers, the permission for them to receive postcards from authorized correspondents, the introduction at Laval grounds of softball in the summer months and broom hockey in the winter. While it is true that only a small proportion of convicts did benefit from these additional recreational facilities, this innovation had a sound effect on the population inside the walls, convicts realizing that play area within the walls was a premium. This question of additional recreation for convicts has been given serious consideration during the winter of 1950, recommendation has been made to the Commissioner and approval has been received for the introduction of softball for the convicts inside the walls, this year. Plans are underway to start this extra recreation some time in May. A committee of ten convicts has been appointed by the authorities to plan and organize a six-team softball league and this committee has worked hard and well towards a successful organization of the proposed league.

The authority granted last fall for convicts to engage in cellular activities outside working hours was enthusiastically received. By March 31st, 52 convicts were actively engaged in hobby work in their cells and it is my pleasure to state these activities have been well controlled and have provided a number of convicts the opportunity of whiling away profitably their leisure time in their cells. A number of convicts specializing in woodcraft and leathercraft have turned out beautiful and valuable articles.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY

COLONEL G. T. GOAD, *Warden*

Convict population as of March 31, 1950, totalled 641, including eight "on command", one on temporary ticket-of-leave, and one escapee, an increase of 52 over the previous year.

Convicts received during the year totalled 321, including 50 transferred from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. Two hundred and sixty-nine were discharged from the penitentiary, as follows:

The Department of Veterans Affairs continued to supply correspondence courses to inmates, both veterans and non-veterans. These courses are still popular with the inmates, and at the end of the fiscal year there were 61 courses in operation, i.e.,

Automotive engineering.....	2	Introductory mathematics.....	7
Bookkeeping "A".....	4	Mathematics "A".....	6
Business arithmetic.....	2	Senior matric. mathematics.....	1
Conversation anglaise.....	4	Mechanical drawing.....	4
Diesel engineering.....	1	Mining.....	1
Elementary arithmetic.....	3	Music "A".....	1
English "A".....	1	Sr. matric. physics.....	1
English "C".....	1	Principles of radio.....	1
Senior matric. english.....	1	Sheet metal work.....	1
General science "A".....	1	Social studies "A".....	3
Introductory english.....	5	Social studies "B".....	2
Introductory french.....	7	Social studies "C".....	1

The distribution of these courses is as follows:

15 veteran students with 1 course each
2 veteran students with 2 courses each.
2 veteran students with 3 courses each
1 veteran student with 4 courses
1 veteran student with 5 courses
19 non-veteran students with 1 course each
2 non-veteran students with 2 courses each
1 non-veteran student with 4 courses

With a few exceptions students have applied themselves to their studies and, on the whole, their marks are on a high level.

The Department of Education of the Province of Nova Scotia, through their Correspondence Study Branch, have continued to supply correspondence courses without charge to those domiciled in Nova Scotia. At the end of the fiscal year the following courses were in operation:

Academic grade VIII.....	1	Mechanical drafting II.....	1
Advanced bookkeeping I.....	2	Oxy-acetylene welding.....	1
Advanced bookkeeping II.....	2	Show card writing.....	1
Advanced shop mathematics.....	1	French grade IX.....	1
Architectural drawing III.....	1	Algebra grade X.....	1
Elementary bookkeeping.....	1	English grade X.....	1
Gasoline automobiles II.....	4	Geometry grade X.....	1
General salesmanship.....	1	History grade X.....	1
House painting.....	2	Latin grade X.....	1
Industrial electricity.....	1		
Total.....	28		

These students are also making good progress with their courses, although a few always lag behind for various reasons, some because of personal worries, and others due to the atmosphere in which they must try to study. However, the standing is generally better than that of outside students.

Vocational and trade films are being shown to selected groups of inmates in the school room from time to time.

LIBRARY

During the year the following reading material was circulated:

Fiction books, English and French.....	63,295
Magazines, English and French.....	132,005
Educational and vocational books.....	7,288
Private subscriptions censored and issued.....	7,775

The distribution of reading material is on the basis of four magazines and two novels per week to each inmate. Some inmates do not care for novels, and therefore an issue of magazines in place of novels is made to these inmates, thereby receiving six magazines per week.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Protestant Chapel.—During the past year the chapel has been redecorated. The ceiling lights were raised, the choir seats re-arranged, and inscriptions on the chancel and rear walls were chosen and designed to uplift the congregation. A definite attempt was made to brighten the chapel by the use of selected shades, tints, and contrasts, with the idea in mind of endeavouring to eliminate the feeling of being in prison, and to capture in its stead something of the atmosphere of the places of worship elsewhere.

The appearance of the chapel during the Christmas season was enhanced with special decorations, and the effect was most gratifying and very favourably commented upon.

Annual Mission.—A most successful mission was held during the month of April, and was conducted by Rev. G. P. Forsey, Pastor of Central United Church, Moncton, N.B. Speaking with an experience that reaches from Newfoundland to the West, he made a deep impression upon his hearers, and gave full justification of our choice of missionary.

Alcoholics Anonymous.—This work runs practically concurrent with this report in its first year of activity in this place. Over the year there have been no times when men have not sought contact in larger numbers than it was possible to permit. Always a waiting list has existed. Just as the year was drawing to a close, it was possible to arrange a Sunday afternoon when three members of the Alcoholics Anonymous met in the chapel all those who wished to attend. Approximately 400 men were in attendance. Every effort has been made to co-operate with this, as with other agencies, and while it is not possible to tabulate successes, there exists a fair number of cases that have been helped. I am fully convinced that any man who has a drink problem and honestly desires help to overcome it may be helped by these members.

Roman Catholic Chapel.—The usual interviews between the inmates and the chaplain were held from 1200 hours to 1300 hours. Almost every day the interview period was prolonged from 1330 hours until 1500 hours or thereabouts, during which special cases were studied and discussed.

Twice each week catechism classes were held, one for the French-speaking, the other for the English-speaking inmates. About two thirds of the Roman Catholic population attended these voluntary classes. The question-box and the forum methods were followed, as in past years. Film strips concerning religion were occasionally shown as a means of varying this programme.

Annual Mission.—The mission was preached during the month of April. The missionary, Rev. Father James Bennett, Redemptorist, performed his task quite well. About two thirds of the Roman Catholic convicts attended.

Alcoholics Anonymous.—Periodically the Alcoholics Anonymous group from Moncton sent representatives to address convicts on Saturday afternoons. The Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains alternately assisted at these meetings. It is believed some good has been done by these A.A. visitors to our institution.

FARM DEPARTMENT

Marshland.—In the summer of 1948, experimental work on marshland was carried out. A few rows of cabbage, cauliflowers, beets, turnips, mangels, onions, and tomatoes were planted in order to ascertain the feasibility of growing them satisfactorily. The crop proved to be as good, perhaps better than vegetables grown on the upland. In 1949, it was felt a more extensive planting should be tried. Therefore, 50 per cent of the vegetable crop was grown on the marsh, with good success. Results surprised both local farmers and the extension workers from the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture, as it was never

deemed feasible to grow anything except oats and hay on the marshland. This is still in the experimental stage, and it is probable that a wet year might bring about lean results. Consequently, for the time being, the vegetable crop is being divided, 50 per cent on the marshland and 50 per cent on the upland.

Poultry.—The year commenced with 343 layers and ended with 543. On April 19, 1949, 600 pullets were purchased. Three hundred old hens were sold to an outside customer; 52 culls were sold to staff officers; 75 were written off the books. The pullets started laying early in September, and have given good results through the late fall and winter months. Total production during the year was 8,201 dozen eggs, an average of 70 per cent.

HOSPITAL

General Health.—The general health of the convicts has been excellent, due to several factors, but mainly due to a well regimented life and plenty of nourishing food. Minor treatments, including sick parade, dispensary calls and nurses' night rounds numbered 38,546. This is an increase over last year due to a higher convict population. Two hundred and twenty-seven convicts were hospitalized, numbering 4,911 patient days. There were several minor operations performed at the prison hospital. Major treatments numbered 18, all operative surgical cases, as per list below. These patients were transferred to Sackville Memorial Hospital for surgical and recuperated at the prison hospital:

Appendectomy.....	3	Haemorrhoidectomy.....	3
Circumcision.....	2	Herniorrhaphy.....	6
Gastroenterostomy.....	1	Ostectomy.....	1
		Tonsilectomy.....	1

Tuberculosis.—The New Brunswick Department of Health Mobile X-Ray Unit undertook 714 exposures, including officers and convicts.

As a result of this survey, two convicts were hospitalized and given tuberculosis treatment with satisfactory results. Two convicts were found to have active T.B. after admission, and referred to Moncton Tuberculosis Hospital for examination and X-ray. Recommendations for treatment have been carried out. It is too soon to say whether these two convicts are improving or not. One convict, a post-operative thoracoplasty, was admitted. Serial check-ups show that he is well under control.

PHYSICAL TRAINING

In order to cope with the increased population, three exercise grounds are now in use. Extra equipment brought into use during the past year were bean bag toss, ring toss, which were well patronized. Sunday and holiday recreational exercise was begun during the year, and has proven very successful. Good order has prevailed, and from observations and reports of officers concerned, gangs are much easier to control than when walking exercise only was permitted.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Full time vocational training was authorized in January, 1949, and permission granted to commence training in carpentry, plumbing and sheet metal.

Instructional Staff.—A chief vocational officer was appointed on May 25, 1949; a plumbing instructor on June 6, 1949. Arrangements were made to transfer a permanent carpenter instructor from the institutional staff, and the services of the engineering clerk were utilized to provide related trade training in draughting and shop mechanics.

Training Shops.—A portion of Building C-5, of approximately 800 square feet, was partitioned off to provide a small shop and lecture room for vocational plumbing, and a portion of Building C-8, of approximately 1,600 square feet, was partitioned off to provide a shop for vocational training (carpentry). It was decided to postpone the sheet metal training until shop space and an instructor could be made available.

Tools and Materials.—Before the vocational staff was appointed, and with a view to starting training at the earliest possible date, the basic tools and materials were procured. Throughout the first year, additional tools and materials have been purchased as required.

Selection of Trainees.—A Vocational Training Board consisting of the deputy warden, the chief vocational officer, the classification officer, and the teacher-librarian was formed, and after preliminary study by the chief vocational officer and the classification officer, a group of thirty convicts was selected for consideration by the Board, and from this group, 24 trainees were selected—12 in each training class. The remainder were held as a pool to fill vacancies which might occur during the first phases of the courses. Due to release and other causes, those remaining were eventually given an opportunity for training.

Course of Training.—Vocational training classes opened on July 1, 1949, and classes were given training from day to day in methods of shop trade teaching. By July 13th, a trade analysis and training syllabus had been drawn up and related to a time-table and course of study in the plumbing shop, and a similar procedure was carried out immediately following the carpentry trade.

Post-release Training.—The Provincial Apprenticeship Agencies in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have kindly agreed to accept into their formal apprenticeship on the job training students who successfully complete the vocational training courses at this institution. A trade testing and evaluation procedure is being developed and it is expected to be in operation by course graduation, scheduled for May 1, 1950.

CLASSIFICATION OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT

All newcomers were interviewed as soon as possible after admission, and a picture of each man's background obtained. In many cases, a working plan of the man's personality could not be obtained without the use of psychological tests. The following tests were used: the Bell Inventory, the Wechsler-Bellevue Scale, the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, and the Borschach technique. With this as a basis, other interviews were arranged during which counselling was undertaken and attempts made to compel each man to view his own problem in a realistic manner. The reaction of the men has been in many cases excellent and, on the whole, good. It is noticeable that more and more men are taking the initiative and coming to talk over their problems. The majority of such interviews are informal and take place casually in the shops, dome, and other places. This type of interview appears to be bearing more fruit than the more formal office interview. The absence of written note-taking tends to encourage the men to speak more frankly and it is noticed that at such informal interviews, rapport is more quickly established and more easily maintained.

The officers' library continues to be used, but not as well as it might be. A descriptive list of all books was distributed early in November, 1949. This resulted in greater interest in the library but there is still room for much improvement. Whenever an opportunity presents itself, the value of the library is mentioned to officers. Many officers voice the criticism that the majority of the books are too technical for them and that they cannot read them with understanding. However, this criticism cannot be levelled validly against the

more recent additions to our library. There is a fairly good demand for Officers' Training Bulletins and the majority of officers voice appreciation of them.

The Penitentiary Service Bulletin is also distributed through the Classification Office. Each officer signs for his copy and it has not been necessary to urge anyone to take them. In fact there have been several requests for complete sets to date from officers who have lost or damaged earlier issues. The Service Bulletin appears to be meeting a real need.

The Work Assignment Board meets on Thursday mornings. Each man who desires a change of employment appears personally before the Board and discusses the matter. As a preliminary to this, his file has been re-read and the matter discussed with the instructors concerned. Since the average number of requests handled at each meeting is about 24, almost the whole of the previous day is taken up with the preliminaries. The Work Assignment Board is a great asset in maintaining the morale of the men since they know that they have an opportunity to be heard personally.

The Cell Hobby Board meets regularly each month. Between meetings, problems connected with cellular activities are discussed at private interviews. These are increasing in number.

A close liaison is maintained between this office and the chief vocational officer. The behaviour of the trainees is observed and counsel given whenever it is considered necessary. Records of progress in training are also watched carefully and every encouragement is given to the youths to make the most of their opportunities to become useful tradesmen.

In the Maritime Provinces, there are very few social agencies from which assistance can be obtained with a view to rehabilitating a released prisoner. Mr. Avard White of the National Employment Service has done, and is doing, excellent work with regard to finding employment for our men. He is also secretary of the John Howard Society of New Brunswick and fills this position very well. He visits the prison every Wednesday and advantage is taken of his visits to discuss with him the problems of men who have no definite plans made for work after their release. The information forms for the John Howard Society are completed in the Classification Office.

The general policy underlying all the work of this department is to keep in view each man's successful rehabilitation. Admittedly, this attitude approaches perfectionism, and disappointments are numerous. However, there are also numerous encouraging factors and this policy will continue to be followed.

GENERAL

Several agencies, i.e., National Employment Service, John Howard Society, Salvation Army and Alcoholics Anonymous, have endeavoured to effect rehabilitation of many inmates released and in a few cases successfully, but, in view of the acute unemployment situation, considerable difficulty has been experienced in finding suitable work. Unfortunately, there have been several failures on account of discharges not living up to their obligations, and some employers have been disappointed in the attitude of the ex-convict.

It is felt that every effort should be made to prevent juveniles or first offenders, convicted of lesser crimes, being sent to penitentiaries. More probation and suspended sentences, combined with proper supervision would, I believe, prove advantageous. Under existing circumstances, it is difficult, practically impossible, to effect proper segregation, and, until additional cell and shop accommodation is available, there is little opportunity for improvement in this respect. However, penitentiary conditions have changed for the better in the past few years. In fact, other than additional segregation, a matter of

great importance, and more facilities for vocational trades and training, there appears to be little more that may be provided in the institution for convict welfare. Nevertheless, I regret to say that 47·4 per cent of the present population are penitentiary recidivists. Possibly this is largely due to unemployment, but it is noticeable that repeaters appear quite contented and satisfied with existing conditions.

Officers returning from the Officers' Training School speak highly of same, and their improvement is noticeable. Officers are somewhat reluctant to volunteer, but those returning therefrom express pleasure at having the opportunity to undergo same, and for the kind treatment received from the Commissioner and his staff.

The housing situation for officers is still acute and with the probable early adoption of the forty-four hour week, necessitating added staff, matters will become still worse. It is considered that every effort should be made to improve existing conditions.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY

A. H. CAMPBELL, *Warden*

The number of convicts on the penitentiary register on April 1, 1949, was 398. During the year we received 172 from the courts of Manitoba and Western Ontario and by transfer from other penitentiaries. One hundred and seventy-seven convicts were released or transferred, leaving a total population on March 31, 1950, of 393, a decrease of 5 over the previous year. Convicts released were as follows:

Expiration of sentence.....	125
Ticket-of-leave.....	10
Pardon.....	2
Transfer.....	36
Death.....	2
Deportation.....	1
Removal by court order.....	1
	<hr/>
	177

The average daily population was 390 as compared with 360 for the previous year.

HOSPITAL

The general health of the convicts has been good with no outbreaks of infectious or contagious diseases. There was an increase in the number of convicts detained in the penitentiary hospital for treatment due to the prevalence of influenza during the winter months. This influenza was of mild type and most of the convicts admitted because of this infection were discharged in from one to four days. The average number of days each convict remained in hospital was 15·17. Included in this figure were a few patients who spent the whole year, or a large part of it, in the hospital, e.g., one poliomyelitis cripple, one heart patient, and a number of psychopaths. Ten of these patients accounted for half of the total hospital days.

The Travelling T.B. Clinic again visited the penitentiary and examined 420 convicts and officers. The report received from the clinic was quite satisfactory, there being no active cases of T.B.

The Blood Donors Clinic from the Winnipeg General Hospital visited the penitentiary during the year and obtained 40 donations. The response of the convicts to this cause has always been good.

The penitentiary physician states that the introduction of baseball and other strenuous outdoor games has done much to improve the morale of the convicts and cut down the number of malingerers. Any convict who states he is unable to work is, of course, placed on "light duty". When these "light duty" convicts find they are deprived from participation in games they ask to be taken off "light duty".

There was a distinct improvement as far as illness among the officers was concerned during the past year. The total days lost through sickness was 153 days less than during the previous year.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Each convict, before being employed in the kitchen is given careful instruction as to personal cleanliness and sanitation in general and serves a period of probation before being assigned as cook or baker. All convicts who express the desire receive instruction in butchering, cooking, baking, etc.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION AND MORAL WELFARE

Regular services were held in both chapels during the year and the chaplains report satisfactory progress in their work. The attention and deportment of the convicts attending the services was very satisfactory.

The Roman Catholic chaplain has occasionally had guest speakers during the year and acknowledgment is made by him of valued assistance given by Rev. Father John Hanley, S.J., Rev. Father Vincent Jensen, S.J., Rev. Father Peter Ambrosie, S.J., Rev. Father John O'Brien, S.J., and Rev. Father Augustine Pianfetti, S.J.

The Protestant chaplain acknowledges the valued assistance given by the Salvation Army under the direction of Major S. McKinnley. Major McKinnley has taken charge of the service on the first Sunday of each month and occasionally has been assisted by Salvation Army officers and musicians. Major McKinnley arranged for the Citadel Silver Band to render music during the special service on New Year's Day which was appreciated by the convicts.

Both chaplains acknowledge the valued assistance given by Alcoholics Anonymous of Winnipeg in the cases referred to them.

CLASSIFICATION AND REHABILITATION

During the year the Classification Board held meetings each month and reports received from the various members provided the Board with adequate information about the convict to assist in planning for his welfare during incarceration.

The classification officer had, altogether, 954 interviews with the convicts. He has been very active in making case histories of all convicts received. He has also interviewed all convicts prior to release when he discusses frankly with them the problems they will face upon their return to society, and the assistance available towards their rehabilitation from the Prisoners' Aid Society and other agencies.

He is in close contact with the National Employment Office, Prisoners' Aid Society and employers generally from whom we have received excellent co-operation towards the successful rehabilitation and adjustment into society of discharged convicts.

SCHOOL

One hundred and fifty-two convicts were enrolled in the school during the year and classes were held on 188 forenoons. The average monthly attendance at school for convicts was 69.

The schoolteacher reports that 149 correspondence courses were completed during the year. These courses were supplied by the Canadian Legion Educational Services. The schoolteacher acknowledges the excellent co-operation received from the Veterans Welfare Service Branch, Winnipeg.

The Manitoba Department of Education, Technical Branch, continued to supply correspondence courses and obtained, through the American School at Chicago, Ill., the following courses:

1 course in painting and decorating.....	completed
1 course in architectural designing.....	
1 course in steam heating and plumbing.....	completed
1 course in masonry simplified.....	
3 courses in better foremanship.....	2 completed
1 course in practical mathematics.....	completed
1 course in everyday algebra.....	completed
1 course in business management.....	completed
1 course in blue-print reading.....	completed

Two students are at present working on courses leading to Grades VIII and IX respectively, provided by the Manitoba Department of Education—Academic.

One student has successfully completed Grade VIII and has enrolled for Grade IX using the facilities of the Ontario Department of Education.

Two students enrolled for courses in building construction offered extra-murally by the British Columbia Department of Education.

Two students were registered with the Extension Department of Queen's University for the following courses:

- 1 course in psychology (II)
- 1 course in English (II)

One student is well advanced in the studies that are preparing him for examinations that lead to a Certified General Accountants Certificate. This course is supplied by the School of Accountancy, Winnipeg.

One student has completed a course in architectural drawing provided by the International Correspondence Schools.

The schoolteacher also reports a special class being conducted in prospecting and mineralogy through the co-operation of Dr. Allen of the Provincial Department of Mines and Resources. Under the able leadership of Dr. Fawley, a group of nine selected candidates received a course of instruction of an extremely useful and practical nature, lectures being held on Friday afternoons over a six-week period.

An art class has also been organized and assembles on Friday mornings. This group is, at present, working with pastels and oils. A series of historical paintings were selected from history texts and serve as suitable material. When completed, these pictures could be framed and would serve to enhance the appearance of the new school.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

During the year, 15 officers, including the chief trade instructor and plant engineer attended courses at Ottawa and, judging by the enthusiasm and added knowledge displayed by these officers since their return, they have greatly benefited by their attendance. The added knowledge is being passed on to the new members of the staff by a series of group discussions and lectures.

Our steward attended the Stewards' Refresher Course held at Collin's Bay Penitentiary. It is obvious that a great deal that is of benefit transpired at that course.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY

R. S. DOUGLASS, *Warden*

The population showed an increase of 9 during the last fiscal year. The total stood at 487 as at March 31, 1950, of which 452 were actually in the prison. Of the remaining 35, 15 were in Provincial Mental Hospital, 4 on temporary ticket-of-leave for medical reasons, and 16 Doukhobors were at Nelson, B.C., in charge of B.C. Provincial Police, where they were appearing as witnesses for the Crown Counsel.

There were 168 male and 4 female convicts received during the year. One of those convicted was sentenced to an indeterminate sentence as an habitual criminal. This makes a total of 3 convicts serving indeterminate sentences.

One hundred and fifty-eight male convicts were discharged from the institution by reason of expiration of sentence, ticket-of-leave licence, pardon, and other reasons.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

No deaths occurred among the convict population this year. The incidence of venereal disease dropped to approximately one per cent of the total population. All received the necessary treatment. Forty-one inmates were admitted to prison hospital; 31 were sent to outside hospitals for treatment. Forty-one convicts were taken to Royal Columbian Hospital, New Westminster, for X-ray; 24 for X-ray of stomach and duodenum and 17 for various other reasons. Seventy-three were removed to the local chest clinic for chest X-ray. Seven convicts were committed to Provincial Mental Hospital. The dentist examined and treated 301 inmates. The eye, ear, nose and throat specialist attended 135 inmates—113 for vision and the remainder for nose and ear examinations. Two hundred and forty-eight Kahn Blood Tests were done during the year. An average of 160 convicts per day received medication and treatment as out-patients. Approximately 58,400 treatments were given.

On December 22, 1949, 160 pints of blood were donated by inmates to the Red Cross Clinic for blood transfusion. Prior to this, Col. M. D. Robertson, Provincial Donor Panel Organizer, addressed the population over the public address system and later, an educational film was shown. The response from the convict population was gratifying.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND MORAL WELFARE

Rev. Father J. M. Barry replaced Rev. Father O'Sullivan as Roman Catholic chaplain on September 1, 1949. He reports the average attendance at Sunday services to be 125. An effort is being made to have those convicts who are excused church attendance return for regular religious instruction.

The well equipped library is not being used by the convicts as much as it might. The weekly papers and periodicals appear more popular.

A Mission Service was held for three days in the week preceding Easter. Practically all Catholics in the institution attended with good results. Contacts with families of convicts, parolees and discharged convicts are being maintained.

The Reverend B. H. Wallace, Protestant chaplain, reports good attendance at the regular church services throughout the year. Bible and instruction

classes were continued with good results. Twelve inmates are taking correspondence courses in Bible study and the Christian way of Life. Several of these courses were completed and proved of value.

At all church festivals, religious films were shown and much appreciated. Mr. Fraser McRae of Moody Bible Institute showed a series of "Science and Religion" films during the winter months. Various local choirs and bands gave concerts. Several guest ministers occupied the pulpit during the year, including Rev. James Russell and Rev. H. A. Ireland, a former prison chaplain. Rev. B. F. Ennals conducted Lenten Mission and Communion services. Lectures were given to various church groups and service clubs by Mr. Wallace on the topic "The Crime Problem is Yours".

The group from the Salvation Army under Major Martin, and later Major Wagner, visited monthly. The Gideons held four services during the year.

Interviews with inmates averaged four per day. Many problems were discussed and inmates guided to better ways of thinking. Contacts with several discharged convicts show that they are on their way to becoming good citizens, having been directed to a new life.

The library had increased use during the year and magazines were more widely read.

SCHOOL, LIBRARY AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING FACILITIES

During the year, 723 books were purchased for the library, making a total of 2,440 fiction and 1,534 educational books on hand. One hundred and thirty-five institutional subscriptions to magazines were distributed and 194,934 publications were issued from the library; this does not include the issue of text books for study purposes. There is a technical library in each of the shops for reference purposes.

A system was inaugurated this year of allowing each convict to select from a catalogue, the books he preferred to read.

School classes were held in 170 forenoon sessions with an average attendance of 18, and a total attendance of 68 convicts. Those with above Grade VI standing were registered for correspondence courses and assisted during the school periods. Those with less than Grade VI were taught in classes. The correspondence courses available from the Provincial Department of Education were of great assistance. Three hundred and thirty-five courses were registered for 114 students. Ninety-five of these were discontinued by 29 inmates who were discharged. Thirty-three convicts cancelled 110 courses because of lack of interest. One student is registered for courses from Queen's University Extension Department, and one is taking a mechanical engineering course from International Correspondence Schools. Industrial First Aid certificates were granted to two successful students.

A course of eight lectures was given by lecturers provided from the Extension Department of the University of British Columbia and included the President, Dr. N. A. M. McKenzie. Professor and Mrs. H. Adaskin concluded the series with an inspiring violin and piano concert.

Special classes in mineralogy were given by lecturers from the University of British Columbia, Dr. H. Warren, Dr. R. M. Thompson, Dr. K. de P. Watson, Dr. W. H. White, Mr. H. Gabrielse and Mr. K. North. Sixteen of the 18 inmates who wrote the examination at the conclusion of the course were successful in qualifying for the Government Grub-Stake Allowance.

Through the co-operation of the Canadian Fishing Company, Nelson Brothers Fishing Company, Department of Fisheries and International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, a series of lectures was given on all the aspects of commercial fishing. Several films were shown in conjunction with these lectures.

The bookbinding department had another successful year. One thousand one hundred and two books and 6,641 magazines were bound and/or repaired. This department will soon be moved to its new quarters and it is expected that when this is accomplished, production will increase.

During the year, control training was commenced in the carpenter, machine and tinsmith shops, garage and engineer's department. A Control Training Committee was formed and regular meetings with those shop instructors concerned have taken place to discuss syllabi and solve training problems as they arise.

Although control training is in its initial stage at this institution, progress has been made in all departments, except the tinsmith shop, owing to the resignation of the instructor tinsmith in September. With the appointment of Instructor N. R. Hilliard in January, 1950, control training in this shop will be carried out during the coming year.

Instructional equipment necessary to carry on this training programme is being supplied. Arrangements were completed with the Ford Motor Company of Canada, for the loan of Ford parts and assemblies for technical educational purposes, which will assist in our training programme in the garage. Delivery of this equipment is expected in the first week of April, 1950.

With the introduction of control training in the institution, the establishment was increased to include a vocational draughting instructor, for related training in draughting and blue print reading. Selected convicts for control training attend draughting classes each day and have displayed enthusiastic and continued interest in their studies. Satisfactory progress has been reported.

It is hoped to construct this coming year an adequate and well-lighted classroom for draughting students.

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S DEPARTMENT

All departments under the supervision of the chief trade instructor were well supplied with work during the year. The quality of work turned out was, on the whole, quite good and the majority of the men thus employed received good training in their respective trades.

The majority of convicts employed in the shops showed a keen interest in the work. The installation of new machinery and improved lighting contributed to increased production and better quality workmanship.

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

All routine maintenance work and repairs to electrical wiring, intermural telephone lines, steam pipes and plumbing fixtures were carried out by this department under the supervision of the plant engineer.

During the year, eight convicts wrote and successfully passed examinations for their Fourth Class Engineer's certificates. Another seven convicts are preparing themselves for examination; two of these will be writing in May, 1950.

FARMING OPERATIONS

Farm production was up slightly from the previous year. Another severe winter caused damage to berry canes, shrubs and climbing roses.

Educational films on horticulture and agriculture, educational books and pamphlets were made available to convicts, and practical illustration of knowledge thus gained is proving of benefit to those inmates intending to follow an agricultural vocation on release.

Produce from the farm during the year totalled \$13,834.30. Vegetables and fruits, pork and eggs supplied to the steward's department were valued at almost \$12,000.00.

CLASSIFICATION PROGRAMME AND REHABILITATION

The classification officer held a total of 988 personal interviews with inmates. One hundred and eighty newcomers were interviewed and a case history developed on each one; 89 applicants for parole; 557 problem cases; 155 pre-discharge interviews; 7 who wished to pursue cellular activities.

Contacts were established with employers and schools, and co-operation of the Indian Commissioner was enlisted with a view to securing more information to add to the case history.

With the appointment of Rev. J. D. Hobden as Western representative of the Remission Service, a report on each applicant for ticket-of-leave licence is now prepared giving a resume of the inmate's work record and attitudes while incarcerated. A copy of this is given to Mr. Hobden to assist him in his work.

Extra-curricular activities of the classification officer included an article, "Penal Progress", published in "The British Columbia Welfare" magazine; addresses delivered to the Magistrates' Convention in Vancouver, B.C., and class in clinical psychology at the University of British Columbia; attendance at the first convention of the British Columbia Probation and Parole Association in Vancouver; visits to Oakalla Prison Farm and New Haven Borstal Home, and Federal Institution at Englewood, Colorado, U.S.A.

The discharge program continued to improve with increased co-operation from the National Employment Service, the John Howard Society and the Salvation Army.

A representative of the National Employment Service visits the penitentiary once each month to interview inmates to be discharged in three months' time, and applicants for ticket-of-leave licences. This representative secures the work history of each one, assesses his ability and endeavours to have a suitable position available on the inmate's release.

The following is an extract from the November monthly report of the National Employment Service representative:

"... On the brighter side we can look back with pleasure on the help and co-operation we have received from the warden, the classification officer, and all the staff of the British Columbia Penitentiary, also to the better understanding we have of the present day penitentiary, and the many opportunities that are provided for the inmate to better fit himself for his return to everyday life on the outside, provided he wishes to avail himself of these opportunities.

"... Another thing that is of great satisfaction to myself is our association with the inmate, both before and after release. It has been, I think, one of mutual understanding and trust. We have found the ex-inmate to be just another fellow like ourselves in most instances. There are a few exceptions but we find these in every walk of life, and the few failures are far outweighed by the number who have met us in a full spirit of co-operation and have made good in the jobs we have found for them.

"... I think the greatest compliment that could be paid to the work done by the National Employment Office came from several of the ex-inmates who, meeting others of the unfortunate brotherhood at various times, have told them to come to us, and, in glowing terms, spoke to these friends of how the National Employment Office had helped them to find employment. We did our best not to break faith with them, and helped these other men to the best of our ability."

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Convicts employed in the kitchen are given every opportunity to receive instruction in the various elements of cooking and baking. The line cooks are taught nutrition, palatability in boiling, stewing, roasting and deep frying.

Bakers are being trained in the art of bread-making, baking cookies, pies, cakes and sweet doughs.

Kitchen sanitation is continually stressed. Cleaning of all equipment and floors is daily routine. Everything possible is done to discourage insects and rodents, including immediate disposal of all garbage and swill.

Thirty-six inmates were employed in the kitchen during the past year. Personal cleanliness was encouraged, and facilities made available for bathing and shaving and change of white clothes.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

As each new officer is taken on the staff he is presented with a list of books recommended for reading to acquaint him with the new penal programme. This, in conjunction with the on-the-job training given by senior officers, and lectures by the deputy warden on prison routine, discipline and security, worked very satisfactorily in turning out a reasonably well-instructed officer in the initial training period of two weeks.

A total of 10 officers attended the Penitentiary Officers' Training Course at Rockcliffe, Ontario, during the year. All officers who proceeded on the course reported enthusiastically of the conduct of the course and the information gained from attendance. The results of this training have been gratifying.

Mr. C. A. Williamson, schoolteacher-librarian, was selected to instruct on "The Prison Officer and His Duties" on Course No. 11.

Penitentiary Steward R. T. Dirks was given the opportunity of attending a Steward's Refresher Course at Collin's Bay Penitentiary from February 27 to March 11, 1950. Instruction received at this course has proved of benefit and assisted in more efficient administration of the kitchen.

A variety of instructional books and manuals were received from the office of the Commissioner during the year for inclusion in the officers' library. This year saw increased usage of the officers' library by members of the staff. The classification officer assisted officers in selection of books and prepared reading lists for new officers, to assist them in familiarizing themselves with the new penal programme.

Commencing in November, 1949, monthly Penitentiary Service Bulletins were received for distribution to the staff. These bulletins are constructively arranged and contain useful information. A picture of present trends in penology and relevant progress in other penitentiaries are conveyed to the staff by means of these bulletins.

RADIO AND RECREATION

An innovation this year was the formation of a Radio Committee, whose members were chosen from the convict population. This committee comes under the guidance of the chaplains. They select the programmes to be heard, basing the choices on a ballot vote of all inmates.

Basketball was introduced as a recreational activity during the year. Teams were chosen and a schedule drawn up for the season. A basketball committee, composed of inmates, was chosen, and functions under the direction of the physical training instructor. This committee draws up the league

schedules, and officiates at all basketball league games. Competition between the teams was keen, and a sportsmanlike attitude has prevailed in all games. Unsportsmanlike conduct on the basketball courts has resulted in suspension of offending players. This is a rare instance, and the committee and the players themselves have assisted in ensuring that proper behaviour and discipline is maintained during games. Teams were selected from the various gangs and shops and a clean, healthy rivalry has existed. The beneficial effect of this activity has been noted by the change in conversational trends during talking periods and the wholesome attitude towards competitive sport. A trophy cup was presented to the league winner; this year it was won by the team of the carpenter shop. This coming year should see expansion of our recreational area facilities, which should allow for a greater variety of healthy, organized physical recreation.

RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS

Two of our senior officers were retired during the year, Chief Keeper B. S. MacDonald and Deputy Warden J. L. H. Goss. Chief Keeper MacDonald joined the service as a guard on March 4, 1921, and was retired from the service owing to age on August 17, 1949. After 36 years of service Deputy Warden Goss proceeded on six months retiring leave on February 23, 1950. Senior Clerk F. C. B. Cummins has been appointed acting deputy warden during the retiring leave of Mr. Goss.

CONVICTS' ATTITUDE

Gradually the effect of the changes of policy instituted by the Commissioner is being felt. No longer do the majority of the convicts merely exist for the passing of each day. Displays of resentment against the institution and the administration have lessened to a marked degree. The convicts are more ready to discuss their personal behaviour problems freely, and accept advice and instruction from the staff. The consensus of opinion of the trade instructors is that convicts today are turning out more and better work, and displaying keener interest in the various training programmes. They are anxious to learn trades, and are prepared to study at night to further their education. I think we may look with hope to continued success in our efforts.

SASKATCHEWAN PENITENTIARY

J. W. EVERATT, *Warden*

At the close of prison on March 31, 1950, a total of 534 convicts were shown on the prison register, this being an increase of 61 over the number one year previously. Included in the 534 are 10 convicts in mental institutions in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Quebec, one at large, having escaped from a mental institute, and two convicts in an outside hospital for medical treatment.

During the year 212 convicts were received having been convicted in the courts of Alberta and Saskatchewan, while 32 were received on transfer from Manitoba Penitentiary.

During the same period 129 were released from the penitentiary on expiration of sentence, 1 from a mental hospital on expiration of sentence, 33 on ticket-of-leave, 4 by pardon, 2 for deportation on expiration of sentence, 7 females transferred to Kingston Penitentiary, 3 males by transfer to Manitoba Penitentiary, 1 by reduction of sentence and 3 convicts deceased.

WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

During the year increased assistance was received from the various officials of the John Howard Society. Mr. W. W. Blackburn, Executive Secretary of this organization for Alberta visited the penitentiary at regular intervals to interview convicts being released and proceeding to the Province of Alberta. Reverend L. A. Page, Executive Secretary of the John Howard Society for the Province of Saskatchewan also was a frequent visitor for the same purpose. It was very noticeable that the attitude of the entire population towards the activities of the John Howard Society was much improved as the convicts realized the value of the assistance offered.

The National Employment Service continued their assistance to convicts being released and Mr. T. J. E. Conroy, local manager of the Employment Service, who is also the president of the local branch of the John Howard Society, personally interviewed a number of convicts before release.

While the Salvation Army was not called on to a great extent to secure employment for men being released, Captain T. Dyck, the local officer in charge of the Salvation Army, showed himself at all times perfectly willing to assist in any capacity possible. Through the aid of the Salvation Army the marital affairs of several of the convicts have been straightened out.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

During the year the penitentiary physician reported the general health of convicts as being good. There were no endemics of an infectious or contagious nature and the general cleanliness of the prison was found satisfactory. There were no complaints with the water supply or drainage. Twenty-two hundred and thirty-seven convicts appeared on sick parades during the year, 334 being admitted to the prison hospital for treatment. Three hundred and twenty-five convicts received dental treatment while 185 convicts were examined by the eye specialist who attended at the institution. Three deaths occurred during the year, one from Bright's Disease and rheumatic heart disease, one of cancer of the lung and the third death occurred while the convict was enroute to a mental hospital and the coroner's inquest revealed that death was due to pneumonia.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

This department throughout the year maintained a good standard of meals. The food was well prepared and the menus generally provided for variety.

During the period February 27-March 11, 1950, the Steward attended a Steward's Course at Collin's Bay Penitentiary and found the instruction and comparison of ideas with other stewards most helpful.

CLASSIFICATION BOARD

The Classification Board, during the year, continued to hold weekly meetings. It was found that by doing so fewer convicts were considered at each meeting and as a result, greater attention could be given to individual cases. Convicts employed extramurally were considered by the Board before being so employed.

In addition to the regular consideration of convicts one month after reception, and the reclassification six months later, a large number of special cases were discussed. In this way it was possible to place in suitable employment a number of convicts who had previously been restless and dissatisfied with their work.

The classification officer during the year was very busy, having a total of 1,345 interviews with convicts, and this number together with case history interviews, special interviews for reclassification, counselling interviews, pre-discharge interviews, etc. in addition to the interviews with newcomers, showed a total of 2,053 interviews with official visitors and in conjunction with the vocational training.

Mr. Justice McKercher of the Court of King's Bench, Saskatchewan, and Police Magistrate Gilding, visited the penitentiary and were granted interviews with the warden and classification officer. After such interviews they were conducted through the prison and appeared very much impressed with the classification and vocational training programme.

RECREATION

During the year and with the permission of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, softball was introduced in addition to the other recreational facilities. It was adopted with great enthusiasm by all convicts. A committee of convicts from the various departments was appointed to act under the supervision of the physical training instructor in the organization of a softball league. Three leagues have been formed and three excellent baseball diamonds provided with adequate equipment for three games to be underway at one time. Inter-departmental games were played during regular exercise periods and on Sunday afternoons and statutory holidays, playoffs were arranged. At the close of the season suitable pennants were made in the shop and were presented by the warden on the field to the captains of the winning teams. It is believed that the introduction of softball has a very definite rehabilitative value as the morale has been greatly improved.

YOUNG CONVICTS

With the increased number of young convicts it has been necessary to employ larger numbers in the various shops in the institution but they have been kept as a group for cellular accommodation. The young convicts, vocational trainees and some vocational graduates are provided with cell accommodation in one wing of the institution and during the year arrangements were made to have all men confined in this cell block, receive periods of recreation in the corridor during the evenings under the supervision of a chosen officer. This privilege appears to be greatly appreciated.

CHAPLAINS

As in the past years, the chaplains have been very attentive to their duties, and in addition to the spiritual ministrations, were very helpful in straightening out the marital affairs of several convicts.

Commencing on Sunday, November 27, 1949, special Mission services were held in both chapels. These services continued throughout the week and the closing services were held on Sunday, December 4, 1949.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The vocational training programme as instituted by former Chief Vocational Officer Taylor has continued satisfactorily throughout the year. Unfortunately, Chief Vocational Officer Taylor having been offered other employment, his services were lost to the penitentiary. The work has been carried on, however, very satisfactorily by Chief Vocational Officer Thompson, who was appointed to the position after the departure of Mr. Taylor.

Increased interest and more application to study in the related training has been noticeable. The convicts, as a whole, found this training somewhat difficult and experiments were made in giving the shorter periods, but more often this has worked to advantage.

The vocational training shops have been improved, decorated and in some instances, fluorescent lighting has been installed.

In May, 1949, Assistant Commissioner J. A. McLaughlin visited the penitentiary and during this visit, a conference was held. Attending the conference were the Directors of Apprenticeship for the three prairie provinces. These gentlemen were: Mr. J. White of Alberta, Mr. J. S. Dornan of Saskatchewan, and Mr. J. Aiken of Manitoba. In addition to these gentlemen, representatives of the John Howard Societies and National Employment Service were present.

As a result of the conference arrangements were made whereby convicts with trade qualifications being released, might receive Provisional Certificates from the Director of Apprenticeship for Saskatchewan on the recommendation of the instructor. These certificates permitted them to work at their trade until such time as they could take the regular examination provided. Mr. Dornan also agreed to accept the recommendation of the penitentiary instructors in granting apprenticeship credits. Mr. White and Mr. Aiken in turn were quite willing to recognize the certificates as issued in Saskatchewan, and issue certificates in their respective provinces.

MOTION PICTURES

Authority having been received from the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, entertainment films were shown monthly to the convict population throughout the year with the exception of mid-summer. Such films, during the spring and autumn, were shown on statutory holidays. These showings took place in the Protestant chapel with the permission of the Protestant chaplain.

The use of visual aids in the vocational training programme was continued and a large number of vocational films were shown to groups in the projection room provided for this purpose.

Several films were shown during the year to the staff, during the noon hours. Such films were of an educational nature and of general interest.

SCHOOL REPORT

The schoolteacher and the assistant schoolteacher during the year continued to give every assistance to convicts, not only to students in the regular classes but also those students requiring assistance with correspondence courses, etc.

Twenty nine convicts were on the roll as of April 1, 1949. Of these 11 were young convicts.

During the year there was a marked increase in the population due to transfers from other penitentiaries and increased numbers received from the courts, and at March 31, 1950, 49 were on the school roll, 10 of these being young convicts.

In addition to those attending regular classes, interest has been maintained in the Saskatchewan Government courses, Legion courses, and D.V.A. courses. Thirteen convicts took advantage of the facilities available in the correspondence courses in the various trades and academic subjects, while the Saskatchewan Government Correspondence School supplied seventeen courses in Grades ranging from VIII to X.

During the month of July, 1949, 15 convicts were enrolled in special pre-vocational classes, the subjects being mathematics, english, spelling and writing—it being felt a stripped course of this nature would assist them when the vocational courses started.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

During the summer months the relaying of a new roof on the central dome was commenced, but this was not completed until late in the year, as on August 12, 1949, during a severe wind storm, the entire roof structure was blown off the east wing cell block leaving nothing but the concrete ceiling slab to protect the interior from the elements. It was necessary to immediately concentrate all construction gangs on repairing this roof. Masons and carpenters were required to restore the coping and build up the framework. This work was completed and the new roof laid before winter set in. Other minor roof repairs were made during the year.

The old boiler house was, during the year, converted to a vocational training shop in carpentry, and is providing excellent accommodation for this purpose.

Work was commenced on a new staff house in the early spring, the basement being put in and construction advanced to the point that heat could be maintained during the winter months. Plastering, finishing and laying of floors was then completed prior to March 31, 1950.

Orders received for the R.C.M.P. for prison clothing were filled as in previous years. Increased orders were received from the Department of Agriculture for plant tags and labels and these orders were filled during the year. Two hundred barrack room tables or desks were manufactured for the Department of National Defence. Furniture repairs for the R.C.A.F. were continued and a number of contracts of various types were completed for National Parks Service.

FARM OPERATIONS

The farm instructor reports a satisfactory year in some crops and unsatisfactory in others for the year 1949-50. Considerable cold weather was experienced during the month of June. The rainfall might be considered as spasmodic. During the month of July due to frequent heavy rains, the weed situation got out of control. It would appear the seeds which, because of dry seasons, had lain dormant, suddenly sprouted during the heavy rains in July. The weed problem was the worst seen at this penitentiary.

The caterpillar tractor purchased during the previous year was used to good advantage in the clearing of roads, etc. during the winter months.

It was intended to clear additional land during the winter of 1949-50 but for weeks at a time, the temperature ranged from thirty to fifty below zero, which was too low to permit convicts to work in the open. However, during the year sixty acres of new land was broken and will be placed under cultivation.

During the year two carloads of grain surplus to requirements were shipped to Eastern penitentiaries.

STAFF

It is with regret that I report the death of Assistant Storekeeper F. W. Topping, which occurred suddenly on the morning of January 1, 1950. Assistant Storekeeper Topping entered the Service as a guard on June 1, 1925, and was a loyal and conscientious officer up to the time of his death.

Due to the retirement of Deputy Warden T. Duff and the appointment of Chief Keeper G. T. Crofton to the position of deputy warden in late March, 1949, the position of chief keeper became vacant and Keeper J. H. Weeks was promoted to the position of chief keeper effective July 1, 1949.

COLLIN'S BAY PENITENTIARY

H. CLEETON, *Warden*

The total convict population on register as of March 31, 1950, was 350, including one convict out of the penitentiary on temporary ticket-of-leave undergoing treatment in Ongwanada Sanitorium for active tuberculosis. There was an increase in the convict population of fifty-eight convicts over the year. The convict movement during the year was as follows:

Received by transfer—	
From Kingston Penitentiary.....	197
From St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	20
Ticket-of leave revocation.....	3
Total.....	220
Released during the year:	
By expiration of sentence.....	99
By ticket-of-leave.....	34
By pardon.....	3
By deportation.....	1
By transfer to other penitentiaries.....	25
Total.....	162

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

The penitentiary physician, Dr. F. D. O'Connor, reports that the general health of the convict population was exceptionally good. There were 216 cases of convict illness, mainly of a minor nature, requiring hospitalization for short periods for a total of 1,559 days. Seven convicts were transferred to Kingston Penitentiary for surgical treatment and 37 minor operations performed in our own hospital. There were three accidents during the year entailing partial loss of fingers by three convicts. There were no deaths. Number of cases of officers reporting sick was 219, a reduction of 72 instances from the previous year. Total number of working days lost was 723½, being 73 days less than last year.

The physician reports the sanitary conditions throughout the institution as very satisfactory; that ventilation and heating in cell blocks and dormitories are adequate; that the water supply has passed all Ontario Government Department of Health tests as "A"; that the food is of good quality and the meals nutritious.

Once again the facilities of the Ontario Department of Health chest clinic were made available and all officers and convicts were X-rayed for tuberculosis. This is a valuable service to our institution.

The high rating of general good health of the convict population of this penitentiary can, without doubt, be largely attributed to the conscientious and devoted service rendered by the penitentiary physician, Dr. F. D. O'Connor, at all times.

SPIRITUAL AND MORAL WELFARE

Regular and special services were held in the Protestant and Roman Catholic chapels on all Sundays and Holy Days, with practically one hundred percent of the convict population in attendance on Sundays. Good behaviour and reverence the convict population in attendance on Sundays. Good behaviour and reverence among the convicts prevailed at all services.

The Holy Communion was celebrated in the Protestant chapel at the chief festivals, prior to which classes of preparation were conducted by Rev. C. Winter, Protestant chaplain.

Special services were prepared by the Roman Catholic chaplain, Rev. Father J. N. Bradley, S.J., for those convicts of his congregation at Easter and

Christmas. The assistance rendered by the Reverend Fathers of the staff of Regiopolis College at confessions and other special occasions in the Roman Catholic chapel is much appreciated.

Rabbi Kellerman held services monthly for those convicts of the Jewish faith, and all holidays of Jewish nature observed.

Sen. Major A. E. Waters of the Salvation Army conducted monthly services for all convicts of the Protestant faith who desired to attend. These services were well patronized by the convicts. During the year Major Waters continued to give counsel, spiritual and otherwise, and has held many personal interviews with the convicts at their request. The co-operation of Major A. E. Waters with the administration at all times is most helpful and is appreciated.

Through the efforts of Mr. Harry Birchall, organist, the choirs of both chapels again maintained a very high standard throughout the year.

The value of the work of the chaplains in our programme of convict training for rehabilitation cannot be underestimated, and their deep interest and counselling of convicts on matters pertaining thereto is of great assistance at all times.

SCHOOL AND EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

During the year the educational department functioned very satisfactorily. There was an increase in the number of convicts attending school over that of the previous year, both in public and high school subjects. Twelve candidates wrote their High School Entrance examinations, all being successful, four obtaining honour standing. There were 129 D.V.A. correspondence courses in progress on March 31st. These courses are made available to non-veterans and veterans alike and cover a wide range of subjects. In addition there were 47 other correspondence courses being taken by convicts, making a total of 176 correspondence courses in progress at the end of the fiscal year. Fifty-four per cent of the convict population were taking correspondence courses as against forty-three percent the previous year. In addition to the correspondence courses supplied by the Department of Veterans Affairs it is of interest to record the number of other institutions making available correspondence courses to convicts:—

- Queen's University
- Toronto University
- University of Ottawa
- Ontario Department of Education
- B.C. Department of Education
- Provincial Inst. Technology
- B.C. Inst. Practical
- Canadian Institute of Science and Technology
- Newspaper Inst. of America
- Institute of Commercial Art
- International Correspondence Schools

The total number of correspondence courses completed during the year by convicts was 104.

For the Public School grades I to VIII classes were held daily with good attendance and interest on the part of the convicts.

Educational lectures were given during the year to interested convicts on such subjects as:

- Government: its function, types and divisions
- Journalism
- Business of farming
- Co-operative home building

These lectures were again made possible through the kind co-operation of Mr. H. K. Hutton, M.A., B. Paed., Director of Extension, Queen's University, Mr. K. G. Crawford, M.A., Mr. R. W. Hay, Ph.D., and Mr. D. Miles, Ontario Department of Agriculture.

A number of educational films were shown to convicts and plans are being made to increase this type of film showing during the coming year.

Close co-operation between the educational and vocational training departments has been exercised in order that our training programme for convicts may attain the highest standard possible in our institution.

It is with regret that I record the loss through resignation of Schoolteacher-Librarian L. W. Orser, who, during his nine years of service contributed so much to the school and library department of this penitentiary, and whose services were so outstanding at all times. Schoolteacher C. R. Hogeboom has done creditable work for the past six months, he having to carry on alone due to the fact that it has not been possible to secure the services of a qualified applicant to fill the position of assistant schoolteacher-librarian. It is hoped, however, that this situation will be corrected in the very near future.

LIBRARY

The library operated efficiently during the year. Library statistics reveal a total circulation of 43,847 fiction and non-fiction books; 47,341 magazine issues; and 2,589 issues of educational and technical books. A total of 964 books were rebound or repaired. A new 40-page fiction catalogue was compiled and a copy distributed to each convict.

During the year additions to the reading material in the library were:— 255 fiction and non-fiction books; 186 educational books; and 161 technical books for vocational training.

The school and library department and vocational training department collaborated in issuing bulletins during the year containing much useful information for the benefit of the convicts in relation to the academic and vocational training opportunities within the penitentiary and other subjects of convict interest.

CLASSIFICATION OF CONVICTS

The Classification Board has functioned satisfactorily during the year. Classification Officer Edwards has worked diligently towards this end, also in securing information useful to the Board in determining the treatment and best type of training for each of the convicts within the institution. The work of the classification officer is endless and is closely integrated with practically all phases of prison administration. During the year the classification officer held 1,447 interviews as follows:

Interviews with new admittances.....	213
Interviews with convicts on discharge.....	175
Interviews at convicts' request.....	660
Interviews with convicts on request of staff.....	50
Counselling interviews with convicts.....	349

Total interviews..... 1,447

In addition 68 tests were administered to convicts which included Stenquist, Mechanical Aptitude Tests Nos. 1 and 11, Bell Adjustment Inventory, Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, Wechsler-Bellevue Intelligence Test and the Kuder Preference Record. The marked increase in the number of convicts requesting interviews with the classification officer indicates that the convicts are becoming more conscious of the fact that the administration is really working for their benefit and rehabilitation.

The co-operation of outside agencies in furnishing information for use of the Classification Board and classification officer has been all that could be desired. The close contact maintained by the classification officer with the

John Howard Society, the National Employment Service, the Children's Aid Society and similar agencies is of great assistance in our classification and rehabilitation programme.

Statistics prepared by the classification officer covering the past year reveal that of the 137 convicts released from the institution only 11 had been re-convicted—seven of whom returned to penitentiaries, the remaining 4 were committed to reformatory. These figures also indicate the value of classification, individual treatment and training.

REHABILITATION PROGRAMME

During the year there was a marked increase in the convict interest in rehabilitation. The John Howard Society representative held 165 interviews with individual convicts; the Special Placement Officer of National Employment Service interviewed a total of 85 convicts, and the Department of Veterans Affairs representative conducted 104 interviews. The Salvation Army through Sen. Major A. E. Waters has also been helpful in the rehabilitation programme. The excellent work of these agencies in their efforts to rehabilitate the discharged prisoner is worthy of note.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The work in developing the vocational training programme has progressed satisfactorily. A total of 31 convicts graduated from the different trade classes, having completed their full courses. Preparation has been made for the commencement of a new vocational class in machine shop practice also general machinery and equipment repair. This has been made possible by the erection of a new shop 140 feet long and 60 feet wide. The erection of this building enabled us to move the brickmasonry and plumbing and steamfitting classes from their temporary quarters to more spacious and better equipped accommodation. During the year considerable work was done on the revising and re-writing of parts of the training syllabus to increase the efficiency of the training programme. A total of 45 films dealing with different phases of building construction were shown to vocational training classes, and a total of 67 instructional films were shown to convicts working in other departments including garage, boiler house and maintenance engineers and farm department. Six sets of 35 m.m. filmstrips were purchased for instructional purposes.

The third series of vocational courses commenced on October 3, 1949, with a short ceremony at which Deputy Commissioner J. McCulley officiated.

The results of the vocational training programme over the year have been most gratifying. Numerous letters of appreciation have been received from graduates of the vocational training classes since their discharge from the institution giving information as to the success they are having working at the trades they learned under our training programme.

A good response has been made by some employers in giving employment to discharged prisoners during the past year, mainly through the efforts of the John Howard Society, National Employment Service and the recommendations of penitentiary officials. The employment of training graduates could be far more effective with the broadening of the principles of the Ontario Apprenticeship Board and those of labour organizations. It is hoped that closer co-operation and understanding by these organizations will develop in the not too distant future.

On March 8, 1950 the first graduation exercises ever held in a Canadian penitentiary took place in the auditorium of this institution. Twenty-four vocational training graduates received certificates of achievement. The ceremony was attended by representatives of the John Howard Society, National

Employment Service and the press, with Assistant Commissioner J. A. McLaughlin making the presentation of the certificates.

Much credit is due Chief Vocational Officer R. J. Thompson and his associates concerned with the vocational training programme for the excellent progress so far made in this phase of institutional training.

From experience gained during the past three years and in giving consideration to reformative measures, classification of convicts, training and rehabilitation, it is quite evident that one of the initial requirements most essential is a reception centre or building where all those convicted in Ontario to penitentiary terms would be received and remain for a period of say three to four weeks for guidance and orientation. I would strongly recommend that such a centre be instituted as and when facilities are available.

RECREATION AND DIVERSION FOR CONVICTS

During the year a most popular recreation was added to our recreational programme by the inclusion of baseball (softball). This form of recreation was entered into and welcomed most enthusiastically by practically the whole convict population. Teams were formed from the different work departments, schedules drawn up, statistics maintained, etc. with the result that a well organized ball league operated within the penitentiary to the satisfaction of the convicts and also the administration. As facilities become available it is planned to extend the recreation for convicts to include practically every type of outdoor game suitable for institutions such as this.

The usual diversion period carried out at this penitentiary three evenings each week was extended to four evenings, whereby convicts are permitted out of their cells in the corridors to play cards, checkers, chess, etc. at quartette tables. The best of discipline prevailed at all times.

Physical training and other outdoor games in accordance with regulations were carried out daily, weather permitting, under the supervision of the physical training instructor.

DISCIPLINE

With the exception of the disturbance which occurred among a smaller portion of the convict population at the beginning of the year, on which a full report was submitted to the Commissioner at the time of the occurrence, the discipline generally has been very good. Two convicts escaped through the skylight of the convicts' kitchen at approximately 6:30 a.m. while working with the early kitchen gang on the morning of November 15, 1949, and made a clean getaway from the prison in the dark. However both convicts were recaptured about four hours later in the bush approximately five miles north-east of the penitentiary.

A fire broke out in the paint shop at approximately 9:15 p.m. on the night of March 3, 1950 entailing a loss in damage to building, equipment and materials to the value of \$2,800.00. Investigation into the causes of the fire did not determine any evidence of convict intent. Therefore it could only be assumed that the cause of the fire was spontaneous combustion.

STAFF

During the year officer training continued. Fourteen officers from this institution attended the Penitentiary Officers' Training Course at Rockcliffe R.C.M.P. Training Centre. This specialized training is most beneficial and is now eagerly sought by many officers on the staff. In addition two officers

attended a special training course in physical and recreational training at Guelph for a period of eight weeks. This course was made available to our officers through the kind co-operation of the Ontario Department of Reform Institutions. A very successful two-week course for stewards from all penitentiaries in Canada was held at this institution from February 27 to March 11, 1950, under the direction and supervision of Supervisor of Stewards R. Burton of the Commissioner's Head Office staff. All facilities of the penitentiary were available for this course. The usual period of in-training for all officers was carried out at this penitentiary during the winter months, through a series of lectures and instruction by the senior officers.

During the year the officers' library under the direction of the classification officer has been enlarged by the addition of several new publications relating to penal reform, also by bulletins issued from time to time by the Commissioner. The library is well patronized by the officers and is a great help to those interested in improving their knowledge of the new ideas in the handling and treatment of those committed to penal institutions.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

The construction and maintenance programme was an exceedingly heavy one for this penitentiary with its below average convict population. Excellent progress was made on the new Cell Block B-3. The east half of the building above ground level, including 48 cells, community halls, vestibules and utility spaces, was formed and concrete poured; structural steel was erected; beam, column and slab forms were set and the second floor poured and roof completed. All tile lining and tile and block partitions were practically completed; all window frames were installed and sash fitted. Interior finishing was continued in the west half of the building and commenced in the east half, with concentration on the whole of the top floor, with a view to convict occupation of this part of the building if necessary before full completion of the whole structure. Seventy-two cell doors were hung and in addition 58 steel door frames, 800 ft. of air ducts and 200 ft. of return air ducts were installed, besides many other minor installations. The total articles manufactured for this building included:

96 cell doors	96 cell cupboards
38 window frames	200 ft. air duct blocks
192 sash	168 window jambs
48 light boxes	110 pieces of base course
20 other doors	21 ventilator stones
837 concrete blocks	755 sq. ft. rock-face (cut stone)

Workshop Building C-5.—This building is 140 ft. long by 60 ft. wide and houses three vocational training classes. The concrete block exterior walls and brick piers were built; column bases formed, poured and columns erected. Roof trusses were fabricated and roof joists were set. Four monitors were framed and the whole roofed in. Block partitions were built and three offices and one classroom constructed. Rock wool and ten-test were applied under roof joists and to walls of monitors. For this building the following articles were manufactured in the shops:

103 window frames and sash	7 window sills
7 interior doors	4 roof ventilators
2 large outside doors	2 transom frames with 6 sash and all sash for glazed partitions

New Dormitory B-5.—A new dormitory 175 ft. by 25 ft. to accommodate 50 convicts was erected. Excavation for this building was commenced late in April and the building completed, including ablution rooms, shower baths and lavatory facilities, on September 5, 1949. Occupation by convicts was effected

September 6th. Articles manufactured in the institution shops for this building included:

55 window frames and sash	2 exterior doors and frames
49 storm sash	3 interior doors and frames
	1 louvre

Storm Sewers.—Outside the walls 400 ft. was excavated and tile laid and back-filled. Inside the walls 600 ft. was excavated, 500 ft. of tile laid, 2 man-holes and 1 catch basin formed and concrete poured. Considerable difficulty was experienced on a further 200 ft. of the main sewer due to rock formation. The rock was drilled, blasted, removed and tile laid in this portion of the main storm sewer.

A new incinerator was built and smoke stack erected.

Work on the new bake shop was resumed. Floor drains were installed. Block partition for flour storage room was built and steel door frame installed. The concrete block dough proofer was erected, including installation of door frame and doors.

New Boiler House C-3.—Construction by outside contractors of the new boiler house was commenced August 24, 1949 and up to March 31st the work of erection had progressed to the point where the building was completely closed in and erection of one 350 H.P. water tube boiler commenced. When completed the boiler house will be one of the best in this locality, being equipped with the latest of equipment designed towards maximum efficiency and economy of operation. While the building itself is being erected by outside contractors and certain installations of equipment also made, much work in connection with other installations such as electrical power lines, plumbing and heating, partitions and carpentry work is required to be done by the plant engineer's and chief trade instructor's departments of this institution.

A portion of the C.N.R. siding was moved involving the moving of tracks and switch, ballasting, grading and extension of culvert, etc., all in connection with the new boiler house. Labour for this work was also provided by the penitentiary.

Industrial Section.—The shops were operated to maximum production. A large number of articles were manufactured for use within the institution and for other penitentiaries.

It is worthy of note that practically all of the work done in the construction of new dormitory, and new shop, was performed by the graduates from the vocational training department, thus providing excellent on-the-job experience for the construction trades.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

With the ever-increasing erection of buildings the work of the plant engineer's department becomes greater each year. Over and above new installations there is the maintenance of old and new steam and electrical power lines, inter-telephone communications and radio. Three additional new buildings were added to the steam load during the past winter season, namely Cell Block B-3, Vocational Training Shop C-5 and Dormitory B-5. Considerable maintenance work was necessary to keep our old temporary boiler plant in operation. Maintenance work included overhaul of Boiler No. 1. Boiler No. 3 was cleaned and scaled, left side-wall renewed and front arches rebuilt. Boiler No. 4 was turbinized and tube blower elements renewed. The mechanical stoker was overhauled and new piston rings installed. All boiler feed pumps, vacuum pumps and water regulators were also overhauled.

During the year the installation of the heating, plumbing and electrical services in Cell Block B-3 was continued and most of this work is well on the way to completion. Installation of the same services in Work Shop C-5 were practically completed by the end of the year. All heating, water and electrical services to the new dormitory were completed by the beginning of August.

Considerable work was also done by the plant engineer's department in connection with the new boiler house, including the moving of 8" water main, 4" steam main and 3" return main. Temporary light and power lines were set up for use of the contractors engaged in the erection of this new power plant.

Fire protection equipment was inspected and hoses, hydrants, etc. tested regularly. Lightning rods on buildings were also inspected and grounds checked.

FARMING OPERATIONS

Owing to the very dry growing season the crop yield was far below that of the previous year. The field crops suffered most and some of the vegetable acreage required to be sown a second time. The hay crop was only half of that usually harvested and other crops suffered likewise.

The acreage under crop during the year was:—

Grain.....	221 acres
Corn.....	30 acres
Vegetables.....	27 acres
Total.....	278 acres

Other acreage under cultivation was:—

Hay.....	146 acres
Seeded pasture.....	85 acres
Summer fallow.....	11 acres
Orchard.....	1 acre
Total.....	243 acres

Total area under cultivation—521 acres.

Livestock.—One hundred and fifteen head of beef cattle were purchased during the year and seven calves were born. The number slaughtered during the year for consumption at this institution and Kingston Penitentiary was 145 head. Total head of cattle on hand March 31, 1950, including calves was 74. Eight horses were sold, leaving twelve on hand, including two scout horses. Seven hundred and fifty chicks were purchased and 530 hens sold.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Reorganization of the staff in the steward's department was commenced in April and in July we were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. C. McLeod of Ottawa as steward. Since his appointment the efficiency of this department is all that could be desired. New modern equipment has been installed, including electric bread slicer, electric delicator, sausage stuffer and 300 stainless steel mugs. A new McClary Chef Junior coal range was also added to the cooking equipment.

Meats processed by the steward consisted of:—

Pork—
1,600 lbs. processed to ham
1,200 lbs. processed to bacon
2,840 lbs. processed to sausages
717 lbs. processed to bologna

Beef—

2,804 lbs. processed to sausages

4,520 lbs. processed to bologna

4,800 lbs. processed to corned beef

Beef tongue—300 lbs. processed to jellied tongue

Beef fat—7,700 lbs. processed to 3,850 lbs. rendered fat

Pork fat—2,000 lbs. processed to 1,000 lbs. rendered fat

The value of farm products received from the farm department was \$19,589.04.

Work was resumed on the new bakery and necessary equipment requisitioned for. It is anticipated that the bakery will be in full operation during the coming year.

Much credit is due Steward McLeod for his untiring efforts in bringing the steward's department up to the high standard of efficiency prevailing today and the excellence of the meals served to convicts.

APPENDICES TO THE ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1950

ANALYSES OF
ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES
DURING THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1950

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE	PAGE
1. Admissions and discharges during the year ending March 31, 1950.....	103
MALES ADMITTED—Tables 2 to 49.	
OFFENCES—Tables 2 to 15.	
2. Nature of offence by number of offences and charges.....	104
3. Nature of offence by term of sentence.....	106
4. Nature of offence by type of sentence.....	108
5. Nature of offence by age on admission.....	109
6. Nature of offence by racial origin.....	110
7. Nature of offence by religion.....	111
8. Nature of offence by marital status.....	112
9. Nature of offence by degree of education.....	113
10. Nature of offence by social habits.....	114
11. Nature of offence by penal record.....	115
12. Nature of offence by employment status.....	116
13. Nature of offence by residence prior to commitment.....	117
14. Nature of offence by mental and physical condition.....	117
15. Nature of offence by weekly earnings of convicts when last employed.....	118
SENTENCE—Tables 16 and 17.	
16. Term of sentence by penal record.....	118
17. Type of sentence by penitentiaries.....	119
AGES—Tables 18 to 23.	
18. Age on admission by marital status.....	119
19. Age on admission by number of dependents.....	119
20. Age on admission by residence prior to commitment.....	119
21. Age on admission by degree of education.....	120
22. Age on admission by social habits.....	120
23. Age on admission by employment status.....	120
RACIAL ORIGIN—Tables 24 to 28.	
24. Racial origin by penitentiaries.....	121
25. Racial origin by marital status.....	121
26. Racial origin by degree of education.....	122
27. Racial origin by penal record.....	123
28. Racial origin by birthplace and citizenship status.....	124
NATIVITY—Tables 29 to 33.	
29. Birthplace by residence prior to commitment.....	124
30. Birthplace of convicts by birthplace of parents.....	125
31. Birthplace by social habits.....	125
32. Birthplace by degree of education.....	126
33. Birthplace of convicts born outside Canada by length of residence in Canada...	126
EMPLOYMENT STATUS PRIOR TO COMMITMENT—Tables 34 to 37.	
34. Previous occupation by age on admission.....	127
35. Previous occupation by penitentiaries.....	128
36. Employment status by marital status.....	130
37. Number of dependents by employment status.....	130

RECIDIVISTS—Tables 38 to 45.

38.	Recidivists by degree of education.....	130
39.	Recidivists by time served.....	131
40.	Recidivists by employment status.....	131
41.	Recidivists by number with dependents.....	131
42.	Recidivists by social habits.....	132
43.	Penal record by residence and employment status.....	132
44.	Penal record by number of previous commitments.....	132
45.	Penal record by non-penal institutional history.....	133

MISCELLANEOUS—Tables 46 to 49.

46.	Physical condition by mental condition.....	133
47.	Degree of education by languages spoken.....	133
48.	Citizenship of convicts born outside Canada by length of residence in Canada..	134
49.	Weekly earnings when last employed by marital status.....	134

MALES DISCHARGED—Tables 50 to 54.

50.	Age on admission by age on discharge.....	134
51.	Method of discharge by penitentiaries.....	135
52.	Method of discharge by time served.....	136
53.	Nature of offence by time served.....	137
54.	Main occupation during sentence by time served.....	138

MALES UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE ADMITTED—Tables 55 to 64.

55.	Age on admission by penitentiaries.....	140
56.	Age on admission by degree of education.....	140
57.	Age on admission by marital status.....	140
58.	Age on admission by number of dependents.....	140
59.	Age on admission by employment status.....	141
60.	Age on admission by type of sentence.....	141
61.	Age on admission by penal record.....	141
62.	Type of sentence by penitentiaries.....	142
63.	Previous occupation by age on admission.....	142
64.	Nature of offence by age on admission.....	143

FEMALES ADMITTED—Tables 65 to 71.

65.	Nature of offence by age on admission.....	143
66.	Nature of offence by term of sentence.....	144
67.	Nature of offence by marital status and social habits.....	144
68.	Nature of offence by penal record.....	145
69.	Nature of offence by religion.....	145
70.	Racial origin by religion.....	146
71.	Racial origin by birthplace.....	146

FEMALES DISCHARGED—Tables 72 to 74.

72.	Age on admission by age on discharge.....	146
73.	Nature of offence by time served.....	147
74.	Method of discharge by time served.....	148

ANNUAL REPORT OF DOMINION PENITENTIARIES, 1949-1950

INTRODUCTION

The following statistics concerning convicts admitted to and discharged from the eight Dominion Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1950 are made available as an appendix of the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries through an agreement between the Department of Justice and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The first statistics of this kind were collected in connection with the decennial census of 1931, but it was not until 1937 that data of this nature were published annually. Since that time, the Bureau has maintained a perpetual inventory of persons committed to and discharged from Dominion Penitentiaries, by means of a system whereby admission and discharge cards are completed in duplicate by penitentiary authorities and one copy is forwarded to the Bureau. The information contained in the following tables is tabulated from these cards.

With the entrance of Newfoundland into Confederation, the penitentiary in St. John's is included for the first time in this report, bringing the number of Dominion Penitentiaries to eight.

The seventy-four tables which are contained in this Appendix are concerned with admissions to and discharges from the eight Dominion Penitentiaries. To facilitate the tabulation of the data and the analysis of the report, these tables have been divided into 13 parts, each of which are summarized below:

1. *Admissions and discharges during the year ending March 31, 1950 (Table 1)*

Admissions were higher in 1950 than they had ever been since the first report of this nature was made. There were 8.3 per cent more admissions during the year and 11.3 per cent more convicts on the register at the end of 1950 than there had been in 1949.

2. *Offences (Tables 2-15)*

These tables show the nature of offence tabulated against various social, economic and personal conditions. The largest number of convicts were admitted for crimes against rights and property (78.6 per cent) and against the person and reputation (10.3 per cent). The following table shows the percentage of the offences committed by the employed and unemployed groups.

—	Employed	Unemployed
TOTAL.....	44.9	55.1
Against public order and peace.....	31.8	68.2
Against administration of law and justice.....	33.3	66.7
Against morals and public convenience.....	62.2	37.8
Against the person and reputation.....	65.4	34.6
Against rights and property.....	41.5	58.5
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....		100.0

The majority were convicted of a single offence (63.0 per cent), while only one person was admitted for violation of ticket-of-leave. Fifty-five point three per cent of the total admissions were committed to serve a simple sentence, and 2.2 per cent received simple and concurrent sentences with lashes. Most of the

convicts were single (62·2 per cent), while 62·4 per cent had common school education only. The distribution of convicts by residence is given as follows:—rural, 16·4 per cent; urban, 82·9 per cent; transient, 0·7 per cent. Only 19·7 per cent were abstainers from drugs and alcohol. Practically all the convicts were mentally and physically normal (mentally normal, 99·4 per cent; physically normal, 94·3 per cent).

3. Sentence (Tables 16 and 17)

Of the total 1,996 males admitted during the year, 25·2 per cent were first offenders and 74·8 per cent had a previous penal record, either in a gaol, reformatory or penitentiary. The actual numbers in each category are given in Table 16.

4. Ages (Tables 18-23)

The largest percentage of admissions were in the age group 20-29. The following two tables show the percentage distribution by social habits and by employment status according to age groups for the total convict admissions. The greatest number (42·7 per cent) of convicts in the age group 15-19 were abstainers; the majority of convicts in the other four age groups were temperate drinkers: 20-29, 64·7 per cent; 30-39, 59·9 per cent; 40-49, 61·9 per cent; 50 and over, 45·5 per cent. The percentage of drug addicts increased with age, while the percentage who were users of alcohol and drugs was high in the age groups 30-39, and low in the older and younger age groups. The percentage of convicts who were employed at the time of conviction increased steadily with age from 30·5 per cent in the youngest group to 55·6 per cent in the oldest. The percentage unemployed correspondingly decreased.

—	Total	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50 and over
TOTAL.....	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Abstinent.....	19·7	42·7	17·2	12·4	11·4	30·3
Use of alcohol.....	78·4	57·3	81·9	83·0	84·2	66·7
Temperate.....	60·7	50·8	64·7	59·9	61·9	45·5
Intemperate.....	17·7	6·5	17·2	23·1	22·3	21·2
Use of drugs.....	·5	.....	·2	1·2	1·1	2·0
Use of alcohol and drugs.....	1·4	.....	·7	3·4	3·3	1·0

—	Total	15-19	20-29	30-39	40-49	50 and over
TOTAL.....	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
Employed.....	44·9	30·5	42·9	52·6	53·8	55·6
Unemployed.....	54·1	66·0	56·0	47·2	46·2	44·4
Never worked*.....	1·0	3·5	1·1	·2	.....	.....

* Includes students

5. Racial origin (Tables 24-28)

The largest percentage of persons admitted to Dominion Penitentiaries were of British origin (total, 42·9 per cent; English, 19·5 per cent; Irish, 12·3 per cent; Scottish, 10·4 per cent; Welsh, ·7 per cent) followed closely by persons

of French origin (38·9 per cent). This high percentage of convicts of British and French origin is to be expected in a country whose population composition is predominantly of these nationalities. Unfortunately a census of Canadians by racial origin is not available in inter-census years, and therefore a comparison cannot be made between the convict and general populations broken down by racial origin.

6. *Nativity (Tables 29-33)*

Ninety-one point nine per cent of the convicts were born in Canada and of this number 69·5 per cent were born of Canadian parents. The same argument presented above obtains here also, that this does not imply that Canadians as a rule are indicted to crime more than any other race.

7. *Employment status prior to Commitment (Tables 34-37)*

The 1,996 admissions have been classified in the following occupational groups:—(for classification, see Occupational Classification for the 1950 Census of the Americas: COTA, Third Draft).

Professional, technical, and related workers.....	28	3·1
Managers, administrators, and officials.....	26	2·9
Clerical, office, and related workers.....	37	4·1
Salesmen and related workers.....	55	6·1
Farmers, fishermen, hunters, lumbermen, and related workers.....	104	11·6
Workers in mine, quarry, and related occupations.....	22	2·5
Workers in operating transport occupations.....	126	14·1
Craftsmen, production process workers, and workers in related occupations..	368	41·1
Manual workers and labourers (not elsewhere classified).....	47	5·2
Service and related workers*.....	83	9·3

* Includes members of the armed forces.

By far the largest percentage of convicts who were employed at the time of conviction were craftsmen, production process workers and workers in related occupations,—in general were skilled workers. Workers in operating transport occupations were the next highest while farmers, fishermen, hunters, lumbermen, and related workers rated a close third. At the time of their conviction, 44·9 per cent of the total male admissions were employed, 54·1 per cent were unemployed, ·2 per cent were students, and ·8 per cent never worked. (See Table 35).

8. *Recidivists (Tables 38-45)*

The total number of recidivists admitted during the year numbered 1,494 or 74·8 per cent of the total convicts. More than half of the recidivists had served time from 2 years upwards, on one to three commitments. One point three per cent had received over 20 previous commitments and of this number, 60 per cent had served a total of 10 years and over. Of the total 1,494 recidivists, 642 or 43·0 per cent were employed at the time of conviction, and 834 or 55·8 per cent were unemployed at the time of conviction. (See Table 40). The following table shows the percentages of convicts committed to gaol, reformatory and penitentiary by resident status, prior to commitment.

	Urban	Rural	Transient
TOTAL.....	85·5	14·0	·5
Gaol only.....	78·3	20·6	1·1
Reformatory only.....	94·8	5·2	.....
Penitentiary only.....	83·8	16·2	.....
Gaol and reformatory.....	90·8	9·2	.....
Gaol and penitentiary.....	86·3	13·3	·4
Reformatory and penitentiary.....	89·5	9·9	·6
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary.....	93·9	6·1	.....

9. Miscellaneous (Tables 46-49)

These tables give further information on males admitted to Dominion Penitentiaries. The majority of convicts were both mentally and physically normal (93·8 per cent). Various other data are given, such as degree of education (Table 47), citizenship of convicts born outside Canada (Table 48), and weekly earnings of convicts when last employed (Table 49).

10. Males discharged (Tables 50-54)

There were a total of 1,519 male convicts discharged during the year, of which number, 1,135 or 74·7 per cent were released upon the expiration of their term of sentence. (See Table 52). The main occupation of the convicts during their term of sentence is given in Table 54, and the percentages in the various groups are as follows:—

Agriculture.....	14·8
Clerical.....	4·5
Skilled labour.....	43·5
Unskilled labour.....	35·7
None (hospital patients).....	1·5

11. Males under 21 years of age admitted (Tables 55-64)

The total number of convicts under 21 years of age numbered 371 or 18·6 per cent of the total males admitted. Of this number, 109 or 29·4 per cent were aged 20 years, 123 or 33·2 per cent were employed and 236 or 63·6 per cent were unemployed at the time of conviction, and 177 or 47·7 per cent were first offenders. It has been noted that the percentage of employed convicts of all ages was 44·9 per cent and of unemployed convicts, 54·1 per cent. The difference between these two percentages and the corresponding figures for males under 21 years of age indicates the higher percent in the young convict group who were unemployed either voluntarily or involuntarily at the time of conviction.

12. Females admitted (Tables 65-71)

There was a total of 30 females admitted to Dominion Penitentiaries during the year, of which number, 13 or 43·3 per cent were committed for breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. The majority (56·7 per cent) were between the ages of 20 and 29 years inclusive, 19 or 63·3 per cent were married and only 4 or 13·3 per cent were abstainers from both drugs and alcohol.

13. Females discharged (Tables 72-74)

During the year, 27 females were discharged, of which number, 18 or 66·7 per cent were released on the expiration of their term of sentence (see Table 74).

TABLE 1.—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED
MARCH 31, 1950

	Total	New- found- land	Dor- chester	St. Vincent de Paul	King- ston	Collin's Bay	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	British Colum- bia
Convicts on register March 31, 1949.....T.	4,260	35	589	1,155	840	292	398	473	478
M.	4,173	35	588	1,155	755	292	398	473	477
F.	87	.....	1	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	1
Admissions— Received by direct admission.....M.	1,996	13	270	746	482	3	109	205	168
F.	30	.....	1	5	13	.....	.....	7	4
Received by transferM.	400	.....	50	9	29	217	63	32	.....
F.	19	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total admissions....T.	2,445	13	321	760	543	220	172	244	172
M.	2,396	13	320	755	511	220	172	237	168
F.	49	.....	1	5	32	.....	.....	7	4
Total admitted during year and retained....M.	1,996	13	307	675	320	157	129	227	168
F.	30	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Releases— Discharges.....M.	1,519	10	264	418	218	137	141	173	158
F.	27	.....	.....	.....	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Transfers.....M.	400	.....	3	106	227	25	36	3	.....
F.	19	.....	2	5	.....	.....	.....	7	5
Total releases.....T.	1,965	10	269	529	472	162	177	183	163
M.	1,919	10	267	524	445	162	177	176	158
F.	46	.....	2	5	27	.....	.....	7	5
Convicts on register March 31, 1950.....T.	4,740	38	641	1,386	911	350	393	534	487
M.	4,650	38	641	1,386	821	350	393	534	487
F.	90	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 2.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY NUMBER OF OFFENCES AND CHARGES

Nature of offence	Total	Single offence		More than one offence		Ticket-of-leave violator
		Single charge	More than one charge	One charge for each offence	More than one charge	
Total.....	1,996	1,099	158	447	291	1
Against public order and peace.....	22	9		11	2	
Carrying concealed weapons.....	6	3		3		
Illegal possession of firearms.....	10	4		4	2	
Unlawful possession of explosives....	1	1				
Others.....	5	1		4		
Against the administration of law and justice.....	63	31	1	19	11	1
Escape from lawful custody.....	39	20	1	12	6	
Perjury.....	4	2		1	1	
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	14	5		4	4	1
Obstructing peace officer.....	1			1		
Unlawfully at large.....	3	2		1		
In possession of contraband merchandise.....	2	2				
Against morals and public convenience.	135	79	19	26	11	
Buggery and attempt.....	6	3	1	2		
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	64	38	7	15	4	
Contributing to juvenile delinquency	18	14	1	3		
Gross indecency and attempt.....	27	16	6	3	2	
Incest.....	10	6	2		2	
Incest, attempt.....	5	1	1	1	3	
Living on avails of prostitution.....	1			1		
Procuration and attempt.....	4	1	1	2		
Against the person and reputation.....	205	161	7	34	3	
Abduction.....	1			1		
Abortion and attempt.....	1			1		
Assault, common.....	2	1		1		
Assault, indecent.....	10	5	1	4		
Assault on female.....	12	8	2	1	1	
Assault causing bodily harm.....	15	11		3	1	
Assault with intent to rob.....	29	26		3		
Assault on peace officer.....	1	1				
Bigamy.....	5	4	1			
Carnal knowledge.....	16	12	1	3		
Carnal knowledge, attempt.....	6	2	1	3		
Causing grievous bodily harm.....	3	3				
Manslaughter.....	33	26	1	6		
Murder.....	8	8				
Murder, attempt.....	3	2		1		
Rape.....	39	35		3	1	
Rape, attempt.....	4	4				
Shooting with intent.....	4	2		2		
Suicide, attempt.....	1	1				
Wounding with intent.....	11	9		2		
Negligence to provide.....	1	1				
Against rights and property.....	1,568	817	131	356	264	
Arson and attempt.....	24	16	1	4	3	
Breaking, entering and theft.....	464	247	35	95	87	
Breaking and entering with intent.	83	43	3	23	14	
Breaking and entering, attempt....	55	27	1	21	6	
Conspiracy.....	45	16		18	11	
Demand with menaces.....	3	1	1	1	1	
False pretences and fraud.....	72	22	13	19	18	
Forgery.....	50	10	9	14	17	
Uttering forged document and attempt.....	51	17	10	9	15	
Possessing house-breaking instruments.....	20	13		5	2	
Receiving stolen property.....	60	28	8	12	12	
Robbery.....	43	29	5	5	4	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 2—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY NUMBER OF OFFENCES AND CHARGES—*Conc.*

Nature of offence	Total	Single offence		More than one offence		Ticket-of-leave violator
		Single charge	More than one charge	One charge for each offence	More than one charge	
Against rights and property— <i>Conc.</i>						
Robbery and theft with violence...	114	87	3	22	2	
Robbery while armed.....	86	46	13	14	13	
Robbery, attempt.....	8	5		3		
Horse, cattle, pig and sheep stealing	5	1	3		1	
Robbery while armed, attempt....	30	19	3	7	1	
Theft.....	214	120	14	47	33	
Theft of postal matter.....	5	1			4	
Theft of automobile.....	125	62	7	37	19	
Damage to property.....	2	2				
Theft of bicycle.....	9	5	2		2	
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	3	2		1		
Counterfeiting and attempt.....	1			1		
Having possession of counterfeit money, uttering counterfeit....	2	2				

Manlaughter.....	33	3	1	5	2	3	4	1	7	2	1	3	1	5	2	.....
Murder.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murder, attempt.....	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape.....	39	1	1	2	1	6	1	3	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape, attempt.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shooting with intent.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide, attempt.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide, attempt.....	11	4	1	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wounding with intent.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Negligence to provide.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against rights and property.....	1,568	771	126	317	23	84	12	122	30	32	8	5	25	4	1	2
Arson and attempt.....	24	7	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breaking and entering.....	404	257	31	102	5	26	3	26	3	3	2	1	4	1	.....	.....
Breaking and entering with intent.....	83	51	5	11	1	5	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	55	32	3	14	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conspiracy.....	45	11	1	10	1	2	2	3	2	8	1	1	2	1	.....	.....
Demand with menaces.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
False pretences and fraud.....	72	40	9	13	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forgery.....	50	31	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uttering forged document.....	51	24	4	19	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	20	11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Receiving stolen property.....	60	35	5	10	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery.....	43	24	11	35	6	7	7	10	10	2	1	1	1	2	.....	.....
Robbery and theft with violence.....	14	24	11	35	6	7	7	10	10	2	1	1	1	2	.....	.....
Robbery while armed.....	88	12	2	10	2	0	1	24	5	8	2	2	7	1	.....	.....
Robbery, attempt.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery, attempt.....	5	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery, caten pig and sheep stealing.....	30	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery while armed, attempt.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft.....	214	134	25	31	2	5	3	11	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft of postal matter.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft of automobile.....	125	67	17	24	1	3	1	8	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Damage to property.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft of bicycle.....	9	7	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	3	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Counterfeiting and attempt.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Having possession of counterfeit money, uttering counterfeit.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 4.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TYPE OF SENTENCE

Nature of offence	Total convicts	Simple	Simple with lashes	Concurrent	Concurrent with lashes	Consecutive	Consecutive with lashes	Concurrent and consecutive	Concurrent and consecutive with lashes	Simple with fine	Concurrent with fine	Remanet	Remanet with sentence
Total convicts....	1,996	1,032	31	697	12	83	.....	39	.....	41	16	3	42
Against public order and peace.....	22	9	.....	11	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carrying concealed weapons.....	6	3	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illegal possession of firearms.....	10	4	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unlawful possession of explosives.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others.....	5	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against the administration of law and justice.....	63	12	.....	13	.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	29
Escape from lawful custody.....	39	7	.....	10	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	16
Perjury.....	4	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	14	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12
Obstructing peace officer.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unlawfully at large.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
In possession of contraband merchandise.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against morals and public convenience....	135	41	2	25	1	25	.....	2	.....	32	5	1	1
Buggery and attempt.....	6	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	64	2	.....	1	.....	23	.....	1	.....	31	5	.....	1
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	13	12	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Gross indecency and attempt.....	27	15	1	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Incest.....	10	6	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incest, attempt.....	5	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Living on avails of prostitution.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Procurement and attempt.....	4	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against the person and reputation.....	205	145	13	34	3	6	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Abduction.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abortion and attempt.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault, common.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault, indecent.....	10	4	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault on female.....	12	8	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault causing bodily harm.....	15	11	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault with intent to rob.....	29	26	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault on peace officer.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bigamy.....	5	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carnal knowledge.....	16	13	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carnal knowledge, attempt.....	6	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Causing grievous bodily harm.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter.....	33	26	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murder.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Murder, attempt.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape.....	39	20	11	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Rape, attempt.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shooting with intent.....	4	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide, attempt.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wounding with intent.....	11	9	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Negligence to provide.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against rights and property.....	1,568	823	16	613	8	45	.....	35	.....	5	10	1	12
Arson and attempt.....	24	17	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breaking, entering and theft.....	464	252	.....	180	1	16	.....	7	.....	1	5	.....	2
Breaking and entering with intent.....	83	48	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	55	33	.....	19	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Conspiracy.....	45	23	.....	16	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Demand with menaces.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
False pretences and fraud.....	72	21	.....	45	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Forgery.....	50	18	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uttering forged document.....	51	18	.....	30	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	20	13	.....	5	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Receiving stolen property.....	60	30	.....	26	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Robbery.....	43	28	1	9	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery and theft with violence.....	114	68	13	27	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2
Robbery while armed.....	86	41	2	31	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery, attempt.....	8	5	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Horse, cattle, pig and sheep stealing.....	5	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery while armed, attempt.....	30	18	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft.....	214	116	.....	84	.....	5	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	3
Theft of postal matter.....	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft of automobile.....	125	63	.....	51	.....	4	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Damage to property.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft of bicycle.....	9	6	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Relating to banknotes and counterfeit money.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Counterfeiting and attempt.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Having possession of counterfeit money, uttering counterfeit.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 5.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Nature of offence	Total convicts	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years and over
Total convicts.....	1,996	262	632	408	254	157	105	79	64	35
Against public order and peace.....	22	3	5	8	3		2	1		
Carrying concealed weapons.....	6	1	2	1	1			1		
Illegal possession of firearms.....	10	1	3	4	1		1			
Unlawful possession of explosives.....	1				1					
Others.....	5	1		3			1			
Against the administration of law and justice.....	63	7	29	15	3	6	1	1	1	
Escape from lawful custody.....	39	5	18	12	1	2	1			
Perjury.....	4		2			2				
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	14	2	7	2	1			1	1	
Obstructing peace officer.....	1			1						
Unlawfully at large.....	3		2		1					
In possession of contraband merchandise.....	2					2				
Against morals and public convenience.....	135	1	12	17	17	24	15	21	20	8
Buggery and attempt.....	6		2			1	1		1	1
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	64		4	7	12	12	9	12	7	3
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	18	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	6	3
Gross indecency and attempt.....	27		3	6	3	6	2	3	3	1
Incest.....	10		1			2	1	3	3	
Incest, attempt.....	5		1		1					2
Living on avails of prostitution.....	1			1						
Procurance and attempt.....	4			1		2		1		
Against the person and reputation.....	205	28	47	41	28	15	11	13	11	11
Abduction.....	1		1							
Abortion and attempt.....	1						1			
Assault, common.....	2	1					1			
Assault, indecent.....	10			1	2	1	2	2	1	1
Assault on female.....	12		2	5		1	1	1		2
Assault causing bodily harm.....	15	2	6	1	3		1	1	1	1
Assault with intent to rob.....	29	7	12	4	3	1	1	1		
Assault on peace officer.....	1			1						
Bigamy.....	5			3				1	1	
Carnal knowledge.....	16	3	2	3	2	1			2	3
Carnal knowledge, attempt.....	6	1	3					1	1	
Causing grievous bodily harm.....	3			2		1				
Manslaughter.....	33	1	4	7	6	4	4	2	3	2
Murder.....	8	3	2	1			1		1	
Murder, attempt.....	3				1	1				1
Rape.....	39	8	12	8	5	4		1	1	
Rape, attempt.....	4	1	1	2						
Shooting with intent.....	4				2			1	1	
Suicide, attempt.....	1					1				
Wounding with intent.....	11	1	1	3	4			1		1
Negligence to provide.....	1		1							
Against rights and property.....	1,568	223	538	326	203	112	75	43	32	16
Arson and attempt.....	24	2	8	7	1	2	1	1		2
Breaking, entering and theft.....	464	76	184	84	56	25	21	12	4	2
Breaking and entering with intent.....	83	13	23	21	11	7	2	1	4	1
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	55	10	18	20	2	3	1		1	
Conspiracy.....	45	8	13	12	7	3	2			
Demand with menaces.....	3		3							
False pretences and fraud.....	72		8	20	16	8	7	5	6	2
Forgery.....	50	1	7	12	9	8	8	7	3	2
Uttering forged document.....	51		11	11	9	5	5	5	3	2
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	20	3	2	8	3			2	1	1
Receiving stolen property.....	60	3	18	14	14	7		2	2	
Robbery.....	43	7	15	8	7	5	1			
Robbery with violence.....	114	15	50	22	13	10	4			
Robbery while armed.....	86	18	31	21	9	2	3	1	1	
Robbery, attempt.....	8		5	1	2					
Horse, cattle, pig and sheep stealing.....	5		3			1				
Robbery while armed, attempt.....	30	5	13	9	1		1	1		
Theft.....	214	27	66	30	32	24	16	9	6	4
Theft of postal matter.....	5	2	3							
Theft of automobile.....	125	30	53	22	11	3	3	2	1	
Damage to property.....	2	1		1						
Theft of bicycle.....	9	2	4	2		1				
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	3		1	1			1			
Counterfeiting and attempt.....	1			1						
Having possession of counterfeit money, uttering counterfeit.....	2		1				1			

TABLE 7.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY RELIGION

Nature of offence	Total convicts	Anglican	Baptist	Eastern religions	Greek Catholic	Greek Orthodox	Jewish	Lutheran	Mennonite	Mormon	Atheist	Pentecostal	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	Salvation Army	United Church	All others
Total convicts.....	1,996	331	55	1	1	11	24	26	2	5	82	5	128	1,088	17	207	13
Against public order and peace.....	22	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	9	.....	4	.....
Against the administration of law and justice.....	63	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	1	3	28	4	5	.....
Against morals and public convenience.....	135	28	3	.....	.....	.....	2	5	2	.....	10	.....	19	55	.....	11	.....
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	64	16	1	.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	.....	8	.....	13	18	.....	3	.....
Incest.....	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	1	.....
Others.....	61	10	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	6	30	.....	7	.....
Against the person and reputation.....	205	35	8	.....	.....	2	2	6	.....	.....	4	.....	11	111	6	19	1
Assault.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Carnal knowledge.....	16	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	1	.....	.....
Manslaughter.....	33	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	1	12	.....	.....	.....
Murder.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	.....	.....
Rape.....	39	6	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	13	.....	.....	.....
Others.....	107	17	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	.....	6	68	1	5	1
Against rights and property.....	1,568	252	40	1	1	9	19	13	4	4	61	3	95	884	7	167	12
Arson.....	24	3	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	13	.....	3	.....
Breaking, entering and theft.....	24	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breaking and entering with intent.....	464	75	12	75	.....	2	2	1	1	1	25	2	37	251	3	51	4
Conspiracy.....	83	19	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	3	40	.....	0	2
False pretences.....	45	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	35	.....	4	.....
False pretences and fraud.....	72	14	5	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	33	1	10	1
Forgery.....	50	8	2	22	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	22	.....	13	1
Receiving forged documents.....	51	6	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	9	.....	9	.....
Receiving and obtaining stolen property.....	60	9	2	22	.....	.....	6	1	.....	.....	3	.....	9	22	.....	13	.....
Robbery and theft.....	114	14	3	29	.....	1	1	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3	25	1	10	.....
Robbery while armed.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	4	72	1	13	.....
Robbery while unarmed.....	86	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	54	.....	3	1
Theft.....	214	32	3	3	.....	4	1	2	.....	.....	3	.....	3	17	.....	16	1
Theft of automobile.....	125	22	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	6	.....	17	135	.....	8	.....
Others.....	180	29	3	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	12	.....	6	114	2	9	2
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 8.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY MARITAL STATUS

Nature of offence	Total convicts	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced, separated
Total convicts.....	1,996	1,241	612	38	105
Against public order and peace.....	22	15	7	.....	.....
Against the administration of law and justice.....	63	45	16	2	.....
Against morals and public convenience..	135	56	53	13	13
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	64	19	30	7	8
Incest.....	10	.....	6	3	1
Others.....	61	37	17	3	4
Against the person and reputation.....	205	111	73	7	14
Assault.....	2	1	.....	.....	1
Carnal knowledge.....	16	5	7	1	3
Manslaughter.....	33	15	14	2	2
Murder.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....
Rape.....	39	22	14	1	2
Others.....	107	60	38	3	6
Against rights and property.....	1,568	1,012	462	16	78
Arson.....	24	17	4	.....	3
Breaking, entering and theft.....	464	342	98	1	23
Breaking and entering with intent...	83	58	20	.....	5
False pretences and fraud.....	72	19	42	4	7
Forgery.....	50	16	28	1	5
Uttering forged documents.....	51	19	24	2	6
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	60	22	34	.....	4
Robbery and theft with violence....	114	68	37	1	8
Robbery while armed.....	86	62	22	.....	2
Theft.....	214	142	63	2	7
Theft of automobile.....	125	90	30	2	3
Others.....	225	157	60	3	5
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	3	2	1	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 9.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Nature of offence	Total convicts	Illiterate	Common school	High school	University
Total convicts.....	1,996	40	1,446	481	29
Against public order and peace.....	22	.....	13	7	2
Against the administration of law and justice.....	63	2	46	14	1
Against morals and public convenience...	135	5	90	38	2
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	64	1	31	31	1
Incest.....	10	3	7	.....	.....
Others.....	61	1	52	7	1
Against the person and reputation.....	205	5	159	37	4
Carnal knowledge.....	16	.....	15	1	.....
Manslaughter.....	33	1	22	9	1
Murder.....	8	2	5	1	.....
Rape.....	39	.....	32	7	.....
Others.....	109	2	85	19	3
Against rights and property.....	1,568	28	1,136	384	20
Breaking, entering and theft.....	464	11	603	91	2
Breaking and entering with intent...	83	1	61	21	.....
False pretences and fraud.....	72	.....	40	30	2
Forgery.....	50	.....	33	15	2
Uttering forged document.....	51	.....	31	18	2
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	60	4	35	20	1
Robbery and theft with violence....	114	2	84	27	1
Robbery while armed.....	86	.....	59	25	.....
Theft.....	214	3	153	55	3
Theft of automobile.....	125	4	94	25	2
Others.....	249	3	186	57	3
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	3	.....	2	1	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 10.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY SOCIAL HABITS

Nature of offence	Total convicts	Abstinent	Use of alcohol		Use of drugs only	Use of alcohol and drugs
			Temperate	Intemperate		
Total convicts.....	1,996	393	1,211	353	11	28
Against public order and peace.....	22	7	13	2		
Against the administration of law and justice.....	63	12	38	13		
Against morals and public convenience.	135	35	62	14	8	16
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	64	10	26	5	8	15
Incest.....	10	4	3	3		
Others.....	61	21	33	6		1
Against the person and reputation.....	205	35	134	36		
Carnal knowledge.....	16	3	11	2		
Manslaughter.....	33	3	25	5		
Murder.....	8	5	3			
Rape.....	39	7	31	1		
Others.....	109	17	64	28		
Against rights and property.....	1,568	304	962	287	3	12
Breaking, entering and theft.....	464	99	272	89	1	3
Breaking and entering with intent...	83	12	53	17		1
False pretenses and fraud.....	72	13	48	10		1
Forgery.....	50	14	29	6		1
Uttering forged documents and attempt.....	51	7	33	11		
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	60	10	46	2		2
Robbery and theft with violence...	114	6	84	24		
Robbery while armed.....	86	17	52	17		
Theft.....	214	39	120	51	1	3
Theft of automobile.....	125	27	75	23		
Others.....	249	60	150	37	1	1
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	3		2	1		

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 11.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY PENAL RECORD

Nature of offence	Total convicts	First offenders	Previously committed to						
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary
Total convicts.....	1,996	502	563	116	68	131	285	152	179
Against public order and peace....	22	5	6	2	.....	1	4	3	1
Against administration of law and justice.....	63	6	23	4	2	4	6	9	9
Against morals and public convenience.....	135	41	26	5	4	7	21	11	20
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	64	4	12	3	1	5	11	11	17
Incest.....	10	7	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Others.....	61	30	14	1	2	1	10	.....	3
Against the person and reputation..	205	106	51	7	5	6	13	9	8
Carnal knowledge.....	16	12	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....
Manslaughter.....	33	17	9	1	1	1	.....	2	2
Murder.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape.....	39	25	8	1	.....	2	.....	1	2
Others.....	109	44	33	5	3	2	13	5	4
Against rights and property.....	1,568	343	456	98	57	113	241	120	140
Breaking, entering and theft....	464	92	129	28	22	36	73	35	49
Breaking and entering with intent.....	83	11	15	9	2	7	13	15	1
False pretences and fraud.....	72	14	20	2	1	4	10	9	12
Forgery.....	50	9	20	2	1	1	8	7	2
Uttering forged documents and attempt.....	51	5	17	7	3	.....	10	3	4
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	60	4	13	6	3	12	12	6	4
Robbery and theft with violence.....	114	31	37	8	2	10	9	11	6
Robbery while armed.....	86	26	23	10	3	4	9	3	38
Theft.....	214	49	69	6	5	14	42	11	1
Theft of automobile.....	125	27	37	6	5	9	19	8	14
Others.....	249	75	71	14	10	14	36	12	17
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 12.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Nature of offence	Total convicts	Employed	Student	Never worked	Period of unemployment					
					Under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 year and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 years and over
Total convicts.....	1,996	896	4	17	602	175	109	81	40	72
Against public order and peace...	22	7	.....	1	7	2	1	2	1	1
Against the administration of law and justice.....	63	21	.....	.....	16	7	9	6	1	3
Against morals and public convenience.....	135	84	.....	.....	19	8	7	5	1	11
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	64	27	.....	.....	11	6	5	4	1	10
Incest.....	10	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Others.....	61	48	.....	.....	8	2	2	.....	.....	1
Against the person and reputation.	205	134	.....	4	41	10	4	5	.....	7
Carnal knowledge.....	16	11	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Manslaughter.....	33	22	.....	.....	5	2	1	1	.....	2
Murder.....	8	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape.....	39	29	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	.....	1
Others.....	109	65	.....	2	27	6	3	3	.....	3
Against rights and property.....	1,568	650	4	12	517	148	88	62	37	50
Breaking, entering and theft..	464	169	2	5	155	55	31	33	5	9
Breaking and entering with intent.....	83	26	.....	1	29	12	5	2	3	5
False pretences and fraud.....	72	44	1	.....	13	2	2	3	3	4
Forgery.....	50	24	.....	.....	19	2	.....	1	2	2
Uttering forged documents...	51	21	.....	.....	16	5	3	3	1	2
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	60	31	.....	1	11	6	6	2	1	2
Robbery and theft with violence.....	114	47	.....	.....	45	8	3	4	2	5
Robbery while armed.....	86	29	1	1	36	10	7	1	1	.....
Theft.....	214	103	.....	1	52	17	17	5	10	9
Theft of automobile.....	125	47	.....	.....	53	12	2	4	1	6
Others.....	249	109	.....	3	88	19	12	4	8	6
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 13.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY RESIDENCE PRIOR TO COMMITMENT

Nature of offence	Total convicts	Rural	Urban	Transient
Total convicts.....	1,996	328	1,655	13
Against public order and peace.....	22	2	20	.....
Against the administration of law and justice.....	63	13	50	.....
Against morals and public convenience.....	135	27	106	2
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	64	2	62	.....
Incest.....	10	7	3	.....
Others.....	61	18	41	2
Against the person and reputation.....	205	47	155	3
Assault.....	2	.....	2	.....
Carnal knowledge.....	16	3	13	.....
Manslaughter.....	33	6	27	.....
Murder.....	8	4	4	.....
Rape.....	39	6	32	1
Others.....	107	28	77	2
Against rights and property.....	1,568	239	1,321	8
Arson.....	24	10	14	.....
Breaking, entering and theft.....	464	85	375	4
Breaking and entering with intent.....	83	8	74	1
Conspiracy.....	45	3	42	.....
False pretences and fraud.....	72	11	61	.....
Forgery.....	50	13	36	1
Uttering forged documents.....	51	10	40	1
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	60	3	57	.....
Robbery.....	114	16	97	1
Robbery and theft with violence.....	86	12	74	.....
Theft.....	214	30	184	.....
Theft of automobile.....	125	14	111	.....
Others.....	180	24	156	.....
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	3	.....	3	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 14.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY MENTAL CONDITION AND PHYSICAL CONDITION

Nature of offence	Total convicts	Normal	Sub-normal	Mentally deficient	Total convicts	No physical defects	With physical defects
Total convicts.....	1,996	1,985	10	1	1,996	1,883	113
Against public order and peace.....	22	22	.....	.....	22	22	.....
Against the administration of law and justice.....	63	63	.....	.....	63	62	1
Against morals and public convenience.....	135	135	.....	.....	135	119	16
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	64	64	.....	.....	64	57	7
Incest.....	10	10	.....	.....	10	10	.....
Others.....	61	61	.....	.....	61	52	9
Against the person and reputation.....	205	210	4	.....	205	190	15
Carnal knowledge.....	16	16	.....	.....	16	14	2
Manslaughter.....	33	33	.....	.....	33	28	5
Murder.....	8	7	1	.....	8	7	1
Rape.....	39	39	.....	.....	39	37	2
Others.....	109	106	3	.....	109	104	5
Against rights and property.....	1,568	1,561	6	1	1,568	1,487	81
Breaking, entering and theft.....	464	462	2	.....	464	441	23
Breaking and entering with intent.....	83	81	2	.....	83	77	6
False pretences and fraud.....	72	71	.....	1	72	64	8
Forgery.....	50	50	.....	.....	50	49	1
Uttering forged documents and attempt.....	51	50	1	.....	51	46	5
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	60	60	.....	.....	60	57	3
Robbery and theft with violence.....	114	114	.....	.....	114	110	4
Robbery while armed.....	86	86	.....	.....	86	80	6
Theft.....	214	214	.....	.....	214	199	15
Theft of automobile.....	125	125	.....	.....	125	123	2
Others.....	249	248	1	.....	249	241	8
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	3	3	.....	.....	3	3	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 15.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY WEEKLY EARNINGS OF CONVICTS WHEN LAST EMPLOYED

Nature of offence	Total convicts	\$10 and under \$20	\$20 and under \$30	\$30 and under \$40	\$40 and under \$50	\$50 and under \$60	\$60 and under \$70	\$70 and over	Never worked	Allowances and earnings
Total convicts.....	1,996	72	262	613	431	167	92	141	21	197
Against public order and peace	22	2	1	4	5	5	.....	1	1	3
Against the administration of law and justice.....	63	1	7	20	12	5	2	3	.....	13
Against morals and public convenience.....	135	5	14	38	26	14	4	14	.....	20
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	64	1	2	13	16	8	3	9	.....	12
Incest.....	10	.....	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5
Others.....	61	4	12	22	9	5	1	5	.....	3
Against the person and reputation.....	205	6	18	58	43	21	13	14	4	28
Carnal knowledge.....	16	.....	1	3	4	1	1	2	1	3
Manslaughter.....	33	.....	2	6	7	7	2	4	.....	5
Murder.....	8	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	4
Rape.....	39	2	.....	13	8	6	2	1	.....	5
Others.....	109	4	13	35	23	6	8	7	2	11
Against rights and property..	1,568	58	222	492	344	122	73	108	16	133
Breaking, entering and theft	464	22	73	166	100	24	11	23	7	38
Breaking and entering with intent.....	83	2	11	23	19	6	5	4	1	12
False pretences and fraud....	72	.....	4	9	16	4	11	17	1	10
Forgery.....	50	.....	6	11	12	5	6	7	.....	3
Uttering forged document...	51	1	4	7	13	8	7	3	.....	8
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	60	1	3	19	16	5	2	9	1	4
Robbery and theft with violence.....	114	1	17	41	25	5	5	5	.....	15
Robbery while armed.....	86	5	5	26	28	7	6	5	2	2
Theft.....	214	9	32	73	48	17	6	16	1	12
Theft of automobile.....	125	6	24	38	22	12	5	7	.....	11
Others.....	249	11	43	79	45	29	9	12	3	18
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

* 21 Never worked includes 4 students.

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 16.—TERM OF SENTENCE BY PENAL RECORD

Term of sentence	Total convicts	First offenders (no previous commitment)	Previously committed to						Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	
Total convicts.....	1,996	502	563	116	68	131	285	152	179
2 years.....	926	239	319	47	27	67	131	37	59
Over 2 and under 3 years....	169	31	44	12	7	15	13	22	25
3 years.....	397	98	94	21	12	29	56	42	45
Over 3 and under 4 years.....	33	3	9	8	2	2	1	2	6
4 years.....	107	29	19	11	4	6	17	11	10
Over 4 and under 5 years....	21	4	4	3	1	2	3	1	3
5 years.....	159	44	39	7	7	4	33	14	11
6 years.....	37	7	3	3	2	1	7	6	8
7 years.....	46	9	8	2	2	4	8	6	7
8 years.....	12	4	1	.....	1	.....	3	2	1
9 years.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
10 years.....	42	15	8	2	1	.....	9	3	4
Over 10 and under 12 years.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 and under 15 years.....	8	4	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....
15 and under 20 years.....	9	2	4	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
20 and under 25 years.....	5	2	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
25 years and over.....	3	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Life.....	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Death commuted to life.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ticket-of-leave violator under 2 years.....	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 17.—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARIES

Type of sentence	Total convicts	New-found land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total convicts.....	1,996	13	307	675	320	157	129	227	168
Simple.....	1,032	12	229	367	145	47	64	88	80
Simple with lashes.....	31			6	5	12	1	2	5
Concurrent.....	697	1	66	241	102	82	46	96	63
Concurrent with lashes.....	12			3	1	3	2	1	2
Consecutive.....	83		5	21	41	2	3	8	3
Concurrent and consecutive.....	39		1	20	4	6	3	5	
Simple and fine.....	41			2	5	2	4	19	9
Concurrent and fine.....	16		1	9			1	4	1
Remanet.....	3		1	2					
Remanet and sentence.....	42		4	4	17	3	5	4	5

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 18.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY MARITAL STATUS

Age on admission	Total convicts	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced and separated
Total convicts.....	1,996	1,241	612	38	105
15 to 19 years.....	262	260	1		1
20 to 24 years.....	632	518	107	1	6
25 to 29 years.....	408	216	173	1	13
30 to 34 years.....	254	104	130	2	18
35 to 39 years.....	157	50	82	3	22
40 to 44 years.....	105	36	49	3	17
45 to 49 years.....	79	24	39	8	8
50 to 59 years.....	64	21	19	11	13
60 years and over.....	35	12	12	9	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 19.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

Age on admission	Total convicts	No dependents	Number of dependents							
			One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight to ten
Total convicts.....	1,996	1,341	222	198	117	67	19	15	6	7
15 to 19 years.....	262	253	2	4	1		2			
20 to 24 years.....	632	491	71	43	17	8	1	1		
25 to 29 years.....	408	231	56	57	41	15	6	2		
30 to 34 years.....	254	123	39	44	24	16	2	3	2	1
35 to 39 years.....	157	75	24	20	12	14	5	3		2
40 to 44 years.....	105	60	8	13	14	6	1		2	1
45 to 49 years.....	79	44	11	6	5	5		3	1	2
50 to 59 years.....	64	37	8	10	1	3	1	2	1	1
60 years and over.....	35	27	3	1	2		1	1		

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 20.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY RESIDENCE PRIOR TO COMMITMENT

Age on admission	Total convicts	Rural	Urban	Transient
Total convicts.....	1,996	328	1,655	13
15 to 19 years.....	262	43	213	6
20 to 24 years.....	632	112	518	2
25 to 29 years.....	408	61	347	
30 to 34 years.....	254	33	220	1
35 to 39 years.....	157	23	134	
40 to 44 years.....	105	15	87	3
45 to 49 years.....	79	14	64	1
50 to 59 years.....	64	18	46	
60 years and over.....	35	9	26	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 21.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Age on admission	Total convicts	Illiterate	Common school	High school	University
Total convicts.....	1,996	40	1,446	481	29
15 to 19 years.....	262	9	209	41	3
20 to 24 years.....	632	10	473	145	4
25 to 29 years.....	408	8	289	109	2
30 to 34 years.....	254	2	179	66	7
35 to 39 years.....	157	5	108	41	3
40 to 44 years.....	105	.....	68	31	6
45 to 49 years.....	79	2	51	25	1
50 to 54 years.....	64	4	43	14	3
60 years and over.....	35	.....	26	9	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 22.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY SOCIAL HABITS

Age on admission	Total convicts	Abstinent	Use of alcohol		Use of drugs only	Use of alcohol and drugs
			Temperate	Intemperate		
Total convicts.....	1,996	393	1,211	353	11	28
15 to 19 years.....	262	112	133	17	.....	.....
20 to 24 years.....	632	124	411	94	1	2
25 to 29 years.....	408	55	262	85	1	5
30 to 34 years.....	254	27	156	62	3	6
35 to 39 years.....	157	24	90	33	2	8
40 to 44 years.....	105	10	66	24	1	4
45 to 49 years.....	79	11	48	17	1	2
50 to 59 years.....	64	18	29	14	2	1
60 years and over.....	35	12	16	7	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 23.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Age on admission	Total convicts	Em- ployed	Student	Never worked	Period of unemployment					
					Under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 years and over
Total convicts.....	1,996	896	4	17	602	175	109	81	40	72
15 to 19 years.....	262	80	1	8	106	37	13	14	3	.....
20 to 24 years.....	632	253	3	5	222	58	33	23	14	21
25 to 29 years.....	408	193	.....	5	126	25	23	13	10	15
30 to 34 years.....	254	127	.....	1	66	29	15	8	3	7
35 to 39 years.....	157	89	.....	.....	33	11	11	5	1	7
40 to 44 years.....	105	50	.....	.....	20	4	7	10	4	10
45 to 49 years.....	79	49	.....	.....	14	4	2	2	3	5
50 to 59 years.....	64	38	.....	.....	9	6	3	3	2	3
60 years and over.....	35	17	.....	.....	6	1	4	3	.....	4

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 24.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY PENITENTIARIES

Racial origin	Total convicts	New-foundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total convicts.....	1,996	13	307	675	320	157	129	227	168
English.....	390	11	76	38	105	46	26	40	48
Irish.....	246	.....	51	34	65	21	19	40	16
Scottish.....	207	.....	66	8	28	16	15	41	33
Welsh.....	14	.....	.....	.....	3	1	3	2	5
French.....	776	1	73	560	55	37	16	23	11
Austrian.....	12	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	4	4
Belgian.....	6	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Czecho-Slovakian.....	9	.....	.....	2	2	1	3	1	.....
Danish.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Netherlander.....	27	.....	10	.....	7	3	2	3	2
Finnish.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
German.....	28	.....	4	.....	5	1	5	9	4
Greek.....	3	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....
Hungarian.....	16	.....	.....	3	4	2	.....	4	3
Icelandic.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Italian.....	36	.....	3	12	10	3	2	2	4
Jugo-Slavic.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	2
Lithuanian.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian.....	10	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4	3
Polish.....	26	.....	1	4	4	5	5	5	2
Roumanian.....	6	.....	.....	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Russian.....	16	1	2	.....	3	2	3	2	3
Swedish.....	13	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	6
Ukrainian.....	48	.....	.....	2	8	4	13	15	5
Hebrew.....	16	.....	3	3	4	3	1	.....	2
Spanish.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Chinese.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Armenian.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Syrian.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Negro.....	20	.....	9	.....	5	1	2	1	2
Mexican.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Half-Breed.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North American Indian.....	48	.....	4	3	2	3	6	21	9
Swiss.....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 25.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY MARITAL STATUS

Racial origin	Total convicts	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced, separated
Total convicts.....	1,996	1,241	612	38	105
English.....	390	227	118	11	34
Irish.....	246	124	92	6	24
Scottish.....	207	121	64	7	15
Welsh.....	14	8	2	1	3
French.....	776	544	212	8	12
Austrian.....	12	8	3	.....	1
Belgian.....	6	2	4	.....	.....
Czecho-Slovakian.....	9	5	2	2	.....
Danish.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Netherlander.....	27	16	9	.....	2
Finnish.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
German.....	28	16	9	.....	3
Greek.....	3	1	2	.....	.....
Hungarian.....	16	12	3	.....	1
Icelandic.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Italian.....	36	19	16	.....	1
Jugo-Slavic.....	4	3	1	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Norwegian.....	10	5	4	.....	1
Polish.....	26	15	9	.....	2
Roumanian.....	6	5	1	.....	.....
Russian.....	16	11	3	1	1
Swedish.....	13	7	6	.....	.....
Ukrainian.....	48	31	16	.....	1
Hebrew.....	16	8	6	1	1
Spanish.....	2	.....	1	1	.....
Chinese.....	2	1	1	.....	.....
Armenian.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....
Syrian.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Negro.....	20	11	7	.....	2
Mexican.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Half-Breed.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
North American Indian.....	48	35	12	.....	1
Swiss.....	4	2	2	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 26.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Racial origin	Total convicts	Illiterate	Common school	High school	University
Total convicts.....	1,996	40	1,446	481	29
English.....	390	6	269	113	2
Irish.....	246	3	153	83	7
Scottish.....	207		134	70	3
Welsh.....	14		10	3	1
French.....	776	15	634	116	11
Austrian.....	12		6	6	
Belgian.....	6		5	1	
Czecho-Slovakian.....	9		5	4	
Dannish.....	2		1	1	
Netherlander.....	27	2	17	7	1
Finnish.....	2		2		
German.....	28		17	10	1
Greek.....	3		2	1	
Hungarian.....	16	1	10	5	
Icelandic.....	1		1		
Italian.....	36	3	19	14	
Jugo-Slavic.....	4		3	1	
Lithuanian.....	1		1		
Norwegian.....	10		9	1	
Polish.....	26		18	8	
Roumanian.....	6		4	2	
Russian.....	16	1	12	3	
Swedish.....	13		9	3	1
Ukranian.....	48	1	32	15	
Hebrew.....	16		7	7	2
Spanish.....	2		2		
Chinese.....	2		1	1	
Armenian.....	2		1	1	
Syrian.....	1		1		
Negro.....	20		19	1	
Mexican.....	1			1	
Half-Breed.....	1	1			
North American Indian.....	48	7	38	3	
Swiss.....	4		4		

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 27.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY PENAL RECORD

Racial origin	Total convicts	First offenders	Previously committed to						
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary	Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary
Total convicts....	1,996	502	563	116	68	131	285	152	179
English.....	390	91	75	34	16	38	50	40	46
Irish.....	246	47	62	20	12	12	36	26	31
Scottish.....	207	48	51	13	10	19	33	17	16
Welsh.....	14	3	4		1			4	2
French.....	776	225	265	23	21	29	133	30	50
Austrian.....	12	4	3	1			2	1	1
Belgian.....	6	3	3						
Czecho-Slovakian.....	9	5	2	1				1	
Dannish.....	2	1	1						
Netherlander.....	27	6	5	3	2	3	3	3	2
Finnish.....	2							1	1
German.....	28	8	9		1	3	1	3	3
Greek.....	3	2	1						
Hungarian.....	16	7	2	3		1	1	2	
Icelandic.....	1		1						
Italian.....	36	6	7	5	1	6	5	2	4
Jugo-Slavic.....	4		2			2			
Lithuanian.....	1	1							
Norwegian.....	10		3	1		1	2	3	
Polish.....	26	7	8	2	1	2	1	3	2
Roumanian.....	6		1			1	1	1	2
Russian.....	16	4	4			2	1	4	1
Swedish.....	13	4	4	1		1	1	2	
Ukranian.....	48	9	13	5	1	2	5	3	10
Hebrew.....	16	3	3	1	2	1	2	2	2
Spanish.....	2					1		1	
Chinese.....	2		1						1
Armenian.....	2			1		1			
Syrian.....	1		1						
Negro.....	20	5	5			3	2	1	4
Mexican.....	1					1			
Half Breed.....	1		1						
North American Indian...	48	9	26	2		2	6	2	1
Swiss.....	4	4							

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 28.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY BIRTHPLACE AND CITIZENSHIP STATUS

Racial origin	Total convicts	Canada	British Isles and possessions	United States	Europe	Total convicts	Alien	Naturalized	British born in Canada more than 5 years	Canadian born
Total convicts.....	1,996	1,835	57	53	51	1,996	48	92	21	1,835
English.....	390	348	33	8	1	390	6	28	8	348
Irish.....	246	233	5	8	.....	246	4	6	3	233
Scottish.....	207	189	14	4	.....	207	1	7	10	189
Welsh.....	14	11	2	1	.....	14	1	2	.....	11
French.....	776	754	3	16	3	776	10	12	.....	754
Austrian.....	12	9	.....	1	2	12	1	2	.....	9
Belgian.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	6
Czecho-Slovakian.....	9	2	.....	.....	7	9	5	2	.....	2
Danish.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1
Netherlander.....	27	25	.....	1	1	27	1	1	.....	25
Finnish.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
German.....	28	23	.....	3	2	28	3	2	.....	23
Greek.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	3
Hungarian.....	16	10	.....	.....	6	16	3	3	.....	10
Icelandic.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Italian.....	36	30	.....	2	4	36	2	4	.....	30
Jugo-Slavic.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Lithuanian.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Norwegian.....	10	6	.....	1	3	10	.....	4	.....	6
Polish.....	26	17	.....	1	8	26	6	3	.....	17
Roumanian.....	6	4	.....	.....	2	6	1	1	.....	4
Russian.....	16	14	.....	.....	2	16	.....	2	.....	14
Swedish.....	13	10	.....	1	2	13	.....	3	.....	10
Ukrainian.....	48	42	.....	2	4	48	2	4	.....	42
Hebrew.....	16	14	.....	.....	2	16	.....	2	.....	14
Spanish.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Chinese.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1
Armenian.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Syrian.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Negro.....	20	18	.....	2	.....	20	.....	2	.....	18
Mexican.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Half Breed.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
North American Indian.....	48	48	.....	.....	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	48
Swiss.....	4	2	.....	.....	2	4	1	1	.....	2

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 29.—BIRTHPLACE BY RESIDENCE PRIOR TO COMMITMENT

Birthplace	Total convicts		Rural		Urban		Transient	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Total convicts	1,996	100.00	328	100.00	1,655	100.00	13	100.00
Canada.....	1,835	91.94	300	91.46	1,523	92.03	12	92.30
England.....	36	1.80	5	1.53	31	1.87	.....	.....
Ireland.....	4	0.20	1	0.30	3	0.19	.....	.....
Scotland.....	15	0.75	4	1.23	11	0.67	.....	.....
Wales.....	1	0.05	.....	.....	1	0.06	.....	.....
British possessions.....	1	0.05	.....	.....	1	0.06	.....	.....
United States.....	53	2.66	9	2.75	44	2.66	.....	.....
France.....	3	0.15	.....	.....	3	0.18	.....	.....
Austria.....	6	0.30	1	0.30	5	0.30	.....	.....
Czecho-Slovakia.....	7	0.35	1	0.30	6	0.36	.....	.....
Netherlands.....	1	0.05	.....	.....	1	0.06	.....	.....
Germany.....	2	0.10	.....	.....	2	0.12	.....	.....
Hungary.....	6	0.30	2	0.61	4	0.24	.....	.....
Italy.....	4	0.20	.....	.....	4	0.24	.....	.....
Norway.....	3	0.15	.....	.....	2	0.12	1	7.70
Poland.....	9	0.45	3	0.92	6	0.36	.....	.....
Roumania.....	2	0.10	.....	.....	2	0.12	.....	.....
Russia.....	5	0.25	.....	.....	5	0.30	.....	.....
Sweden.....	1	0.05	1	0.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Switzerland.....	2	0.10	1	0.30	1	0.06	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 30.—BIRTHPLACE OF CONVICTS BY BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS

Birthplace	Total convicts	Both parents Canadian	Both parents British	Both parents foreign	Parents of mixed racial origins
Total convicts.....	1,996	1,291	195	245	265
Canada.....	1,835	1,276	144	167	248
England.....	36		30	1	5
Ireland.....	4		3		1
Scotland.....	15		12	3	
Wales.....	1		1		
British possessions.....	1		1		
United States.....	53	15	4	24	10
France.....	3			3	
Austria.....	6			6	
Czecho-Slovakia.....	7			7	
Netherlands.....	1			1	
Germany.....	2			1	1
Hungary.....	6			6	
Italy.....	4			4	
Norway.....	3			3	
Poland.....	9			9	
Roumania.....	2			2	
Russia.....	5			5	
Sweden.....	1			1	
Switzerland.....	2			2	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 31.—BIRTHPLACE BY SOCIAL HABITS

Birthplace	Total convicts	Abstinent	Use of alcohol		Use of drugs only	Use of alcohol and drugs
			Temperate	Intemperate		
Total convicts.....	1,996	393	1,211	353	11	28
Canada.....	1,835	363	1,106	332	10	24
England.....	36	11	19	6		
Ireland.....	4	1	3			
Scotland.....	15	1	11	1		2
Wales.....	1		1			
British possessions.....	1		1			
United States.....	53	8	37	7	1	
France.....	3		2	1		
Austria.....	6		2	3		1
Czecho-Slovakia.....	7	2	5			
Netherlands.....	1		1			
Germany.....	2		2			
Hungary.....	6	1	4	1		
Italy.....	4	3	1			
Norway.....	3	1	2			
Poland.....	9	2	7			
Roumania.....	2		1	1		
Russia.....	5		4			1
Sweden.....	1			1		
Switzerland.....	2		2			

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 32.—BIRTHPLACE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Birthplace	Total convicts	Illiterate	Common school	High school	University
Total convicts.....	1,996	40	1,446	481	29
Canada.....	1,835	37	1,329	444	25
England.....	36		29	6	1
Ireland.....	4		3	1	
Scotland.....	15	1	9	5	
Wales.....	1		1		
British possessions.....	1		1		
United States.....	53		36	15	2
France.....	3		3		
Austria.....	6		6		
Czecho-Slovakia.....	7		4	3	
Netherlands.....	1		1		
Germany.....	2		2		
Hungary.....	6	1	4	1	
Italy.....	4		4		
Norway.....	3		3		
Poland.....	9		5	4	
Roumania.....	2		1	1	
Russia.....	5	1	2	1	1
Sweden.....	1		1		
Switzerland.....	2		2		

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 33.—BIRTHPLACE OF CONVICTS BORN OUTSIDE CANADA BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN CANADA

Birthplace	Total convicts	Less than 5 years	5 years and under 10 years	10 years and under 15 years	15 years and over
Total convicts.....	161	17	10	23	111
England.....	36		3	4	29
Ireland.....	4		2		2
Scotland.....	15			1	14
Wales.....	1			1	
British possessions.....	1	1			
United States.....	53	9	3	8	33
France.....	3				3
Austria.....	6			1	5
Czecho-Slovakia.....	7	4	1		2
Netherlands.....	1				1
Germany.....	2			1	1
Hungary.....	6			3	3
Italy.....	4				4
Norway.....	3				3
Poland.....	9	3		2	4
Roumania.....	2			1	1
Russia.....	5		1	1	3
Sweden.....	1				1
Switzerland.....	2				2

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 34.—PREVIOUS OCCUPATION BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Occupation	Total convicts	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years	50 to 59 years	60 years and over
Total convicts.....	1,996	262	632	408	254	157	105	79	64	35
Employed.....	896	80	253	193	127	89	50	49	38	17
Agriculture.....	70	5	13	11	11	11	3	5	8	3
Fishing, hunting.....	5	2	1	1			1			
Logging.....	29	4	12	4	3	2	2		2	
Mining.....	23		6	7	6	1	2		1	
Manufacturing.....	88	8	27	20	11	13	3	3	2	1
Building and construction.....	122	7	23	33	16	15	10	9	7	2
Transportation and communication.....	181	17	69	38	26	8	8	11	4	
Commercial.....	53	1	10	11	9	10	2	6	2	2
Finance and insurance.....	5			1	2				1	1
Public administration.....	16	4	2	4	1	2	1		1	1
Professional.....	27	1	2	8	5	3	4	1	2	1
Entertainment and sport.....	7		1	2	3	1				
Personal services.....	84	3	17	19	17	8	8	6	3	3
Laundering, cleaning and dyeing.....	1			1						
Clerical.....	27	2	12	3	4	2	2		1	1
Unskilled workers....	158	26	58	30	13	13	4	8	4	2
Students.....	4	1	3							
Never worked.....	17	8	5	3	1					
Unemployed.....	1,079	173	371	212	126	68	55	30	26	13

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 35.—PREVIOUS OCCUPATION BY PENITENTIARIES

Occupation	Total convicts	Newfoundland	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total convicts.....	1,996	13	307	675	320	157	129	227	168
Student.....	4		2		2				
Never worked.....	17	1	3	8	2			3	
Unemployed.....	1,079	6	185	390	130	65	75	126	102
Agriculture.....	70		7	14	14	3	5	23	4
Farmers and stockraisers.....	48		6	13	14	3	3	5	4
Farm labourers.....	20		1				2	17	
Gardeners.....	2			1				1	
Fishing, hunting and trapping.....	5	1	2						2
Fishermen.....	5	1	2						2
Logging.....	29		6	14	1		3	1	4
Lumbermen.....	29		6	14	1		3	1	4
Mining.....	23		6	6	4	3		4	
Owners, managers.....	1		1						
Coal miners.....	4		4						
Miners, others.....	18		1	6	4	3		4	
Manufacturing, vegetable, animal and wood products.....	43		5	13	11	7	2	5	
Bakers.....	4		1		3				
Butchers, slaughterers.....	4			1	3				
Butter and cheese makers.....	1				1				
Furriers.....	2					1		1	
Machinists.....	6		1	2		1	1	1	
Tailors.....	5			1	3	1			
Upholsterers.....	7		1	4	1			1	
Sawyers.....	1							1	
Basket makers.....	1		1						
Cabinet makers.....	12		1	5		4	1	1	
Printing and publishing.....	4			2	2				
Publishers, editors.....	1			1					
Printers.....	3			1	2				
Metal products.....	25		2	5	8	5	1	2	2
Moulders.....	5				1	3		1	
Machinists.....	6				4	1			1
Dismakers.....	2				2				
Mechanics.....	1			1					
Sheet metal workers.....	1						1		
Tinsmiths.....	2			2					
Welders.....	8		2	2	1	1		1	1
Other manufacturing occupations...	16		1	5	6		1	3	
Radio repairmen.....	1							1	
Cranemen.....	4			3			1		
Stationary engineers.....	11		1	2	6			2	
Building and construction.....	122		15	38	41	6	3	16	3
Owners, managers.....	1			1					
Foremen, contractors.....	11		1	4	4		1	1	
Bricklayers, masons.....	10		3	2	3		1	1	
Carpenters.....	26		5	7	7	1		4	2
Electricians.....	9			8	1				
Painters.....	40		6	8	17	3		5	1
Paper hangers.....	3				2			1	
Plasterers.....	7			4				3	
Plumbers.....	11			4	5	1		1	
Riggers.....	4				2	1	1		
Transportation, communication and storage.....	181		24	58	35	12	11	19	22
Railway transport—									
Firemen.....	3			1				1	1
Motormen.....	1			1					
Sectionmen.....	5		1						4
Water transport—									
Oiler.....	3		1		1				1
Engineering officers.....	1								1
Seamen, sailors.....	7				2	1	1		2
Longshoremen.....	6		2	3					1
Road transport—									
Manager.....	1				1				
Chauffeurs, taxi drivers.....	18		1	13				4	
Truck drivers.....	78		10	17	17	7	6	10	11

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 35.—PREVIOUS OCCUPATION BY PENITENTIARIES—*Concluded*

Occupation	Total con- victs	New- found- land	Dor- chester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	British Colum- bia
Road Transport—<i>Conc.</i>									
Teamsters.....	5		1		1		1	2	
Deliverymen.....	8		1	7					
Service station operators.....	4			1	1		1		1
Motor mechanics.....	29		4	11	8	4		1	
Garage owners.....	4			2			1	1	
Communication—									
Radio operators.....	2		1		1				
Linemen, cablemen.....	1		1						
Messengers.....	1			1					
Warehousing and storage—									
Warehousemen.....	1				1				
Shippers.....	3			1	2				
Commercial.....	53		5	18	7	8	2	5	8
Merchants-retail stores.....	9		1	3		1			4
Advertising agents.....	2							2	
Collectors.....	1		1						
Decorators.....	1		1						
Pedlars.....	2			1					1
Buyers.....	2		1					1	
Salesmen.....	36		1	14	7	7	2	2	3
Finance, insurance.....	5		2	3					
Bankers.....	1		1						
Insurance agents.....	3		1	2					
Real estate agents.....	1			1					
Public administration and defence..	16		5	7		1	1	2	
Public service officials.....	7		3	2			1	1	
Police and detectives.....	3			3					
Firemen.....	1			1					
Army.....	3		1			1		1	
Air force.....	2		1	1					
Professional.....	27	1	3	6	4	7	2	2	2
Priests, clergymen.....	1					1			
Physicians and surgeons.....	2			1		1			
Dentists.....	1								1
School teachers.....	2			1				1	
Music teachers.....	1					1			
Civil engineers.....	1				3		1		
Electrical engineers.....	1		1						
Accountants.....	5			2		1	1	1	
Architects.....	1		1						
Draftsmen.....	1				1				
Photographers.....	3	1		1		1			
Social service workers.....	3		1			2			
Laboratory technicians.....	2			1					1
Entertainment and sport.....	7		1	2		2	2		
Manager, theatre.....	2					1	1		
Sportsmen.....	5		1	2		1	1		
Personal service.....	84	1	10	22	20	10	9	6	6
Restaurant, cafe keepers.....	7			2		2		1	2
Waiters.....	16			4	5	6	1		
Hotel porters.....	5		1	1	3				
Janitors.....	6	1		2			2		1
Caretakers.....	4			2		1		1	
Hotel keepers.....	2		1		1				
Shoe shiners.....	1			1					
Barbers.....	5		3		2				
Cooks.....	24		1	6	5	1	4	4	3
Domestic servants.....	4		2	1	1				
Orderlies.....	8		2	2	3		1		
Undertakers.....	1						1		
Bakers.....	1			1					
Laundry workers, cleaners and dyers.....	1			1					
Laundry workers.....	1			1					
Clerical occupations.....	27	1	3	6	6	3	2	4	2
Bookkeepers, cashiers.....	2		1					1	
Appliance operators.....	1								
Clerks, checkers.....	24	1	2	5	6	3	2	3	2
Unskilled workers.....	158	2	20	57	27	25	10	6	11

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 36.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY MARITAL STATUS

Employment status	Total convicts		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced and separated
	Number of convicts	Percentage				
Total convicts.....	1,996	100.0	1,241	612	38	105
Employed.....	896	44.89	464	355	24	53
Student.....	4	0.20	4			
Never worked.....	17	0.85	16	1		
Unemployed.....	1,079	54.06	757	256	14	52
Under 3 months.....	602	30.16	430	139	6	27
3 and under 6 months.....	175	8.77	130	35	2	8
6 and under 12 months.....	109	5.46	78	25	2	4
1 and under 2 years.....	81	4.06	55	19	1	6
2 and under 3 years.....	40	2.00	26	10	1	3
3 years and over.....	72	3.61	38	28	2	4

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 37.—NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Number of dependents	Total convicts	Em- ployed	Student	Never worked	Period of unemployment					
					Under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 2 years	3 years and over
Total convicts.....	1,996	896	4	17	602	175	109	81	40	72
No dependents.....	1,341	519	4	17	437	129	84	68	32	51
Total with dependents.....	655	377			165	46	25	13	8	21
One.....	222	113			67	13	10	4	5	10
Two.....	198	120			47	16	5	2	1	7
Three.....	117	66			29	6	6	5	2	3
Four.....	67	47			13	5	2			
Five.....	19	11			4	3	1	1		
Six.....	15	10			1	1	1	1		1
Seven.....	6	3			2					
Eight to ten.....	7	4			1	2		1		
Over ten.....	4	3			1					

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 38.—RECIDIVISTS BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Number of previous commitments	Total recidivists	Illiterate	Common school	High school	University
Total recidivists.....	1,494	29	1,077	366	22
One.....	307	6	230	68	3
Two.....	296	8	222	63	3
Three.....	198	3	141	52	2
Four.....	167	2	122	40	3
Five.....	120	2	79	36	3
Six to ten.....	269	3	188	71	7
Eleven to fifteen.....	91	2	64	25	
Sixteen to twenty.....	26	2	17	6	1
Over twenty.....	20	1	14	5	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 39.—RECIDIVISTS BY TIME SERVED

Number of previous commitments	Total recidi- vists	Under 1 month	1 and under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 5 years	5 and under 10 years	10 years and over
Total recidivists.....	1,494	72	80	102	176	241	193	228	277	125
One.....	307	56	56	46	74	41	24	8	1	1
Two.....	296	13	19	42	59	67	58	23	13	2
Three.....	198	1	5	9	23	54	39	43	21	3
Four.....	167	1		5	8	33	25	53	34	8
Five.....	120				5	19	16	31	41	8
Six to ten.....	269	1			6	19	27	51	117	48
Eleven to fifteen.....	91				1	7	4	14	32	33
Sixteen to twenty.....	26					1		4	11	10
Over twenty.....	20							1	7	12

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 40.—RECIDIVISTS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Number of previous commitments	Total recidi- vists	Em- ployed	Student	Never worked	Period of unemployment					
					Under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 years and over
Total recidivists...	1,494	642	3	15	436	136	92	67	35	68
One.....	307	141	1	2	100	24	17	15	4	3
Two.....	296	122		7	92	31	18	14	5	7
Three.....	198	82	1	2	57	21	13	4	7	11
Four.....	167	64	1		47	18	12	10	5	10
Five.....	120	58		1	31	9	6	4	1	10
Six to ten.....	269	112		3	79	21	17	15	9	13
Eleven to fifteen.....	91	48			17	8	4	3	3	8
Sixteen to twenty.....	26	8			8	2	3	2		3
Over twenty.....	20	7			5	2	2		1	3

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 41.—RECIDIVISTS BY NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

Number of previous commitments	Total recidi- vists	No depend- ents	Number of dependents							
			One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight to ten
Total recidivists...	1,494	978	183	155	94	55	12	7	4	4
One.....	307	210	23	35	28	7	2		1	1
Two.....	296	191	38	27	17	15	4	1	1	2
Three.....	198	131	22	22	12	7	2	1	1	
Four.....	167	103	23	23	11	4		2		1
Five.....	120	82	16	5	8	6	1		1	1
Six to ten.....	269	177	34	32	9	11	3	3		
Eleven to fifteen.....	91	52	19	11	4	4				1
Sixteen to twenty.....	26	17	5		3	1				
Over twenty.....	20	15	3		2					

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 42.—RECIDIVISTS BY SOCIAL HABITS

Number of previous commitments	Total recidivists	Abstinent	Use of alcohol		Use of drugs only	Use of alcohol and drugs
			Temperate	Intemperate		
Total recidivists.....	1,494	255	899	303	10	27
One.....	307	80	182	43	.....	2
Two.....	296	48	181	66	.....	1
Three.....	198	37	113	43	1	4
Four.....	167	22	118	24	2	1
Five.....	120	20	76	23	.....	1
Six to ten.....	269	32	166	59	3	9
Eleven to fifteen.....	91	13	45	26	4	3
Sixteen to twenty.....	26	2	11	8	.....	5
Over twenty.....	20	1	7	11	.....	1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 43.—PENAL RECORD BY RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Previously committed to	Total recidivists	Rural		Urban		Transient	
		Em-ployed	Unem-ployed*	Em-ployed	Unem-ployed	Em-ployed	Unem-ployed
Total recidivists.....	1,494	114	95	522	755	6	2
Gaol only.....	563	60	56	164	277	6	.....
Reformatory only.....	116	6	.....	54	56	.....	.....
Penitentiary only.....	68	5	6	25	32	.....	.....
Gaol and reformatory.....	131	8	4	58	61	.....	.....
Gaol and penitentiary.....	285	21	17	83	163	.....	1
Reformatory and penitentiary.....	152	7	8	60	76	.....	1
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary.....	179	7	4	78	90	.....	.....

* Includes Unemployed 77, Never worked 15, Student 3.

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 44.—PENAL RECORD BY NUMBER OF PREVIOUS COMMITMENTS

Previously committed to	Total recidivists	Number of previous commitments								
		One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six to ten	Eleven to fifteen	Sixteen to twenty	Over twenty
Total recidivists.....	1,494	307	296	198	167	120	269	91	26	20
Gaol.....	563	213	157	72	44	23	37	13	2	2
Reformatory only.....	116	50	30	14	14	5	3	.....	.....	.....
Penitentiary only.....	68	43	12	7	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Gaol and reformatory.....	131	.....	22	27	27	16	29	8	2	.....
Gaol and penitentiary.....	285	1	54	45	35	32	72	24	14	8
Reformatory and penitentiary.....	152	.....	21	23	30	25	44	9	.....	.....
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary.....	179	.....	.....	10	13	18	83	37	8	10

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 45.—PENAL RECOND BY NON-PENAL INSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

Previously committed to	Total recidivists	No previous non-penal institutional history	Previous non-penal institutional history		
			Mental hospital	T.B. sanatorium	Others
Total recidivists.....	1,494	1,374	16	9	95
Gaol only.....	563	533	5	4	21
Reformatory only.....	116	101	.....	.....	15
Penitentiary only.....	68	63	1	.....	4
Gaol and reformatory.....	131	120	1	.....	10
Gaol and penitentiary.....	285	258	6	4	17
Reformatory and penitentiary.....	152	139	.....	.....	13
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary.....	179	160	3	1	15

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 46.—PHYSICAL CONDITION BY MENTAL CONDITION

Physical condition	Total convicts		Normal	Subnormal	Deficient
	Number	Percentage			
Total convicts.....	1,996	100.00	1,985	10	1
No physical defects.....	1,883	94.34	1,873	9	1
Total with physical defects.....	113	5.66	112	1	.....
Organic, anaemic, tuberculous.....	32	1.61	32	.....	.....
Defective eyesight.....	17	0.85	16	1	.....
Defective hearing.....	9	0.45	9	.....	.....
Defective speech.....	1	0.05	1	.....	.....
One-armed.....	3	0.15	3	.....	.....
One-legged.....	4	0.20	4	.....	.....
Mutilated hand.....	29	1.45	29	.....	.....
Mutilated foot (lame).....	14	0.70	14	.....	.....
Hernia.....	4	0.20	4	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 47.—DEGREE OF EDUCATION BY LANGUAGES SPOKEN

Degree of education	Total convicts	English only	French only	English and French	English and mother tongue	French and mother tongue	English, French and mother tongue	Mother tongue only
Total convicts.....	1,996	1,023	244	551	149	1	25	3
Illiterate.....	40	14	3	12	9	.....	1	1
Common school.....	1,446	696	219	417	100	.....	13	1
High school.....	481	301	19	111	38	1	10	1
University.....	29	12	3	11	2	.....	1	.....

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 51.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY PENITENTIARIES

Method of discharge	Total convicts dis- charged	New- found- land	Dor- chester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	British Colum- bia
Total convicts discharged.....	1,519	10	264	418	218	137	141	173	158
Expiration.....	1,135	9	184	259	199	100	127	134	123
Ticket-of-leave.....	339	1	67	141	12	37	11	35	35
Pardoned.....	20		13	7					
Died.....	15			7	3		2	3	
Released to provincial authority	8			4	3		1		
Released on court order.....	1							1	
Released on order of military authorities.....	1				1				

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 52.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED

Method of discharge	Total convicts dis- charged	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 and under 6 years	6 and under 7 years	7 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 years and over
Total convicts discharged.....	1,519	36	820	347	208	36	29	15	15	8	3	2
Expiration.....	1,135	6	584	293	172	32	20	10	13	4	1	.....
Ticket-of-leave.....	339	16	216	49	34	2	8	5	2	4	2	1
Pardoned.....	20	.....	15	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Died.....	15	5	5	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Released to provincial authority..	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Released on court order.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Released on order of military authorities.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 53.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED

Nature of offence	Total convicts discharged	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 and under 6 years	6 and under 7 years	7 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 years and over
Total convicts discharged.....	1,519	36	820	347	208	36	29	15	15	8	3	2
Against public order and peace	19		8	7	3	1						
Against the administration of law and justice.....	18	5	6	4	3							
Against morals and public convenience	115		64	30	17	1	1		2			
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	49		28	13	6	1	1					
Incest.....	17		8	3	5				1			
Others.....	49		28	14	6				1			
Against the person and reputation.....	148	5	69	32	11	4	7	5	6	6	1	2
Carnal knowledge.....	15		10	3	1				1			
Manslaughter.....	22		3	4	1	2	5	2	1	4		
Murder.....	3			1			1					
Murder, attempt.....	11	1	3	2		1	1	1	2		1	1
Rape.....	11	4	53	21	8	1	1	2	2	2		
Others.....	94											
Against rights and property.....	1,216	26	671	274	173	30	21	10	7	2	2	
Arson and attempt.....	7		6		1							
Breaking, entering and theft.....	406	7	210	98	65	14	6	4	2			
Breaking and entering with intent.....	73		31	30	4	5	2		1			
False pretences and fraud.....	43		29	5	8	1						
Forgery.....	44	2	29	11	2							
Uttering forged document.....	29		15	10	4							
Receiving stolen property.....	53	1	32	13	7							
Robbery and theft with violence.....	107	1	49	29	18	2	3	3	2			
Robbery while armed.....	74	1	16	29	21	5	5	3	2	1	1	
Theft.....	177	5	129	18	19	2	3			1		
Theft of automobile.....	108	3	78	22	4		1				1	
Others.....	95	5	47	20	20	1	1					
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	3		2		1							

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 54.—MAIN OCCUPATION DURING SENTENCE BY TIME SERVED

Occupation during sentence	Total convicts dis- charged	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 and under 6 years	6 and under 7 years	7 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 years and over
Total convicts discharged.....	1,519	36	820	347	208	36	29	15	15	8	3	2
Agriculture.....	225	2	148	55	14	3	1		1	1		
Farm labour.....	199	2	129	50	12	3	1		1	1		
Gardeners.....	11		11									
Others.....	15		8	5	2							
Clerical.....	68	1	31	15	16			1	1	2	1	
Bookkeepers.....	7		2	1	3						1	
Library workers.....	34		16	10	8							
Others.....	27	1	13	4	5			1	1	2		
Skilled labour.....	661	18	348	143	101	18	16	7	7	1		2
Bakers.....	2		2									
Barbers.....	16	1	9	2	4							
Binders, printers.....	17	1	11	4		1						
Blacksmiths.....	27		15	5	3		1	2	1			
Butchers.....												
Canvas workers.....	25		9	6	5	3	2					
Carpenters.....	132	10	71	22	23	1	2	1	1	1		
Cooks.....	7		5	2								
Draughtsmen.....	3		2		1							
Electricians.....	11		6	3	1							
Machinists, mechanics.....	39		19	8	8		1		1			
Masons, bricklayers.....	84	1	42	27	8	2	3	1				1
Painters.....	34	1	18	12	3							
Plasterers.....	3		1	1	1				1			
Plumbers.....	27		18	5	3		1					
Quarrymen, stonecutters.....	57		32	11	9	5						
Shoemakers.....	57	3	30	7	10	2	2	1	1			
Stationary engineers.....	9		3	2	2							1
Tailors.....	73		32	17	17	4		1	1			
Tinsmiths.....	37	1	23	9	3		1					
Technicians.....	1								1			
Unskilled labour.....	543	12	281	129	75	15	12	7	6	4	2	
Change room workers.....	30		16	4	8	2						
Cleaners.....	78	2	37	17	12	3	2	2		2	1	

MALES UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE ADMITTED

TABLE 55.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENITENTIARIES

Age on admission	Total convicts under 21 years	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total convicts under 21 years..	371	2	60	161	19	33	5	53	38
Under 16 years.....	6			3				3	
16 years.....	20	1	5	8	1	1		2	2
17 years.....	59		14	26	2	2	3	7	5
18 years.....	85		13	44	2	6		12	8
19 years.....	92		12	36	6	12	1	12	13
20 years.....	109	1	16	44	8	12	1	17	10

MALES UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE ADMITTED

TABLE 56.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Age on admission	Total convicts under 21 years	Illiterate	Common school	High school	University
Total convicts under 21 years....	371	9	299	59	4
Under 16 years.....	6		5		1
16 years.....	20		16	3	1
17 years.....	59	1	51	7	
18 years.....	85	4	65	15	1
19 years.....	92	4	72	16	
20 years.....	109		90	18	1

MALES UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE ADMITTED

TABLE 57.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY MARITAL STATUS

Age on admission	Total convicts under 21 years	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced and separated
Total convicts under 21 years....	371	361	9		1
Under 16 years.....	6	6			
16 years.....	20	20			
17 years.....	59	59			
18 years.....	85	85			
19 years.....	92	90	1		1
20 years.....	109	101	8		

MALES UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE ADMITTED

TABLE 58.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

Age on admission	Total convicts under 21 years	No dependents	Number of dependents					
			One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six
Total convicts under 21 years.....	371	350	7	9	2		2	1
Under 16 years.....	6	6						
16 years.....	20	20						
17 years.....	59	58	1					
18 years.....	85	81		2			2	
19 years.....	92	88	1	2	1			
20 years.....	109	97	5	5	1			1

MALES UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE ADMITTED

TABLE 59.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Age on admission	Total convicts under 21 years	Em- ployed	Student	Never worked	Period of unemployment					
					Under 3 months	3 and under 6 months	6 and under 12 months	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 years and over
Total convicts under 21 years.....	371	123	2	10	143	47	19	17	6	4
Under 16 years.....	6	2			2	1	1			
16 years.....	20	4	1	1	7	4	2	1		
17 years.....	59	18		1	26	7	4	3		
18 years.....	85	25		3	39	10	1	5	2	
19 years.....	92	31		3	32	15	5	5	1	
20 years.....	109	43	1	2	37	10	6	3	3	4

MALES UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE ADMITTED

TABLE 60.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY TYPE OF SENTENCE

Age on admission	Total convicts under 21 years	Simple	Simple with lashes	Con-current	Con-current with lashes	Con-secutive	Con-current and con-secutive	Simple and fine	Con-current and fine	Re-manet	Re-manet and sen-tence
Total convicts under 21 years.....	371	179	8	147	3	9	10	4	3	1	7
Under 16 years.....	6	4		2							
16 years.....	20	10	2	6		2					
17 years.....	59	29	2	27		1					
18 years.....	85	38	3	39			2	1			2
19 years.....	92	44	1	32	2	3	5	1	2		2
2 years.....	109	54		41	1	3	3	2	1	1	3

MALES UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE ADMITTED

TABLE 61.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENAL RECORD

Age on admission	Total convicts under 21 years	First of-fenders	Previously committed to						
			Gaol only	Refor-matory only	Peni-tentiary only	Gaol and refor-matory	Gaol and peni-tentiary	Refor-matory and peni-tentiary	Gaol, refor-matory and peni-tentiary
Total convicts under 21 years....	371	177	110	31	8	26	9	6	4
Under 16 years.....	6	3	1	1		1			
16 years.....	20	14	3	3					
17 years.....	59	37	18	1	1	1		1	
18 years.....	85	50	17	5	2	8	2	1	
19 years.....	92	34	38	8		7	2	2	1
20 years.....	109	39	33	13	5	9	5	2	3

MALES UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE ADMITTED

TABLE 62.—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARIES

Type of sentence	Total convicts under 21 years	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total convicts under 21 years...	371	2	60	161	19	33	5	53	38
Simple.....	179	2	42	75	9	12	5	18	16
Simple with lashes.....	8			1		5			2
Concurrent.....	147		16	75	6	8		25	17
Concurrent with lashes.....	3				1	1			1
Consecutive.....	9			3	2	2		2	
Concurrent and consecutive.....	10			4		4		2	
Simple and fine.....	4							3	
Concurrent and fine.....	3			1				2	
Remanet.....	1			1					
Remanet and sentence.....	7		2	1	1	1		1	1

MALES UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE ADMITTED

TABLE 63.—PREVIOUS OCCUPATION BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Occupation	Total convicts under 21 years	Under 16 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20 years
Total convicts under 21 years.....	371	6	20	59	85	92	109
Students.....	2		1				1
Never worked.....	10		1	1	3	3	2
Unemployed.....	236	4	14	40	57	58	63
Agriculture.....	5		1	2	2		
Fishing, hunting and trapping.....	2			1		1	
Logging.....	5			3	1		1
Manufacturing.....	8	1			3	4	
Mining.....	1						1
Electric light and power.....	1						1
Building and construction.....	16		1	2	1	3	9
Transportation and communication.....	29		1	1	3	12	12
Commercial.....	2				1		1
Public administration and defence.....	4			1	2	1	
Professional.....	2				1		1
Personal service.....	5				1	2	2
Clerical.....	3		1			1	1
Unskilled workers.....	40	1		8	10	7	14

MALES UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE ADMITTED

TABLE 64.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Nature of offence	Total convicts under 21 years	Under 16 years	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20 years
Total convicts under 21 years.....	371	6	20	59	85	92	109
Against public order and peace.....	3		1		1	1	
Against the administration of law and justice.....	13		1	2	1	3	6
Against morals and public convenience... Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	3			1			2
Gross indecency.....	1						1
Others.....	1			1			
Against the person and reputation.....	38		4	3	9	12	10
Assault, common.....	1					1	
Carnal knowledge.....	3				1	2	
Manslaughter.....	2				1		1
Murder.....	3		2	1			
Rape.....	12		1	1	3	3	4
Others.....	17		1	1	4	6	5
Against rights and property.....	314	6	14	53	74	76	91
Arson and attempt.....	3					2	1
Breaking, entering and theft.....	118	2	7	20	24	23	42
Breaking and entering with intent.....	13			5	2	6	
Forgery.....	3					1	2
Uttering forged document.....	1						1
Receiving stolen property.....	4				2	1	1
Robbery.....	11		1	2	2	2	4
Robbery and theft with violence.....	22	1		3	6	5	7
Theft.....	35		2	8	7	10	8
Theft of automobile.....	38	1	2	9	14	4	8
Theft of bicycles.....	4		1			1	2
Others.....	62	2	1	6	17	21	15

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 65.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Nature of offence	Total con- victs	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40-44 years	45-49 years	50 years and over
Total convicts.....	30	1	9	8	5	2	2	1	2
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	13		2	4	3	2	1	1	
Manslaughter.....	2		1				1		
Desertion and cruelty to children.....	1				1				
Breaking, entering and theft.....	1	1							
Breaking and entering and intent.....	1		1						
Conspiracy.....	1		1						
False pretences and fraud.....	2								2
Uttering forged documents.....	2			2					
Receiving stolen property.....	1		1						
Robbery.....	1		1						
Robbery and theft with violence.....	1			1					
Robbery while armed.....	3		1	1	1				
Theft.....	1		1						

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 66.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TERM OF SENTENCE

Nature of offence	Total convicts	2 years	Over 2 and under 3 years	3 years	Over 3 and under 4 years	Over 4 and under 5 years	5 years	6 years	7 years	8 years	9 years	10 years
Total convicts.....	30	8	13	5	1	1	2					
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	13		9	3	1							
Manslaughter.....	2					1	1					
Desertion and cruelty to children.....	1	1										
Breaking, entering and theft.....	1	1										
Breaking and entering with intent.....	1	1										
Conspiracy.....	1						1					
False pretences and fraud.....	2		1	1								
Uttering forged document.....	2	1	1									
Receiving stolen property.....	1	1										
Robbery and theft with violence.....	1		1									
Robbery while armed.....	3	2	1									
Theft.....	1	1										
Robbery.....	1			1								

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 67.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY MARITAL STATUS AND SOCIAL HABITS

Nature of offence	Total convicts	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced and separated	Total convicts	Abstinent	Use of alcohol		Use of drugs only	Use of alcohol and drugs
								Temperate	Intemperate		
Total convicts.....	30	6	19	2	3	30	4	8	2	6	10
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act..	13	1	10		2	13	1	1		2	6
Manslaughter.....	2		1	1		2		1	1		
Desertion and cruelty to children.....	1	1				1					1
Breaking, entering and theft.....	1	1				1	1				
Breaking and entering with intent.....	1		1			1			1		
Conspiracy.....	1		1			1				1	
False pretences and fraud.....	2			1	1	2		1		1	
Uttering forged document.....	2		2			2	1	1			
Receiving stolen property.....	1	1				1		1			
Robbery.....	1	1				1		1			
Robbery and theft with violence.....	1		1			1		1			
Theft.....	1	1				1		1			
Robbery while armed.....	3		3			3	1			2	

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 68.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY PENAL RECORD

Nature of offence	Total convicts	First offenders	Previously committed to					
			Gaol only	Reformatory only	Penitentiary only	Gaol and reformatory	Gaol and penitentiary	Reformatory and penitentiary
Total convicts.....	30	8	2	7	.....	9	.....	1
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	13	1	2	4	.....	6	.....	.....
Manslaughter.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Desertion and cruelty to children.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Breaking and entering with intent.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breaking, entering and theft.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Conspiracy.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
False pretences and fraud.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uttering forged document.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Receiving stolen property.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery and theft with violence.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery while armed.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 69.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY RELIGION

Nature of offence	Total convicts	Anglican	Roman Catholic	United Church	Presbyterian
Total convicts.....	30	7	17	5	1
Breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	13	4	8	1	.....
Manslaughter.....	2	1	1	.....	.....
Desertion and cruelty to children.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Breaking, entering and theft.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Breaking and entering with intent.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Conspiracy.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
False pretences and fraud.....	2	1	1	.....	.....
Uttering forged document.....	2	.....	1	.....	1
Receiving stolen property.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Robbery.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Robbery and theft with violence.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Robbery while armed.....	3	.....	2	1	.....
Theft.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 70.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY RELIGION

Racial origin	Total convicts	Anglican	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	United Church
Total convicts.....	30	7	1	17	5
English.....	9	4		4	1
Irish.....	6	2		3	1
Scottish.....	3	1	1	1	
French.....	7			5	2
German.....	1				1
Polish.....	2			2	
Negro.....	1			1	
North American Indian.....	1			1	

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 71.—RACIAL ORIGIN BY BIRTHPLACE

Racial origin	Total convicts	Canada	England	British possessions	United States
Total convicts....	30	27	1	1	1
English.....	9	6	1	1	1
Irish.....	6	6			
Scottish.....	3	3			
Polish.....	2	2			
French.....	7	7			
German.....	1	1			
Negro.....	1	1			
North American Indian.....	1	1			

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 72.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY AGE ON DISCHARGE

Age on admission	Total convicts discharged	15 to 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years	35 to 39 years	40 to 44 years	45 to 49 years	50 to 59 years
Total convicts discharged....	27		4	6	5	4	5	1	2
15 to 19 years.....	1		1						
20 to 24 years.....	6		3	2	1				
25 to 29 years.....	5			4	1				
30 to 34 years.....	4				3	1			
35 to 39 years.....	6					3	2		1
40 to 44 years.....	4						3	1	
50 to 59 years.....	1								1

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 74.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED

Method of discharge	Total convicts dis- charged	Under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 3 years	3 and under 4 years	4 and under 5 years	5 and under 6 years	6 and under 7 years	7 and under 10 years	10 and under 15 years	15 and under 20 years	20 years and over
Total convicts discharged....	27	17	5	1	1	1	2
1 Expiration of sentence.....	18	14	3	1
2 Ticket-of-leave.....	9	3	2	1	1	2

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CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF
PENITENTIARIES

For the Fiscal Year Ended
MARCH 31, 1952



EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF
PENITENTIARIES

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For the Fiscal Year Ended
MARCH 31, 1952



EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953



*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.H.,
Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1952, made by him in pursuance of the provisions of Section 15 of the Penitentiary Act, 1939.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

STUART S. GARSON,
Minister of Justice.

To the Honourable S. S. Garson, P.C., Q.C., LL.D., M.P., Minister of Justice.

SIR,—In accordance with Section 15 of the Penitentiary Act, 1939, I have the honour to submit herewith the following report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1952, together with excerpts from wardens' reports and appropriate statistics dealing with the penitentiaries.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. B. GIBSON,
Commissioner.

OTTAWA, September 2, 1952.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
I—INTRODUCTORY.....	7
II—ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF.....	11
Wardens' Conference.....	11
New Institution in the Province of Quebec.....	11
Establishment of Penitentiary Staff College.....	12
Appointments.....	13
Promotions.....	13
Retirements.....	13
Permanencies.....	14
New Positions.....	14
Salaries.....	15
III—STATISTICS OF THE INMATE POPULATION.....	17
General Data.....	17
First Offenders.....	17
Penitentiary Recidivism.....	17
Behaviour of Inmates.....	18
Nationality of Inmates.....	18
Young Inmates in Penitentiaries.....	18
Releases 1951-1952.....	19
Admissions 1951-1952.....	19
Penal Record of Inmates Admitted.....	19
Young Inmates Admitted.....	19
Penal Record of Young Inmates Admitted.....	20
Nature of Offence (Young Inmates).....	20
Marital Status.....	20
Occupation before Conviction.....	21
IV—CLASSIFICATION.....	21
V—EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.....	22
VI—PHYSICAL TRAINING AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES.....	26
VII—HOBBIES.....	27
VIII—RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES.....	29
IX—TRAINING OF OFFICERS.....	30
X—AFTER-CARE OF PRISONERS.....	33
XI—VOCATIONAL TRAINING.....	35
Industrial Staff Training.....	36
XII—INDUSTRIES.....	37
XIII—PENITENTIARY FARMS.....	38
Canning Operations.....	41
Farm Production.....	42
XIV—STEWARDS' DEPARTMENT.....	46
Kitchen Sanitation and Personal Hygiene.....	46
Penitentiary Farm Produce Sold to Stewards.....	46
Processed Meats.....	46
Bakery Production.....	46
Inmate Rations.....	46

TABLE OF CONTENTS—*Concluded*

	PAGE
XV—MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES.....	47
XVI—ACCOUNTS, STORES AND PURCHASING SERVICES.....	48
XVII—CONSTRUCTION.....	49
XVIII—CONCLUSION.....	52
TABLES RESPECTING INMATES—	
Table I—Movement of Population.....	53
Table II—Nationality.....	54
Table III—Civil Status.....	54
Table IV—Duration of Sentence.....	55
Table V—Ages.....	55
Table VI—Creeds.....	55
Table VII—Previous Convictions.....	56
Table VIII—Employment of Inmates.....	57
Table IX—Comparative Statement of Revenue.....	58
Table X—Comparative Statement of Disbursements.....	59
Table XI—Comparative Statement of Disbursements (by Penitentiary) as at March 31, 1952.....	59
Table XII—Comparative Statement of Operating Costs for Services Rendered and Goods Consumed.....	60
Table XIII—Statement of Operating Costs for Services Rendered and Goods Consumed in the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1952.....	61
Table XIV—Comparative Statement of Capital and Operating Costs for Services Rendered and Goods Consumed.....	62
Table XV—Expenditures on Medical and Allied Services 1951-1952.....	62
Table XVI—Activities of Welfare Organizations.....	63
ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE WARDENS—	
Kingston Penitentiary.....	64
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	71
Dorchester Penitentiary.....	81
Manitoba Penitentiary.....	92
British Columbia Penitentiary.....	97
Saskatchewan Penitentiary.....	107
Collin's Bay Penitentiary.....	114
STATISTICAL DATA BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS ON INMATES RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR (Table of Contents).....	125

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1952

I—INTRODUCTORY

1. The problem of the treatment of crime and criminal is a major one in any society. Even a casual reading of history reveals that in all places and at all times there have been individuals who, for some reason or other, be it defect of nature or nurture, have found it impossible to conform to the conventions of society. The treatment of these "non-conformists" has always presented difficulties to the authorities responsible for the maintenance of law and order and for the protection of society.

2. The nature of crime has changed from time to time. There are present in today's world influences and trends which slowly but surely are altering the patterns of criminal and delinquent behaviour. A full examination of these factors is the responsibility of the sociologist; it may not, however, be out of place to suggest some of the factors which should be considered in any examination of the crime problem:—

- (a) The increasing urbanization of modern society.
- (b) The increasing mobility of people—not only within the national community but across international frontiers.
- (c) The lengthening dependency of youth resulting from increased educational and vocational training for our young people.
- (d) The weakening of the home, which ought to be the basic unit in society.
- (e) The increasing materialism and secularism of modern life.
- (f) The nervous strain due to the increased tempo of modern living.

3. At the same time that the nature of crime has been and is changing, there have been compensating benefits. In spite of much criticism that can be levelled against modern life, it must be admitted that we are living in an age which is more humanitarian in its basic concepts than any previous age in history. Here and there, throughout the world, there are areas where barbarism and cruelty are still taken for granted but, by and large, there is today a deep concern for the welfare of the individual human being,—a recognition of the fact that the state itself, and all its organisms, exists, in the final analysis, to promote human dignity and human well-being.

4. This fundamental philosophy underlies modern correctional treatment. It is axiomatic that society must be protected from the activities of persons or groups which are either anti-social or a-social. This having been accomplished by the normal operations of the the police forces, the courts and the segregation of anti-social individuals in suitable institutions, it then becomes a matter of concern that every possible means should be utilized to convince the offender of the error of his ways and to re-train and re-educate him for normal living within a free society.

5. Many and varied have been the methods adopted to change the habits and attitudes of the offender or to provide exemplary punishment that would deter others from committing similar offences. The simplest procedure, of course, is to execute the offender and thus rid society of a problem forever. This, however, is obviously an impossible solution. It is equally impractical to incarcerate all offenders for extended periods; there just are not, nor can there be, sufficient institutions to accommodate any more than the minimum (even under present conditions some 85,000 persons annually go through Canadian penal and correctional institutions and at any given time approximately 14,000 are undergoing confinement).

6. The aim should be to keep as many persons as possible out of prison and modern penology places great emphasis on a further extension of probation as a means of maintaining supervision, guidance and control while the offender is gradually being re-oriented towards more wholesome attitudes.

7. Modern institutional treatment similarly stresses the prime importance of re-education and training if the individual is to be restored to society as a self-supporting, self-directing person. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that whatever element of punishment is involved is satisfied by depriving the individual for the period prescribed by the Court of his freedom of liberty and action. Superficial observers sometimes feel that there is a danger of making correctional institutions so attractive that a prison sentence no longer has any deterrent effect; no individual, however, in his right senses will exchange freedom, even though it be with a crust, for permanent confinement in an institution even though it were as luxurious as Versailles. Though there have been ameliorations in the modern prison programme, there is little danger of its reaching that degree of luxury for some time!

8. Since the re-organization of this Department in September, 1947, consequent on the recommendations of the Royal Commission to Investigate the Penal System of Canada, every effort has been made to implement this philosophy in the policy and programme of Canadian penitentiaries. It has not been possible to accomplish everything at once; progress in any area is more likely to be maintained if foundations are securely laid and all new developments carefully considered; in no area is this more true than in the area of prison administration; old attitudes, old practices and old customs die a very lingering death; "privileges" once granted speedily become considered as "rights"; undue haste in the introduction of new patterns may prove upsetting and disturbing and contribute a degree of uncertainty in the little world of the prison where confidence and security is a first requisite.

9. Within these limitations, however, we have steadily moved forward towards the implementation of a policy dedicated to the proposition that an increased number of individuals confined in our penitentiaries are capable of reformation and amenable to rehabilitative treatment.

10. That this is not merely an illusion or a vain hope appears to be confirmed by the reduction in the number of penitentiary repeaters during the past five years. At the 31st of March, 1948, the percentage of penitentiary repeaters was 45.45; as at March 31, 1952, the comparable percentage was 40.20. Statistics invariably need interpretation and the real significance of this figure will have to be studied in relation to the increasing population of the country, the total population of the institutions, the actual number of admissions in a given year, and many other factors. This simple fact, however, cannot be denied—that a reduction in penitentiary recidivism represents a very considerable saving to the taxpayer and, what is more important, adds to the effective working force of the country a number of individuals who are contributing in a positive way to the national well being rather than being a menace to the social good.

11. In any organization it is important to maintain effective liaison between the headquarters and the branch offices or agencies; the administration of the penitentiaries requires the same type of liaison. Much effective work is done by the constant visitation of local institutions by representatives from the Commissioner's Office; a further and extremely useful contact is effected by holding periodical conferences of senior officers.

12. Naturally, the most significant gathering in our Service is a conference of wardens, all of whom carry heavy responsibilities for the day to day administration of their own institutions and for providing initiative and leadership in the application of the new policies to suit their own local conditions. In June, 1951 all the wardens met in Ottawa for a ten-day conference in which opportunity was taken to review developments of the past four years and to plan for future developments. Many innovations which are described in this report were effected as a result of the decisions of this most successful Wardens' Conference.

13. Some of the more notable of the developments of the past year were as follows:

- (a) Increase in salary for all members of penitentiary staffs effective December 1, 1951.
- (b) Effective October 1, 1951, a graded scale of prisoner's remuneration (10, 15 and 20c per day) was introduced to provide incentive for improved workmanship in penitentiary shops, to recognize satisfactory efforts towards rehabilitative goals, to increase discharge allowance, and to provide a small amount of spending money for simple amenities.
- (c) In order that they might keep in touch with the outside world, permission was granted, as of September 1, 1951, for inmates to subscribe to daily newspapers and to receive same direct from the publishers, without censorship.
- (d) On December 1st, small canteens or commissaries were opened in order to supply inmates with those amenities (confectionery, toilet supplies, etc.) for which limited funds were then available.
- (e) For the first time in the history of Canadian penitentiaries, Christmas parcels were received by inmates. These were standard parcels at varied rates of \$1.00 to \$5.00, funds being supplied by inmates' trust funds or by relatives.
- (f) Self-shaving has now been approved for all institutions and inmates are issued with safety razors and blades. It is felt that this is some contribution towards the development of a feeling of self-respect and dignity on the part of the inmate. This plan is being introduced in all institutions as rapidly as satisfactory local arrangements can be made. (To an outsider this might seem like a rather simple problem but considerable difficulties have to be overcome to establish adequate arrangements and safeguards.)
- (g) During the year the property known as Calderwood in the City of Kingston was transferred to this Department and the commodious residence situated thereon was converted by the use of inmate labour and opened on March 1, 1952 as a Penitentiary Staff College. It is recognized that continued improvement in our Service can only be maintained as constant attention is given to staff training.
- (h) Plans previously announced for a new institution in the Province of Quebec have been pressed forward and at the conclusion of the fiscal year this institution, to be known as the Federal Training Centre, was ready to receive its first quota of transferees of young and reformable types of offenders from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. This is

a walled institution but a greater measure of freedom is allowed within the walls than is customary in most penitentiaries. Inmates live in residence buildings rather than cell blocks. Each residence accommodates 100 inmates who are divided into groups of 25 each; 25 per cent of the inmates live in single rooms and the balance in small dormitories. A mess hall has been provided so that inmates eat their meals in association rather than in their own cells. Further facilities such as hospital, chapels, school buildings, are now in the course of construction. Present capacity in the institution is 300; with the completion of the new administration building, the capacity will be 400 and there is an ultimate maximum capacity of 600.

- (i) During the year plans were completed and work commenced on a new building at Kingston Penitentiary to provide improved facilities for physical training and recreational activities. New classrooms and libraries are also being included in this building.
- (j) In all institutions there were considerable developments in the recreational programme, the hobbies programme, in inmates' publications and in the development of inmate participation and responsibility through inmate committees,—details of which are described more fully in subsequent sections of this report.
- (k) Alcoholics Anonymous chapters have now been established in all institutions and the operation of these groups has proven to be a valuable form of therapy.
- (l) Part-time psychiatrists have been appointed in British Columbia and Manitoba penitentiaries and a full-time Psychologist has been appointed at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. The services of this latter officer are also available for the Federal Training Centre.

14. Some concern is at present being felt by the administration on account of the considerable number of young offenders who are being committed to penitentiaries in some parts of the country. In certain instances Courts have quite frankly declared that penitentiary sentences are being given to some young offenders because of lack of suitable facilities for training and education in other institutions. There is no doubt that in awarding such sentences the Courts desire to provide for the young offender such treatment, training and education as will serve to rehabilitate him and restore him to a useful place in society. There is a limited number whose offences have been sufficiently serious or continuous to justify a penitentiary sentence; in our judgment, however, many older adolescents and young adults are at present being sentenced to penitentiary whose offences do not really justify such punishment; although constant efforts are being made to segregate such young offenders and to provide training suitable to their needs it is difficult to prevent contact between these young people and the older and more experienced types who are inevitably found in every penitentiary population.

15. During recent months the public generally has been alarmed by news of prison riots and disturbances. It is, therefore, opportune to point out that prisons are inevitably places of considerable tension; no matter what ameliorations may be provided, life in any prison is unnatural; men are being detained against their will—every action of every hour of every day for apparently unending months and years is subject to constant surveillance. Humane and scientific procedures, however, can do much to relieve the tensions inherent in prison life. It has been effectively proven that a policy of repression or merely of punishment is not reformatory. Penal institutions must, of necessity, be disciplined institutions—this is a first requisite; within the framework of good discipline and security, however, it is possible to develop a treatment programme which is not only scientifically valid but which is humane and Christian in its

attitude towards the individual offender and which if followed with patience will undoubtedly restore an increasing number to useful places in society. We cannot claim to have developed final or completely effective techniques in the treatment of the criminal; in spite of disappointments and frustrations, however, we feel that the present policy in the Canadian penitentiaries is moving in the right direction; the old system produced too many repeaters—it sent out into the world too many men filled with feelings of bitterness and hatred for society. Reports from prisoner's aid organizations indicate that an increasing number of men who are now being released are seriously concerned about their personal re-establishment and are willing to co-operate in efforts that are made for their assistance. Furthermore, the morale in our institutions during the past year has been good. Discipline has been easier and the general tone of institutional life on a high level. It is our intention to continue the present programme aggressively in the hope that penitentiary imprisonment may not set a permanent stigma on a man but that it may provide for all those who are amenable and responsive to treatment a better view of life and living. The reports which follow will show in some detail the work of the past year and will be an indication of the philosophy which we believe to be basic to the establishment of a modern and effective correctional service.

II.—ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF

WARDENS' CONFERENCE

16. A most important Wardens' Conference was held in Ottawa from June 13 to June 22, 1951. Activities of the two previous years were reviewed and further developments were discussed. Amongst the main decisions arrived at, and subsequently put into force, were the following: inmates were permitted to subscribe at their own expense to recognized Canadian daily newspapers, including suitable foreign language papers for non-English or non-French speaking inmates; increased remuneration was allowed effective October 1, 1951; canteens were opened in every institution effective December 1, 1951, from which inmates are permitted to purchase approved articles, meeting the cost thereof from their remuneration (a certain amount of remuneration is placed aside and must be retained until the time of release); the purchase of Christmas parcels was allowed to those who had sufficient credit in the Inmates' Trust Fund; compensatory leave for overtime worked by staffs was placed on a proper basis in consistence with the procedure authorized by Treasury Board; an Officers' Handbook, which includes the basic regulations respecting staff, security and treatment of inmates, was issued to officers in May, 1952 and came into force on June 1, 1952. This Officers' Handbook emphasizes processes of treatment and rehabilitation as well as security.

NEW INSTITUTION IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

17. Provision was made three years ago for the establishment of a new institution in the province of Quebec for the accommodation and training of young inmates. The various buildings were rushed to completion by outside contract and this new institution, which is designated as the Federal Training Centre, began its operations as a self-contained unit on April 3, 1952, on which date the first breakfast was served. It will be recalled that the Royal Commission investigating the penal system of Canada had recommended such an institution. Mr. J. B. Martineau, former Executive Secretary of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, was promoted to the position of Director. As in the case of six other wardens, Mr. Martineau rose from the ranks. He joined the staff at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary on August 22, 1932 and was promoted to Senior Clerk on July 16, 1934, from which he resigned in September, 1938 to become General Secretary of the Quebec Provincial Police. He was later Secretary to the Commissioner of Prisons and Reform Schools of the province

of Quebec and held this position until 1940 when he joined the Canadian Army Provost Corps. At the end of the war, Mr. Martineau was District Staff Officer in charge of military police, Military District No. 5 (Quebec). He re-joined the Penitentiary Service as Senior Clerk at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary on September 3, 1946 and was promoted to Executive Secretary on November 1, 1947, a position he held until his promotion to Director of the Federal Training Centre. Through the years, Mr. Martineau has displayed a great interest in the affairs of the penitentiary system and more particularly in those concerning the Federal Training Centre. Incidentally, Mr. Martineau was Chairman of the Senior Clerks' Conference which was held in the spring of 1951.

18. Mr. J. C. A. LaFerrière, formerly Chief Vocational Officer of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, was promoted to Deputy Director of the new penal institution. Mr. LaFerrière is an honour graduate of the Hull Technical School and was National Director of the Young Catholic Workers Technical Services prior to enlisting in the Royal Canadian Engineers with service overseas. As a business man, Mr. LaFerrière had wide experience in draughting, construction carpentry, radio engineering and furniture manufacturing prior to his appointment to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary as a Chief Trade Instructor on December 30, 1947. He was appointed Chief Vocational Officer there on June 1, 1948 and was responsible for the detailed administration of vocational training at the Federal Training Centre until his promotion to Deputy Director.

19. Keeper J. R. Vaillant was promoted to Assistant Director of the Federal Training Centre. Mr. Vaillant served with the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve for nearly ten years and was an instructor at Naval Headquarters, Montreal, prior to his appointment to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary as Temporary Guard on November 10, 1936. He was one of the nine Canadian penitentiary officers who attended a course of instruction at His Majesty's Imperial Training School, Wakefield, England, in March, 1939. He was promoted to Keeper June 15, 1946. As instructor on various subjects in French and English, Mr. Vaillant has been closely associated with the penitentiary officers' training courses in Ottawa and St. Vincent de Paul since their inception in February, 1948. For several months prior to his promotion to Assistant Director at the Federal Training Centre he had been Acting Assistant Chief Keeper at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

ESTABLISHMENT OF PENITENTIARY STAFF COLLEGE

20. From February, 1948 to June, 1950 penitentiary officers' training courses were conducted at the R.C.M.P. Barracks at Rockcliffe, Ontario. The expansion of that Force in 1950 made it necessary for them to use all police barracks accommodation and facilities exclusively for their own purposes. From September, 1950 to June, 1951 penitentiary officers' training courses were conducted in Ottawa, under some handicaps in leased living accommodation provided at Laurentian Terrace through the Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

21. These staff training courses have proved of great benefit in increasing the efficiency of the staffs employed in penitentiaries and it was therefore considered advisable that a penitentiary staff college be established where continuing courses could be held for penitentiary officers, each course to accommodate 24 officers and to cover a period of from six weeks to two months, depending on the type of course.

22. With this end in view, the property known as "Calderwood" at Kingston, Ontario, was transferred from the administration of the Minister of Public Works to the Minister of Justice by Order-in-Council P.C. 39/3066 dated June 14, 1951.

23. This property is immediately adjacent to, and, in fact, forms a part of the Kingston Penitentiary reserve. The site is very appropriate for a training school. The proximity of the College to Kingston and Collin's Bay peniten-

tiaries will provide trainees with experience and insight into custodial and administrative penal practices which was hitherto not possible in previous training courses held at Rockcliffe and Ottawa.

24. The Penitentiary Staff College is a self-contained unit with an instructional staff of penitentiary officers and a culinary and maintenance staff under the direction of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries.

25. Mr. W. F. Johnstone, who had been in charge of training courses in Ottawa since 1948 as Staff Training Officer Grade 3, was appointed Superintendent of the Penitentiary Staff College effective March 1, 1952.

26. The Penitentiary Staff College was opened with the Conference of Deputy Wardens and Chief Trade Instructors, early in March, 1952. The first regular training course (No. 27) commenced on March 25, 1952 and terminated on April 30, 1952, with 20 officers attending.

APPOINTMENTS

27. During 1951-52, there were 157 appointments, of which 101 were to the position of Guard Grade 1. Seventy-eight of the appointees were veterans with overseas service (total appointments 1950-51: 293; in 1949-50: 195).

PROMOTIONS

28. Eighty-five officers were promoted to higher ranks. Amongst those were the following promotions to key positions: Keeper R. J. A. Pindred to Chief Keeper, at Kingston Penitentiary; Keeper H. Field to Chief Keeper, at Collin's Bay Penitentiary; as already mentioned, three officers of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary were promoted to the executive staff of the Federal Training Centre; Engineering Clerk M. J. M. LeCorre to Chief Trade Instructor, at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary; Classification Officer C. E. Desrosiers, of Saskatchewan Penitentiary, to Chief Keeper at Manitoba Penitentiary.

RETIREMENTS

29. A total of 157 officers, of whom 108 were guards, left the Service during the year: 104 resigned, 62 of whom were guards (16 at Kingston Penitentiary, 20 at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, 7 at Saskatchewan Penitentiary, 7 at Collin's Bay Penitentiary, 4 at Manitoba Penitentiary, 2 at Dorchester Penitentiary and 6 at British Columbia Penitentiary). Thirty-seven officers were retired, 12 were dismissed and four died. Amongst those who retired were the following senior officers, all of whom had been in the Service for many years:

Penitentiary	Officer	Date of Appointment	Original Position	Promotions	Date of Retirement
Kingston.....	Atkins, J. E. O..... (OAS)	Dec. 29, 1919	Guard...	Keeper on July 1, 1923; Chief Keeper on February 1, 1933.	April 20, 1951
Manitoba.....	Erskine, J. (OAS)..	Oct. 14, 1920	Guard...	Keeper on July 1, 1923; Chief Keeper on August 7, 1944.	May 22, 1951
St. Vincent de Paul..	Lesage, R. (NOAS)	Sept. 9, 1912	Guard...	Instructor Blacksmith on April 1, 1915; Chief Trade Instructor on April 1, 1941.	June 20, 1951
Dorchester.....	Sears, L. H..... (NOAS)	June 8, 1914	Clerk...	Accountant on July 1, 1924	December 1, 1951
St. Vincent de Paul..	Barrette, J. E. L... (OAS)	June 14, 1926	Guard...	Keeper on August 1, 1931; Assistant Chief Keeper on April 1, 1945.	March 20, 1952

30. With the exception of Mr. Sears, all these employees had joined the Service as guards and, through their devotion to duty and their initiative, worked their way up to most responsible positions. All have rendered meritorious services.

31. The following table records the number of appointments and separations from the Service for the last fifteen years:

Year	Appointments	Separations
1937-1938.....	95	62
1938-1939.....	96	53
1939-1940.....	105	53
1940-1941.....	104	60
1941-1942.....	78	113
1942-1943.....	70	113
1943-1944.....	112	92
1944-1945.....	130	114
1945-1946.....	142	153
1946-1947.....	235	188
1947-1948.....	193	128
1948-1949.....	225	147
1949-1950.....	195	96
1950-1951.....	293	162
1951-1952.....	157	157

PERMANENCIES

32. Seventy-five officers were made permanent during the year.

NEW POSITIONS

33. A total of 112 new positions was authorized by Treasury Board during the year. Of this number, there were 98 positions for the Federal Training Centre, namely, executive, 8; administrative, 19; custodial, 71. Including those of the Federal Training Centre, the total number of new positions authorized was as follows: executive, 11; administrative, 26; custodial, 75.

34. Since the proclamation of the Penitentiary Act, 1939, on September 1, 1947, 366 positions have been authorized. These are as follows by classification:

	Executive	Administrative	Custodial	Total
1947-1948.....	4	38	22	64
1948-1949.....	8	21	2	31
1949-1950.....	1	16	17	34
1950-1951.....	4	38	83	125
1951-1952.....	11	26	75	112
	<hr/> 28	<hr/> 139	<hr/> 199	<hr/> 366

35. By penitentiary, these 366 positions are distributed as follows:

	Executive	Administrative	Custodial	Total
Kingston.....	3	17	26	46
St. Vincent de Paul.....	6	31	49	86
Dorchester.....	1	11	16	28
Manitoba.....	1	8	9	18
British Columbia.....	3	14	10	27
Saskatchewan.....	1	17	10	28
Collin's Bay.....	2	22	8	32
Federal Training Centre.....	8	19	71	98
Penitentiary Staff College.....	3	..	..	3
	<hr/> 28	<hr/> 139	<hr/> 199	<hr/> 366

SALARIES

36. Keeping abreast with the general increase of salaries throughout the Government Service, the salary ranges of the penitentiary officers were approved as follows, effective December 1, 1951:

Position	Salary Range
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Accountant, Grade 1.....	\$3480-3624-3768-3840
Accountant, Grade 2.....	\$3696-3840-3984
Assistant Accountant.....	\$2940-3072-3204-3300
Assistant Chief Keeper.....	\$3348-3492-3636-3708
Assistant Dental Technician, Penitentiaries.....	\$2700-2820-2940-3060-3132
Assistant Director, Federal Training Centre.....	\$3480-3624-3768-3912-4056-4188
Assistant Engineer (Plant).....	\$3132-3276-3420-3492
Assistant Engineer (Water).....	\$3132-3276-3420-3492
Assistant Farm Instructor.....	\$2700-2820-2940-3060-3132
Assistant Hospital Officer.....	\$2640-2760-2880-3000
Assistant Instructor Machinist.....	\$2700-2820-2940-3060-3132
Assistant Instructor Motor Mechanic.....	\$2700-2820-2940-3060-3132
Assistant Instructor Tailor.....	\$2700-2820-2940-3060-3132
Assistant Instructor Tinsmith.....	\$2700-2820-2940-3060-3132
Assistant Schoolteacher.....	\$2580-2700-2820-2940-3060-3180-3300
(Employees in this class shall proceed beyond \$3180 only after having obtained B.A. Degree.)	
Assistant Schoolteacher-Librarian.....	\$2580-2700-2820-2940-3060-3180-3300
(Employees in this class shall proceed beyond \$3180 only after having obtained B.A. Degree.)	
Assistant Steward.....	\$2700-2820-2940-3060-3132
Assistant Storekeeper.....	\$2700-2820-2940-3060-3132
Assistant Superintendent, Penitentiary Staff	
College.....	\$3132-3276-3420-3492
Assistant Supervising Matron.....	\$2820-2940-3060-3180
Bookkeeper.....	\$2484-2604-2724-2844
Censor Clerk.....	\$2700-2820-2940-3000
Chaplain (full-time).....	\$3840
Chaplain (part-time).....	\$2424
Chief Keeper.....	\$3480-3624-3768-3912-4056-4188
Chief Trade Instructor.....	\$3480-3624-3768-3912-4056-4188
Chief Vocational Officer.....	\$3480-3624-3768-3912-4056-4188
Classification Officer, Grade 1.....	\$3276-3420-3564-3708-3852-3996
Classification Officer, Grade 2.....	\$3696-3840-3984-4116
Clerk Personnel.....	\$2700-2820-2940-3000
Clerk to Assistant Director, Federal Training	
Centre.....	\$2568-2688-2808-2928-3000
Clerk to Chief Keeper.....	\$2568-2688-2808-2928-3000
(In penitentiaries where there is more than one position of this class, the salary of \$3000 shall apply to only one position.)	
Clerk to Deputy Director, Federal Training	
Centre.....	\$2568-2688-2808-2928-3000
Clerk to Deputy Warden.....	\$2568-2688-2808-2928-3000
(In penitentiaries where there is more than one position of this class, the salary of \$3000 shall apply to only one position.)	
Clerk to Director, Federal Training Centre.....	\$2940-3084-3228-3372-3504
Clothing Supervisor, Federal Training Centre.....	\$2700-2820-2940-3060-3132
Dental Technician, Penitentiaries.....	\$3000-3132-3264-3360
Dentist (part-time).....	\$3132
Deputy Director, Federal Training Centre.....	\$4620-4812-5004-5196-5268
(less perquisites valued at \$526)	
Deputy Warden, Grade 1.....	\$4620-4812-5004-5196-5268
(less perquisites valued at \$526)	
Deputy Warden, Grade 2.....	\$5244-5448-5568
(less perquisites valued at \$556)	
Director, Federal Training Centre.....	\$5940-6180-6420-6540
(less perquisites valued at \$654)	
Educational Officer (female).....	\$2820-2940-3060-3180
Engineer, Grade 1, Penitentiaries.....	\$3480-3624-3756-3852
Engineer, Grade 2, Penitentiaries.....	\$3696-3840-3984-4056

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Position	Salary Range
Engineering Clerk, Penitentiaries.....	\$2700-2820-2940-3060-3132
Executive Secretary.....	\$3984-4128-4272-4416-4548
Farm Instructor.....	\$3132-3276-3420-3492
Fireman, Penitentiaries.....	\$2568-2688-2808-2928
Guard, Grade 1.....	\$2424-2544-2664-2784
Guard, Grade 2.....	\$2700-2844-2988
Guard Censor Clerk.....	\$2484-2604-2724-2844
Guard Fieldman.....	\$2568-2688-2808-2928
Guard Herdsman.....	\$2640-2760-2880-3000
Guard Messenger.....	\$2424-2544-2664-2784
Guard Storeman.....	\$2424-2544-2664-2784
Guard Supervisor.....	\$2484-2604-2724-2844
Hospital Officer.....	\$3000-3132-3264-3360
Industrial Matron.....	\$2616-2736-2856-2976
Instructor.....	\$3132-3276-3420-3492
Instructor Broommaker.....	\$2700-2820-2940-3060-3132
Instructor Brush Products.....	\$2700-2820-2940-3060-3132
Instructor Draughting.....	\$3132-3276-3420-3492
Instructor Rural Repair Shop (Vocational)....	\$3132-3276-3420-3492
Instructor Welder.....	\$3132-3276-3420-3492
Keeper.....	\$2940-3072-3204-3360
Librarian.....	\$2700-2820-2940-3000
Matron.....	\$2424-2544-2664-2784
Mechanical Supervisor, Construction Equipment	\$3132-3276-3420-3492
Physical Training Instructor.....	\$2700-2820-2940-3060-3132
Physician (full-time).....	\$4620-4752-4884-5016-5148-5268
Physician (part-time).....	\$3276
Psychiatrist (full-time).....	\$3840-3984-4128-4272-4404-4524
Psychiatrist (part-time).....	\$3276
Psychologist, Penitentiaries.....	\$3336-3480-3624-3768-3828
Schoolteacher.....	\$3060-3180-3300-3420-3516-3612-3708
(Employees in this class shall proceed beyond \$3612 only after having obtained B.A. Degree.)	
Senior Clerk, Grade 1.....	\$2940-3084-3228-3372-3504
Senior Clerk, Grade 2.....	\$3132-3276-3420-3564-3708-3840
Senior Clerk Stenographer.....	\$2700-2820-2940-3000
Senior Supervisor, Federal Training Centre....	\$2940-3072-3204-3360
Special Services Officer.....	\$3276-3420-3564-3708
Steward, Grade 1.....	\$3132-3276-3420-3492-3624
Steward, Grade 2.....	\$3132-3276-3420-3564-3708-3840
Storekeeper.....	\$3132-3276-3420-3492-3624
Superintendent, Penitentiary Staff College....	\$4404-4524-4644-4812-4944-5088-5208
Supervising Matron.....	\$3180-3324-3468-3600
Supervisor, Grade 1, Federal Training Centre..	\$2424-2544-2664-2784
Supervisor, Grade 2, Federal Training Centre..	\$2700-2844-2988
Technician, Grade 2, Penitentiaries.....	\$3132-3276-3420-3492
Warden, Grade 1.....	\$5940-6180-6420-6540
(less perquisites valued at \$654)	
Warden, Grade 2.....	\$6660-6900-7140-7260
(less perquisites valued at \$726)	
Warden, Dorchester Penitentiary.....	\$6960
(less perquisites valued at \$696)	
Works Officer.....	\$3480-3624-3768-3912-4056-4188

III.—STATISTICS OF THE INMATE POPULATION

GENERAL DATA

37. The total number of inmates on the penitentiary registers on March 31, 1952 was 4,687, against 4,817 in the previous year. This is a decrease of 130. The main drop was at Dorchester Penitentiary: 105.

38. The following table indicates the total population on the penitentiary registers for the last twenty-two years:

Year	Population	Year	Population
1931.....	3,714	1942.....	3,232
1932.....	4,164	1943.....	2,968
1933.....	4,587	1944.....	3,078
1934.....	4,220	1945.....	3,129
1935.....	3,552	1946.....	3,362
1936.....	3,098	1947.....	3,752
1937.....	3,264	1948.....	3,851
1938.....	3,580	1949.....	4,225
1939.....	3,803	1950.....	4,740
1940.....	3,772	1951.....	4,817
1941.....	3,688	1952.....	4,687

FIRST OFFENDERS

39. Of the total number of inmates incarcerated on March 31, 1952, 1,073 or 22.89 per cent had no previous conviction of any kind. Percentages of the last two previous years were: 22.87 for 1949-50 and 23.70 for 1950-51.

PENITENTIARY RECIDIVISM

40. Considering penitentiary sentences alone, it is found that of the grand total of 4,687 inmates, there were 2,810 or 59.95 per cent who were serving their first penitentiary sentence. Percentages for the last two fiscal years were: 61.29 for 1949-50; 60.99 for 1950-51.

41. As on March 31, 1952, therefore, 40.05 per cent were penitentiary recidivists (38.71 per cent for 1949-50 and 39.01 per cent for 1950-51). The following table gives exact figures respecting previous penitentiary sentences by institution:

—	Population March 31, 1952	No Previous Peniten- tary Commit- ments	Total Recidi- vists	Previous Penitentiary Commitments				
				One	Two	Three	Four	Five or more
Newfoundland.....	32	27	5	3	1	1		
Dorchester.....	517	291	226	112	52	30	18	14
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1,419	891	528	305	111	65	25	22
Kingston.....	T. 931	389	542	259	143	74	33	33
	M. 810	287	523	244	140	73	33	33
	F. 121	102	19	15	3	1		
Collin's Bay.....	370	348	22	21	1			
Manitoba.....	379	198	181	82	44	24	21	10
Saskatchewan.....	522	358	164	89	35	23	9	8
British Columbia.....	517	308	209	108	48	27	11	15
Total.....	4,687	2,810	1,877	979	435	244	117	102

BEHAVIOUR OF INMATES

42. The privileges allowed to the inmates during the last three years have had a remarkable effect on their behaviour. There has been a sharp decrease in the number of offence reports within this period: 5,063 in 1949-50 (average daily population: 4,390); 4,570 in 1950-51 (average daily population: 4,700); 4,006 in 1951-52 (average daily population: 4,720). The average number of prison offences per inmate was therefore as follows: 1.153 in 1949-50; 0.972 in 1950-51 and 0.848 in 1951-52.

43. The following figures indicate the total number of prison offences by penitentiary for the last three fiscal years. Figures in brackets indicate the daily average population.

	1949-1950		1950-1951		1951-1952	
Dorchester.....	891	(588)	797	(616)	488	(579)
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1,887	(1,243)	1,792	(1,376)	1,529	(1,362)
Kingston.....	866	(849)	773	(880)	876	(917)
Collin's Bay.....	310	(322)	254	(343)	315	(364)
Manitoba.....	445	(386)	245	(365)	216	(398)
Saskatchewan.....	426	(487)	338	(511)	403	(533)
British Columbia.....	238	(451)	371	(525)	179	(575)
Total.....	5,063	(4,326)	4,570	(4,616)	4,006	(4,728)

NATIONALITY OF INMATES

44. Of the 4,687 inmates, 4,272 were Canadian subjects; 120 were from the British Isles, one was from another British country. Two hundred and ninety-four inmates were from foreign countries, against 312 for the previous year. In view of the large influx of persons who elected domicile in Canada within the last four years, comparison with those born outside of Canada and incarcerated in 1938-39 may be of interest. The following table gives, for 1938-39 and for the last four fiscal years, information respecting the nationality of inmates who were on the penitentiary registers as on March 31st of each year:

	Total Inmates	Canadian Subjects	British Isles and Other British Countries	Foreign Countries
1938-1939.....	3,803	3,028	301	474
1948-1949.....	4,225	3,736	173	316
1949-1950.....	4,740	4,264	157	319
1950-1951.....	4,817	4,358	144	315
1951-1952.....	4,687	4,272	121	294

45. It will be noted that there is a sharp decrease in the figures for British-born and foreign-born inmates.

YOUNG INMATES IN PENITENTIARIES

46. At the end of the present fiscal year, 485 young inmates under twenty-one years of age were incarcerated in penitentiaries, against 520 in the previous year, a decrease of 35. The number of young inmates under custody in the penitentiaries, at the end of each fiscal year since 1940, and its relationship to the general inmate population were as follows:

	Total Population of All Ages	Under 21	Percentage of Total
1940.....	3,772	463	12.3
1941.....	3,688	465	12.6
1942.....	3,232	421	13.02
1943.....	2,969	447	15.1
1944.....	3,078	486	15.8
1945.....	3,129	455	14.5
1946.....	3,362	452	13.4
1947.....	3,752	519	14.1
1948.....	3,851	497	12.9
1949.....	4,225	481	11.38
1950.....	4,740	551	11.62
1951.....	4,817	520	10.79
1952.....	4,687	485	11.09

RELEASES 1951-1952

47. During the year, 1,990 inmates (1,956 males and 34 females) were discharged, of whom 373 by ticket-of-leave. By penitentiary, those released by ticket-of-leave were as follows, for the last three fiscal years:

	1951-1952	1950-1951	1949-1950
Kingston.....	15	18	20
St. Vincent de Paul.....	117	131	135
Dorchester.....	78	74	67
Manitoba.....	11	17	10
British Columbia.....	86	133	31
Saskatchewan.....	29	39	33
Collin's Bay.....	35	47	34
Newfoundland.....	2	..	1
	<u>373</u>	<u>459</u>	<u>331</u>

ADMISSIONS 1951-1952

48. During the year, 1,806 males and 54 females were admitted, a total of 1,860 inmates (1,951 males and 40 females in the previous year).

PENAL RECORD OF INMATES ADMITTED

49. Of the 1,806 males admitted, 375 or 20.75 per cent had no previous criminal record (previous year: 490 or 25.14 per cent). Seven hundred and twenty had at least one previous sentence which had been served either in a gaol or reformatory, whereas 702 or 38.87 per cent were penitentiary recidivists (figures for previous year were: 713 or 36.54 per cent). No information was obtained in connection with nine cases.

YOUNG INMATES ADMITTED

50. Of the 1,806 males admitted, 324 were under twenty-one years of age (previous year: 312). This represents 17.94 per cent of the total number admitted.

51. The following table indicates the number of young inmates admitted in the penitentiaries from April 1, 1937 to March 31, 1952:

Year ending	Under 16	16 years	17 years	18 years	19 years	20 years	Total
March 31, 1938.....	1	17	27	61	64	69	239
March 31, 1939.....	3	20	38	67	97	83	308
March 31, 1940.....	1	12	30	77	72	73	265
March 31, 1941.....	2	20	33	56	79	71	261
March 31, 1942.....	1	6	33	41	68	52	201
March 31, 1943.....	10	15	49	42	71	66	253
March 31, 1944.....	4	20	56	87	93	94	354
March 31, 1945.....	2	12	40	68	84	75	281
March 31, 1946.....	4	15	51	69	93	101	333
March 31, 1947.....	4	19	44	70	113	89	339
March 31, 1948.....	2	15	42	75	100	67	301
March 31, 1949.....	4	18	49	64	83	91	309
March 31, 1950.....	6	20	59	85	92	109	371
March 31, 1951.....	5	21	49	76	67	94	312
March 31, 1952.....	9	23	43	71	96	82	324

52. By penitentiary, admission of these young inmates was as follows:

Newfoundland.....	1
Dorchester.....	55
St. Vincent de Paul.....	161
Kingston.....	11
Collin's Bay.....	18
Manitoba.....	15
Saskatchewan.....	45
British Columbia.....	18

PENAL RECORD OF YOUNG INMATES ADMITTED

53. Of the 324 admitted, 129 young inmates or 39·81 per cent were first offenders (previous year: 43·58 per cent). The balance, 195, had a previous criminal record as follows:

Gaol only.....	114
Reformatory only.....	28
Penitentiary only.....	16
Gaol and reformatory.....	16
Gaol and penitentiary.....	12
Reformatory and penitentiary.....	2
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary.....	4
No information available.....	3

54. It will be noted that 34 young inmates were penitentiary recidivists (25 in 1950-51), whereas 158 had served at least one previous sentence in a penal institution other than a penitentiary.

NATURE OF OFFENCE (YOUNG INMATES)

55. The criminal offences involving the largest group were: against the administration of law and justice, 16; against the person and reputation, 18; against rights and property, 284.

56. Corporal punishment was ordered by the court in seven cases: four at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary; two at British Columbia Penitentiary and one at Saskatchewan Penitentiary. Four inmates, who had been discharged by ticket-of-leave, were reconvicted.

MARITAL STATUS

57. Of the 324 young inmates admitted, 11 were married, two were widowers, one was divorced and one, separated. The balance, 309, were single.

OCCUPATION BEFORE CONVICTION

58. A total of 173 young inmates were employed. The main occupation for the largest groups was: agriculture, 10; commercial, 11; protective service, 19; transportation, 22; construction work, 35; manufacturing and mechanical, 35; students, 8.

59. One hundred and thirty-seven were unemployed. Periods during which they had been unemployed were: under three months, 62; under six months, 22; under 12 months, 13; under two years, 11; under three years, 9; over three years, 5. No information was available in 15 cases.

IV—CLASSIFICATION

60. It is a basic requisite of modern penology that adequate treatment of the offender must be based on accurate classification and segregation of prisoners. This principle has been accepted and constant efforts are being made to improve the methods of classification in our institutions.

61. Previous reports have referred in some detail to the techniques which are being utilized to assist in the process of classification. It will, therefore, suffice at this time to record that increasingly our classification officers are making use of psychological and psychiatric aids in their work.

62. The work of the Classification Officer emphasizes in a marked degree the theory of "individualization of treatment". All inmates are interviewed as newcomers into the institutions. Follow-up interviews take place six months after reception and invariably again prior to discharge. These routine interviews, however, are supplemented by a large number of interviews held either at the request of the inmate for purposes of counsel and guidance or at the request of other officers. During the course of the year more than 10,000 such interviews were held.

63. The Classification Office is the focal point for discharge planning. Representatives of welfare and prisoner's aid organizations consult with the Classification Officer and when the inmate so requests interview him with regard to post-release plans. Over 3,000 of these interviews took place—this number being additional to the number of regular classification interviews.

64. Reports of case-history, follow-up and discharge interviews are forwarded at regular intervals to this office. During the past year a total of 5,039 such reports was received. Duplicate copies of these reports are always forwarded to the Director of the Remission Service for the information of that Branch.

65. In addition to his regular prison duties, the Classification Officer is called upon more frequently than any other official, with the exception of the Warden, to handle special visits. Increasingly, representatives of social agencies, schools of social work and interested members of the general public have requested the privilege of visiting the institutions. If such visits are to serve a useful purpose there must be interpretation and the Classification Officer is perhaps the best person to provide this. It must be frankly admitted that requests for visits have become so numerous as to prove embarrassing; consistent, however, with the effective routine of the institution such visits are welcomed when they are the result of a genuine professional interest and not instigated simply out of morbid curiosity. Although the conduct of such visits does impose an extra chore on our classification officers, we feel that it is desirable that there should be increasing public awareness and understanding of the prison problem.

66. Mr. L. H. St-Pierre, Assistant Classification Officer of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, has been appointed Psychologist at that institution. In this capacity, he will work with the authorities of St. Vincent de Paul and the new Federal Training Centre to make psychological assessment of the suitability of inmates for transfer from the larger institution to the new institution (which opened on April 1, 1952). It is also hoped that being freed from some of the routine duties of the Classification Officer, Mr. St-Pierre may have opportunity to conduct some further studies in the problem of crime and its treatment.

67. All of our classification officers would be interested in conducting such research but the heavy load already being carried by them makes this very difficult. It does, however, seem essential and it is not out of place to comment that consideration should be given to the establishment of further facilities for research not only into the causes of crime generally but to evaluate the effectiveness of newer methods of treatment.

68. Much time was devoted during the year to the construction and planning of the Federal Training Centre at St. Vincent de Paul, Quebec. This new institution is a further step towards the development of more adequate facilities for the segregation of young and more reformable types. With its opening, we now have in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec (at Collin's Bay and at the Federal Training Centre) suitable institutions for the segregation of young and reformable inmates serving sentences of reasonable length, from the older and more hardened offender. In spite of physical difficulties in the other institutions, efforts are made to provide work and training activities especially for the young offenders. Certain cell blocks or ranges have been set aside for occupancy and inmates are selected for certain industrial shops with a view to providing some measure of segregation during the working hours. Although it is not possible to provide in all institutions facilities for complete segregation, the problem is one of constant concern and local authorities are doing the best they can within their own institutional limitations to minimize contacts between the older and younger inmates.

V—EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

69. Even at the risk of appearing to underline the obvious, it is desirable to emphasize once again that prison work conceived in its broadest aspect is an educational task of considerable dimensions. To teach and to train children who are developing along normal patterns is in itself no simple job; in dealing with prison inmates one is dealing with persons more mature chronologically but with fixed and oft-times warped attitudes; before constructive rehabilitation or re-training can be carried on, it is necessary to eliminate the undesirable habit-patterns. A sound philosophy of education suggests that the only way by which new and better attitudes can be developed is by a process of gradual change—the elimination of the old attitudes being a concurrent process with the acquisition of new knowledge, new habits and new attitudes. These comments might apply equally well as an introduction to a discussion of religious activities of the institutions. The teacher and the chaplain have much in common; they are both concerned with the "intangibles" of life. The teacher in the classroom or the instructor in the shop may provide new knowledge but unless there is a desire on the part of the individual to utilize that knowledge in a wholesome and constructive way, his work is in vain; on the other hand, religious experience if too narrowly interpreted may leave an individual with an inadequate grasp of the immediate practical necessities of his own situation. The teacher and the pastor must work together towards a common goal—the expression in effective human living of the finest dreams of which man is capable—combining both spiritual insight and practical knowledge. Many years ago, Prime Minister Churchill in his capacity as Home Secretary of the United Kingdom pointed out

"that there is a treasure in the heart of every man, if you can only find it". It is an awareness of this fact which must continue to inspire not only the teacher and the chaplain but all other persons who are concerned with the restoration of frail human beings to paths of better living.

70. To the best of our ability, it is such a purpose that we are increasingly endeavouring to inculcate through the medium of a broadened programme of educational activities.

71. Regular classes are provided in all institutions for those inmates whose educational standing is not equal to the standard of elementary school leaving. Studies beyond this primary level must be carried on largely in the inmates' own time and by means of correspondence courses. These courses are provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs, by provincial departments of Education, by University Extension departments and a limited number by private educational agencies. It would be ungracious not to express our deep appreciation of the services so generously supplied by these organizations, many of whom have gone well beyond the line of duty to make their services available to men behind the walls; this co-operation is the more appreciated since almost invariably it has to be carried out entirely by correspondence and without the stimulus which a teacher receives from personal contact with students. It would be quite impractical for this Department to organize on its own initiative and for its own purposes facilities which are already available to us by existing agencies. Though there are and will undoubtedly be disappointments that in many cases the opportunities thus provided do not invariably result in reformation of character, there are many other cases in which the readiness to lend a hand has been a major factor in stimulating the prison inmate to greater effort on his own part and greater faith in the readiness of society to help him. For the constant encouragement thus provided and the continuing interest which has been shown by many persons, this Department is very grateful.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES

Department of Veterans Affairs

April 1, 1951—March 31, 1952

	Veterans	Non-Veterans	Total
Registration.....	466	1,014	1,480
Courses completed (Certificates granted).	202	416	618

NOTE.—In addition to the courses provided by the Department of Veterans Affairs, some 350 courses were provided by other agencies including provincial departments of Education, universities and private correspondence study agencies.

72. The special course in mineralogy at British Columbia Penitentiary was repeated during last winter. Similar special courses were provided at Saskatchewan Penitentiary in prospecting, first aid and agriculture.

73. A number of the institutions have fostered inmates' interest in art. An inmate teacher at Manitoba Penitentiary has done much to stimulate interest in that institution.

74. The outstanding event in this field, however, was an inmate art exhibit featuring the work of Kingston Penitentiary, Collin's Bay Penitentiary and the Prison for Women, Kingston. This exhibit was sponsored by the Rotary Club of Kingston and was held in the auditorium of the LaSalle Hotel where it was open to the public. Professor André Bieler of Queen's University gave valuable assistance in the preparation of this exhibit and in judging the work. To Professor Bieler and the Rotary Club of Kingston is expressed our deep appreciation for their part in making possible this exhibit which indicated to the general public something of the talent that so often lies dormant within the prison walls.

75. Professor J. B. Taylor of the Department of Fine Arts, University of Alberta, co-operated in the art programme at Saskatchewan Penitentiary, and inmates' work at that institution has also been on public exhibition. In both cases, work was offered for sale so that inmates were able to derive a little personal profit thereby.

76. A policy of public lectures available on a voluntary basis to inmates has been approved. This innovation was first introduced at British Columbia Penitentiary and is gradually being extended to other institutions. Kingston and Collin's Bay penitentiaries now have a regular programme of this nature. All institutions are provided with projection equipment and regular showings of educational films and filmstrips are given. A number of institutions are purchasing filmstrips and thereby building up a library of resource material for study of history, geography, civics, etc. Films are readily and generously made available through the co-operation of the regional offices of the National Film Board.

77. Although not always under the immediate jurisdiction of the Educational Department, the development of inmate publications has proven to be an educational activity of real value. Each institution now has its own publication which in most cases is available for outside subscription on application to the Warden. Suitable names have been chosen with either a symbolic or local significance. The publications are as follows:

<i>Transition</i>	British Columbia Penitentiary
<i>The Pathfinder</i>	Saskatchewan Penitentiary
<i>Mountain Echoes</i>	Manitoba Penitentiary
<i>Tele-Scope</i>	Kingston Penitentiary
<i>The Diamond</i>	Collin's Bay Penitentiary
<i>Pen-O-Rama</i>	St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary
<i>The Beacon</i>	Dorchester Penitentiary.

78. Inmates have been given a very considerable degree of freedom to write on matters of institutional interest and in some instances have expressed vigorous opinions on the subject of penal reform generally. It is considered that the publication of these inmate papers not only provides an opportunity for inmates with literary ability to write for publication but also provides a forum in which there may be some exchange of views between those inside and those outside the walls. There is room for legitimate difference of opinion about inmate publications, but we feel that this project has served a very useful purpose. Columnists in outside papers have either copied or commented on articles appearing in the penal press; it seems to us that the outside circulation of these publications provides some insight into the inmates' minds and problems and that there is thereby engendered a much greater understanding not only of the difficulties faced by inmates on discharge but also some of the difficulties faced by the administration in day-to-day operations.

79. An interesting innovation during the year was the Dale Carnegie Course in Public Speaking and Effective Human Relationships held at British Columbia Penitentiary. It is understood that this is the first time this course has been given to prison inmates in the British Commonwealth. The instruction and instructional materials were provided by the Dale Carnegie Institute; all arrangements were made by Mr. Warwick Angus, local representative of the Institute, acting on behalf of his headquarters organization in New York. This first course was entirely experimental in nature; initially some doubts were expressed regarding the value of such a course inside prison walls. It proved, however, to be not only a useful educational device but also a very valuable form of group therapy. Inmates voluntarily gave up their recreational time on Saturday afternoons for a period of seventeen weeks; the concluding function was a banquet in which all 31 students took part and received certificates of graduation.

Officers of the institution and a number of outside visitors attended the concluding banquet and all were impressed by the success of the experiment. It is always difficult in the restricted life of the prison to reproduce outside activities in a normal and practical manner. This course provided just such an opportunity and its effect on the general morale of the prisoners was very beneficial. The *New Westminster British Columbian*, in reporting the event, said: "Inmates declared frankly that the course had given them confidence to regain their self-respect and to meet people and to get jobs. They said it was the first constructive effort of its kind to help restore prisoners to normal civilian life again in removing prisoner complexes and fears". The generosity of the Dale Carnegie Institute in making this course available suggests that there is a role which can be played by interested outside organizations and individuals in the work of rehabilitation inside the walls.

80. Constant efforts have been made throughout the year to improve the prison libraries. The administration of these is under the penitentiary schoolteachers who are showing increasing concern for the improvement in quality of the reading material to inmates. Books are selected by the Library Board composed of the Schoolteacher and two chaplains. Purchases are made either locally or direct from publishers. Obsolete and outworn books are being discarded and the libraries generally being developed so that they will provide not only an adequate supply of entertainment reading but also a supply of suitable books for more serious minded inmates. Total circulation of books, new magazines and bound copies of magazines for the year was 1,076,218. This represents a further decrease from the figure reported last year. This decrease, however, is more than compensated by inmate subscription to daily newspapers and by private inmate subscription to magazines. A frequent note in librarians' reports is that inmates' reading is gradually becoming more selective.

81. One of the innovations which has been appreciated by inmates possibly more than any other was the approval for inmate subscription to daily newspapers. It is not many years ago since chaplains prepared a brief digest of the week's news to be read at the conclusion of the chapel service on Sunday. Subsequently news broadcasts were permitted over the prison radios. Two years ago approval was given for inmate subscription to certain selected weekly newspapers. There has thus been a gradual relaxation of censorship with regard to the receipt of news of the outside world. It has seemed preferable to permit inmates to receive news in uncensored form rather than in the perverted form in which it often finds its way through the prison "grapevine"; furthermore the modern newspaper contains much material other than the comics, the sports pages and the news. It appears to be desirable to permit inmates to have access to this material if they are to be kept in touch with the currents of thought in the outside world and to be ready to play the role of intelligent citizens at the time of their release. Subscriptions are paid for out of inmates' personal funds but arrangements are made in all cases after the original subscriber has finished with a paper for it to be circulated to other inmates. Newspapers as well as magazines are received direct from the publishers and distributed to the inmates without censorship. Subscription to newspapers was authorized on September 1, 1951 and thus far there has been no evidence to indicate other than that the privilege is much appreciated and that the policy has been justified.

82. A conference of penitentiary schoolteachers was held at Laurentian Terrace, Ottawa, from May 17-26, 1951. For ten days, and for the first time in the history of the Canadian penitentiaries, schoolteachers had an opportunity to discuss common problems and to lay plans for future developments. Although such a conference cannot be a policy making body, it nevertheless served a very useful purpose in providing an opportunity for the exchange of information and for recommending changes which appeared necessary and desirable in the light of a newer and broader philosophy of correctional work.

VI—PHYSICAL TRAINING AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

83. In the report of the previous fiscal year considerable space was devoted to a description of new developments in the physical training and recreational programme. This aspect of the new policy has extended so rapidly and in such varied form that no attempt will be made to recount in detail the programme in individual institutions.

84. It is unnecessary at this stage to present arguments in justification of a physical training and recreational programme. It should be sufficient merely to mention the restrictions inherent in prison life to realize that some type of individual or group recreational activity is absolutely imperative—not with any idea of “molly-coddling” or pampering prison inmates but in order to maintain their physical and mental balance, to enable them to live lives that have at least a few aspects of normalcy, and in general to provide an atmosphere or a “climate” in which rehabilitative processes may function.

85. No aware educator is ignorant of the importance of physical activity to the adolescent. When it is remembered that approximately 40 per cent of the inmates of penitentiaries are under twenty-five years of age, it is easy to recognize the need for some such activity in prisons. In fact the deprivation of such activity for this age group might well be considered as “unusual or unnecessary punishment”.

86. Inmate teams now participate regularly with outside teams; at two institutions the penitentiary team is a member of the local city league. Effective discipline and self-control is encouraged by members of the inmates’ committees who realize the responsibility which rests on the inmates for good behaviour. A vital lesson in effective human living may be taught on the ball field or the hockey cushion if inmates learn to appreciate the fact that no group activity can possibly be conducted without rules and regulations.

87. Softball is general in all institutions during the spring, summer and autumn months. Soccer and touch football are played at some others. Hockey is played at three institutions. Boxing tournaments during the winter season are a feature at one institution. Modified forms of hand ball and tennis are available in all institutions. Outdoor checkers, quoits and weight-lifting classes are available in other institutions.

88. While there is much inmate interest in the spectator games both with outside teams and in the intra-mural leagues, efforts are made for a maximum of participation on the part of all inmates who are physically fit.

89. One very real problem is to find suitable time whereby an adequate sports or recreational programme can be provided inside the short prison day and with due consideration for staff supervision. One institution is experimenting during the summer months with a late afternoon recreational period; other institutions, using staggered duty hours for officers or closing the industrial shops on Saturday afternoons, are endeavouring to find adequate play time with less interruption to the work of the shops and to the routine necessities of prison maintenance and construction.

90. As and when suitable buildings are available in which evening activities can be conducted with due regard for security considerations, further extension of the recreational programme within the inmates’ own free time will be possible. It was reported last year that plans were under way for such a new building at Kingston Penitentiary. Work is now in progress on this.

91. It would be unfair not to give due credit in this matter to many members of our staff who have voluntarily contributed of their own time to assist in the

development of the recreational programme; it would be equally ungracious not to comment on the important role which has been played by inmates' sports and recreational committees.

92. Entertainment films are provided regularly during late autumn and winter months. A limited number are made available at public expense; further showings are made possible from time to time by local service clubs and charitable organizations. In a number of institutions, however, inmate committees are providing further entertainment films at their own expense. Entertainment of this type is a necessity during the winter season.

VII—HOBBIES

93. During the year 1949-50, inmates were authorized to undertake individual hobbies. During the past year the hobbies programme has developed considerably in all institutions.

94. The purpose of the introduction of a hobbies programme was to provide for individual inmates some opportunity for wholesome and constructive activity during the long hours that the majority of them have to spend in their cells. The wide variety of activities which have been undertaken is a tribute to the ingenuity of the inmate mind. One of the most popular activities is tooled leather work; another very popular activity is wood-working with small hand tools; extremely beautiful and artistic examples of inlay work have been produced. The list of hobbies, however, is a long one: art work (painting, drawing, sketching), needle work (hooked rugs, embroidery, crocheting, knitting), metal craft, plasticraft, paper craft, clay modelling, model building, stamp collecting, costume jewelry, and many others in lesser numbers.

95. In one institution the programme has developed so far that it is necessary to assign one officer to a full-time position as Hobbies Officer. In a number of the institutions it begins to appear as if a special allocation of space must be made to permit the installation of some simple machinery to facilitate preliminary preparation of lumber, and adequate facilities for painting or varnishing completed articles.

96. All wardens are making efforts to find suitable ways of disposing of the products of inmate hobby work; this is not an easy matter as there is still some public prejudice against the sale of prison-made articles, even of a hobby nature, on the open market. It is felt, however, that occasional public sales at fairs or bazaars as well as sale through prison offices cannot be criticized too much. The programme has proven of tremendous value for many hundreds of inmates who do not find much satisfaction in academic pursuits such as serious reading or correspondence study. It is hoped that the public will be willing to support this programme and enable inmates to continue their individual activities by making purchase of hobby articles made within prison walls. Not only is the inmate provided with a wholesome cellular activity but many of them are able to lay aside some of the profit to increase their trust fund and to have a little more money available at the time of discharge.

97. One of the most interesting events, reported widely in the press, was the first Canadian penitentiary art exhibit. This has been described in the section on educational activities; it will be understood that a great deal of the work is produced by the inmates, without instruction and entirely on their own volition so that it is worthy of note as one of the outcomes of the hobby programme.

98. Another extremely interesting development during the year has been the growth and development of inmate orchestras. A considerable number of the men have had their own instruments sent in from the outside; other instru-

ments have been donated and in some cases inmates' welfare committees have purchased instruments for their own permanent use. Growing out of this activity there has been a valuable addition to the recreational facilities. During the Christmas and New Year's holiday season, inmate variety shows have been produced and in a number of the institutions, the orchestras, assisted by other available talent, have presented shows at intervals throughout the year. In a number of cases, outside artists have graciously assisted in these presentations and in a number of these performances, female members have participated in such concert parties. It is worthy of note that the response of the inmates to this innovation has been excellent and their behaviour has been above reproach.

99. Although it is not possible to recount in detail all the special events which took place at the various institutions, note is made of a rather interesting event at Saskatchewan Penitentiary. The inmate orchestra and concert party conducted an amateur night under the auspices of the Associated Commercial Travellers of Prince Albert. The programme was broadcast over radio station C.K.B.I.; the purpose was to raise funds for the Anti-Tuberculosis League. Phone calls requesting various numbers were received and total donations from the radio audience amounted to over \$1,000. Programmes of this nature do much to develop a sympathetic public understanding; the inmates themselves were extremely proud that they were thus permitted to participate and to contribute to a worthwhile community activity. For at least a short while the walls separating the inside from the outside were broken down.

100. Although not coming properly within the compass of this report, brief mention may be made of the magnificent achievement of the male choir of Dorchester Penitentiary which participated in the Maritime Music Festival held during the spring of 1952 and received the highest marks awarded to any competitors. The choir did not attend the festival—their offerings were carried by land line to the auditorium where the festival was being held and broadcast from there.

101. Another interesting development, also not strictly within this fiscal year but worthy of note as a development during the year, has been the radio programmes offered weekly by Kingston and Collin's Bay penitentiaries during the spring and summer months of 1952. These programmes are in progress at the time of writing this report and are receiving extremely favourable comment. Fuller details will be available for inclusion in a subsequent report.

102. Another extremely interesting project was carried out at the Christmas Season, 1951, at Kingston Penitentiary. With the co-operation of the Kingston Fire Department, broken toys were collected in the Kingston area and delivered at the prison. Special arrangements were made whereby inmates voluntarily undertook to repair, refinish and renovate broken toys of all kinds. These were subsequently made available for distribution to needy children in the Kingston community. Quite apart from filling otherwise empty time, this project, initiated at the insistence of a number of the inmates, provided another example of co-operation over the walls. It is too often forgotten in the reports of unpleasant incidents inside prisons that there is also much of good, much of generosity, much of unselfishness in prisons. Projects of this nature provide an opportunity for the expression of such feelings.

103. The introduction of the hobbies programme with its subsequent manifold developments and ramifications has not been without its difficult administrative problems; on the other hand, any new activity, apart from routine maintenance and administration, is bound to present problems. Wardens, staff and inmate committees in the local institutions are gradually overcoming these problems; the net result is an inmate population which is happier in mind, healthier in body, and more co-operative and better disciplined in a thoroughly wholesome way.

VIII—RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

104. It has been well said that "man can live without much but he cannot live without hope". One of the most powerful agencies for the preservation of hope in the minds and hearts of men is that provided by religion. Its place within the Canadian penitentiaries has long been recognized by the provision in all institutions of suitably appointed chapels for members of the Roman Catholic and Protestant faiths and by the inclusion on the establishment of full-time chaplains.

105. The chaplain is in a unique position to influence members of the prison population as he is the recipient of confidences on personal matters which would not be divulged to other officers; he is called upon to assist in the solution of domestic and family problems; he is the bearer to the inmate of personal news which may elevate him into transports of joy or alternatively depress him to the depths. Through the regular services of the Christian faith and particularly on the occasion of the great festivals, he has an opportunity to recall men who have wandered from the paths of rectitude to the paths of right living. The prison ministry is one of the most difficult in which any pastor can be asked to serve; it is frequently disappointing but on many occasions it is highly rewarding.

106. During the past year regular weekly services have been held. On the occasion of Christmas and Easter festivals, chapels have been especially decorated and special music has been provided.

107. Each chapel has its own choir. On a number of occasions and at different institutions, Sunday services or some portion of the services have been broadcast. These broadcasts which remind the outsider that the prison inmate is not left without religious hope have brought much consolation to many parents and relatives of younger men in the institutions.

108. At British Columbia Penitentiary, an Inmates' Church Council was formed and during the year assisted the Chaplain in making arrangements for special services and in stimulating the religious life of the institution.

109. Study and discussion groups have also been sponsored by a number of the chaplains; these groups provide another form of therapy in which inmates by frank examination of their own lives and discussions with the chaplains are enabled to apply the lessons of religion to their own problems.

110. It would be difficult to speak in sufficiently high terms of the work of the Alcoholics Anonymous. Chapters are now in operation in all institutions and in most cases these A.A. chapters are under the sponsorship of the chaplains. One of our classification officers, in reporting on the work of the A.A., commented that this organization seems to have discovered a positive pattern of rehabilitation for the chronic alcoholic exceeding anything else which has as yet been tried. Furthermore, the influence of the A.A. groups has extended beyond the group membership. Members of local A.A. chapters have visited the institutions and in many cases have provided extremely valuable assistance on discharge. For the unselfishness and generosity of unnamed individuals in chapters across this country we would, on behalf of many inmates who have been assisted, express our deep appreciation.

111. As one of a series of conferences for senior officers, a conference of chaplains was held in Ottawa from May 30 to June 6, 1951. Fourteen chaplains, seven Protestant and seven Roman Catholic, met together in a spirit of genuine concern for the spiritual well-being of almost 5,000 men in their congregations. As was the case with all of these conferences, this proved to be an invaluable opportunity for exchange of experience and suggestions for improvement. It is perhaps of some interest to note that while initial arrangements had been made for a number of separate sessions for the chaplains of the two major faiths,

it was discovered early in the Conference that there were no problems which could not be discussed fully and frankly together and all meetings were, therefore, held jointly. As far as is known, this is the first time that the chaplains of the federal penitentiaries have had an opportunity to discuss together their common problems.

112. A number of outside priests and ministers have gladly co-operated with the prison chaplains in the holding of special services and missions. It is a little discouraging, however, that more of the clergy do not take advantage of the opportunities which are gladly afforded them not only to visit the prisoners and to see something of the efforts that are being made to develop a positive rehabilitative programme but that so few of them visit individual members of the prison population. As was pointed out by the Archambault Commission and referred to previously in these reports, the great religious denominations still display too little interest in the prison population both while in prison and after discharge. Surely it is still true that the most important concern for the true Christian is the welfare of "the lost sheep". A greater measure of interest on the part of church bodies generally and of individual members of the clergy would be a tremendous encouragement to our prison chaplains in their difficult work.

113. The Salvation Army has long been noted for its interest in the well-being of the downcast and unfortunate; our thanks should once again be expressed to the members of this organization for their assistance in the religious life of the institutions not only in the holding of special services but by their musical contribution.

IX—TRAINING OF OFFICERS

114. In the minds of many people it does not require much skill to be a prison officer. If a man has a certain minimum education, is reasonably fit physically and can use a gun or wield a "billy", he is considered suitably qualified as a prison guard. Even if such a concept were ever true, it is far from adequate under modern conditions. There is no area of work which is more complicated or difficult than that of human relationships. The present tendency for increased professional training for teachers and social workers is a recognition of the fact that effective dealing with human beings is no job for an amateur; even engineers are today being provided with some training in the elements of psychology so that they may more effectively deal with the large groups of men engaged in modern commerce and industry.

115. If specialized training for such persons is necessary, it is even more necessary for all those persons who are engaged in any form of prison work. Prison officials are no longer merely custodians; they are being asked to perform miracles of reformation and rehabilitation; individuals who have found it impossible to live within the rules laid down by society are committed to institutions not merely for custody but for treatment. Much of the programme of the modern prison is in the hands of specialists: chaplains, teachers, psychologists, trade instructors, and skilled administrators. But the guard is the official who is in constant day to day contact with inmates; his skill, his attitudes, his example is frequently the single most important factor in influencing the behaviour of men committed to his charge. There is, therefore, a constant and continuing necessity for effective training of all ranks of prison officers so that they may more effectively fulfill their functions as "social doctors" rather than the simple task of keepers or custodians.

116. A plan of officer training was instituted in February, 1948. Courses were conducted in Ottawa (first at the R.C.M.P. Barracks, Rockcliffe and later at Laurentian Terrace). As has been reported in previous years, a total of 439

penitentiary officers have attended the training courses or conferences under this plan (including Course No. 20 which was in progress at the conclusion of the last fiscal year).

117. As was intimated in the report for the year ending March 31, 1951, it was decided to seek permanent and adequate headquarters for a training school at Kingston. The house and estate known as "Calderwood", occupied for many years by Senator Rupert Davies, was transferred from the Department of Public Works to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries.

118. The alterations and renovations in this house to make it suitable for its new purpose occupied the greater part of the autumn and winter of 1951-52. All labour was performed by inmates of Kingston Penitentiary; suitable furnishings were designed and manufactured in the penitentiary shops at St. Vincent de Paul and Dorchester penitentiaries. Bedroom linens, drapes, etc., were finished by inmates at the Prison for Women. By this means and at a minimum of cost, there has been established at Kingston, contiguous to the penitentiary, a unique training institution operating under its own staff and providing a permanent headquarters for a central training programme.

119. This work necessarily interrupted the training schedule but the improved facilities thus provided have already more than justified the suspension of courses during the autumn and winter of this year.

120. Situated on spacious grounds with a profusion of trees and shrubs, the house provides facilities which will be satisfactory for some time to come. A large living-room on the ground floor was converted into a well-lighted classroom; the library of the old house still serves the same purpose. Dining-room, kitchen and bedrooms offer adequate accommodation for twenty-four men living in residence. A small gymnasium and recreation rooms have also been provided. The old coach house is being renovated to provide suitable living quarters on the grounds for the Superintendent.

121. At the beginning of March, 1952, the Penitentiary Staff College was opened. Mr. Walter F. Johnstone, formerly Supervisor of Training on the staff of the Commissioner was appointed Superintendent. Mr. A. J. Jarvis, of Collin's Bay Penitentiary, was appointed Assistant Superintendent and Mr. F. R. Graves, Clerk Stenographer at Collin's Bay Penitentiary, was transferred to a similar position on the staff of the College.

122. Courses were continued at Laurentian Terrace in Ottawa during the spring of 1951 as follows:

Course No. 20, March 19 to April 28—English speaking—

Assistant Instructional Officer, Chief Keeper D. M. McLean,
British Columbia Penitentiary.

Course No. 21, May 7 to May 12—Conference of Executive Secretaries
and Senior Clerks.

Opportunity was provided for a full discussion of administrative
problems and instruction by headquarters officials regarding
present policies.

Course No. 22, May 17 to May 26—Conference of Schoolteachers.

This Conference discussed common problems faced in the educa-
tional programme of the institutions and made recommenda-
tions for improved procedures.

Course No. 23, May 30 to June 6—Conference of Chaplains.

This Conference, attended by seven Protestant chaplains and seven
Roman Catholic chaplains who met in joint sessions, provided
an opportunity for a review of the religious work and life of

the institutions. It was recognized that the chaplain, because of his particular role, is in a unique position to contribute to the present programme which places a major emphasis on rehabilitation.

Course No. 24, March 9 to March 20—Conference of Chief Trade Instructors.

An opportunity was provided for trade instructors, both in the construction and industrial fields, to pool their experiences and to make recommendations aimed at greater efficiency in penitentiary industry, construction and maintenance.

Course No. 25, January 21-February 2, 1952—Welding Course.

A special course held in Montreal for refresher training for shop instructors requiring a knowledge of welding procedures in industrial operations.

Course No. 26, March 9 to March 20, 1952—Conference of Deputy Wardens, held at Penitentiary Staff College, Kingston.

This Conference provided an opportunity for deputy wardens to discuss new developments, to consider re-allocation of duties so as to place greater emphasis on the treatment aspect of the programme, and to examine and revise a new Penitentiary Officer's Handbook which was at that time in the course of preparation.

Course No. 27, March 25 to April 30, 1952.

First regular course for custodial officers to be held at the Penitentiary Staff College. It was still in session at the end of the fiscal year.

123. Through the medium of the courses and special conferences described above, an additional 75 officers have been given basic and refresher training for their particular duties.

124. At the conclusion of the fiscal year plans had been made for further courses for custodial officers and a conference of chief keepers to be held at the Penitentiary Staff College during the spring of 1952.

125. Instruction and leadership at conferences has been provided by members of the staff of the Commissioner's Office and by officials of Kingston and Collin's Bay penitentiaries. To all these officers and to others, outside the Service, who contributed through special lectures or instruction is expressed our most sincere appreciation.

126. Although it was necessary to discontinue central courses during the autumn and winter, in-service training in the local institutions was continued throughout the year. Such training has, until the present, been under the immediate direction of the deputy wardens. The general arrangements for in-service training programme vary considerably in the different institutions. Four institutions follow a pattern of lectures or talks by senior officers of the institution held at the prison during the winter months. Manitoba Penitentiary has organized special classes for small numbers of officers who follow a prescribed syllabus occupying two evenings a week for eight weeks. British Columbia Penitentiary was able to arrange to have full-time training courses, relieving officers of all other duties during their period of instruction. By this programme of intensified in-service training, practically all officers at that institution who have not had the advantage of attending the central courses have studied a condensed syllabus. It has, however, become obvious that if the in-service training programme is to be improved and intensified the deputy wardens must have spe-

cially assigned assistants. This matter was under discussion at the conclusion of the last fiscal year; experience has confirmed the opinion expressed in the last Annual Report and at the time of writing this report definite plans are under way for the appointment in each institution of a training officer. It is hoped thereby to maintain a continuous programme of in-service training in all institutions which will supplement and be co-ordinated with the programme being provided at the Penitentiary Staff College.

X—AFTER-CARE OF PRISONERS

127. The final and ultimate test of the effectiveness of correctional treatment is in the number of individuals who are discharged from the institutions and who resume constructive and law-abiding lives in the free community. Modern institutions are providing increasing opportunities for many individuals to improve their technical skills and their attitudes in the hope that they may prove acceptable and useful members of society.

128. During recent years, the general public has shown an increasing willingness to provide a chance for the discharged prisoner to demonstrate his new-found skills; there are, however, still too many people who find it difficult to overcome their prejudices. It is too readily forgotten that approximately 85,000 Canadian citizens go through penal institutions of some kind each year. Inevitably we meet these people at our work, on the streets, in public restaurants and places of amusements—in fact everywhere.

129. It is also forgotten that the successful ex-prisoner naturally does not advertise the fact. On the other hand, police court news frequently record the fact that some individual who is charged or convicted on a new offence already has a record; failures of ticket-of-leave dischargees are invariably noted and the impression very readily gains acceptance that treatment in a penal institution is ineffective. It should be pointed out that all across this country there are hundreds of men who at some time in their lives have made mistakes, who have paid the penalty exacted by the law and who are now living happy, useful and successful lives.

130. But the prejudice still persists in the minds of many people and the stigma of a prison sentence of any kind much too often proves an extremely difficult obstacle for the dischargee to overcome. It is for this reason that one of the major concerns of this Department is to co-operate with any or all individuals and agencies who are prepared to assist the ex-prisoner at that moment when he is facing the difficult problem of re-adjustment to society.

131. Some correctional systems employ full-time rehabilitation officers. This procedure has some merits particularly within a limited geographical area or within a compact system. Our federal penitentiaries, however, are scattered from coast to coast; dischargees will be located in any one of hundreds of thousands of Canadian communities. This Department, therefore, has favoured and still favours the use of voluntary agencies of all kinds to provide post-discharge assistance. The use of agencies of this sort has a further advantage that the individual prisoner does not feel that he is being directed or supervised by a law enforcement or government agency, but that he is receiving assistance, guidance or counselling from persons who are unselfishly interested in his problems.

132. These various prisoners' aid organizations (the majority of which are known as John Howard Societies) serve as the "conscience" of the community in its consideration of the whole problem of crime and delinquency. By their daily work with ex-inmates they are in a position to assess the effectiveness of new forms of penal treatment and to press for further reforms not only in treat-

ment itself but in the development of further effective procedures such as improved probation and parole techniques. If there is to be continuing improvement in our penal and correctional methods there must be constant vigilance and effort by interested members of the general public who are pressing aggressively for further reforms. No government can operate in this or any other area unless there is an assurance of public support for its policies. For these various reasons, this Department continues to co-operate in every way possible with any and all organizations devoted either to discharge assistance or prisoners' welfare generally.

133. The policy of federal grants-in-aid to recognized prisoners' aid organizations was continued and during the year 1951-52, a total sum of \$29,000 was expended for this purpose.

134. Our appreciation must once again be expressed to John Howard Societies throughout Canada, to the *Société d'orientation et de réhabilitation sociale* in Montreal, the *Société de réadaptation sociale* in Quebec, to the Canadian Welfare Association in Winnipeg, to the Catholic Welfare Service of Montreal, to the Salvation Army, and to other agencies operating in this field. A special word of thanks is most certainly due to the National Employment Service which, through its Special Placements Branch, is co-operating with increasing effectiveness in obtaining suitable employment for discharged prisoners.

135. It is perhaps invidious to mention specific organizations but the pattern of provincial organization which has been established by the John Howard Societies of Ontario and Alberta should undoubtedly be noted. The progress registered during the past year by the John Howard Society of Nova Scotia is also worthy of special mention.

136. The problem of treatment and post-discharge assistance for female prisoners is being given continuing attention. It should perhaps be noted that in the federal penitentiaries we have the responsibility for a very limited number of females (seldom exceeding 100) who are located in the Prison for Women at Kingston. During the past year we have endeavoured gradually to improve the educational, recreational and treatment programme at this institution; for such a small institution, however, it is difficult to provide everything that ideally might be desired. We are, therefore, particularly grateful to the Elizabeth Fry Society of Kingston not only for their assistance to individual female discharges but also for their co-operation in the development of the programme in the institution itself.

137. It should also be noted that in the City of Toronto a group of interested women have recently formed an Elizabeth Fry Society who will provide a further specific avenue of service to female discharges in that area.

138. During the year, the National Film Board circulated throughout Canada a film entitled "PENITENTIARY". This film was photographed inside the walls of three Canadian penitentiaries and is an effort, within a 10-minute time limit, to suggest something of the nature of the programme within a typical penitentiary. Although not having quite the dramatic impact of the film "AFTER PRISON-WHAT?" which was circulated during the previous year, it nevertheless proved an effective instrument of public education showing to the layman the disciplined life of a penitentiary inmate and suggesting some of the new techniques and procedures which have recently been introduced. Our thanks are expressed to the National Film Board for this further contribution to the development of a more understanding attitude on the part of the general public to the prison problem.

139. A final word of thanks should be expressed to the representatives of the "Fourth Estate". The press throughout Canada has shown an increased

interest and concern not only in the crime problem but in the whole problem of effective prison treatment. Numerous articles, many of them illustrated by photographs, have appeared. Intelligent editorial comment has supplemented these articles. Individual members of the press who have visited the institutions have recognized the necessity for restraint in reporting prison matters—these necessities arising from the ever present concern for security and the very humane requirement that publicity should not be given to individual inmates if it is likely in any way to hamper them on their release. In times past it used to be said that the press was only interested in riots, jail breaks or other sensational prison news. Such items are, of course, of general public interest but the day to day constructive work within prison walls, though less dramatic, is nevertheless of greater permanent importance. Unfortunately, there are still a few persons who think of the prison problem as an opportunity for sensational or headline news; but, by and large, the press of Canada has demonstrated a highly responsible attitude towards this serious social problem and has done a work of tremendous importance in developing a more sane appreciation of this problem in the minds of the general public. This Department is not unaware of the heavy responsibilities devolving on the press; we realize that, at any given moment, no prison system can be above or beyond criticism but we have appreciated the constructive attitude which has been demonstrated to such a large extent in the columns of the Canadian press during the past year.

XI—VOCATIONAL TRAINING

140. Vocational training continues to do a good job with its full effectiveness limited, as previously reported, by lack of shops, which prevents enlarging the scope of trades for training younger inmates. On the other hand, the inherent competition for manpower, especially in the smaller institutions, between training and productive enterprises, e.g., construction and maintenance of buildings, and the servicing of institutions, coupled with a greater variety of activities affecting prison routine which distract from work, materially affects the total inmate hours available for active training and in the end fewer shops are provided for training purposes.

141. Vocational courses in operation during 1951-52 were:

	St. Vincent de Paul	Collin's Bay	Saskat- chewan	Dorchester
Brickmasonry.....	x	x		
Cabinet making.....	x			
Carpentry.....	x	x	x	x
Draughting.....		x		
Electricity.....	x			
Machine shop.....		x		
Painting and decorating.....			x	
Plastering.....	x			
Plumbing and steamfitting.....	x	x		x
Rural repair.....			x	
Sheet metal.....		x		

of these, plastering at St. Vincent de Paul is new.

142. Four hundred and thirteen inmates were registered on vocational training courses in the four institutions operating vocational divisions during the fiscal year. This compares with 428 in 1950-51.

143. One hundred and forty-four trainees were graduated, 69 were released, one died under sentence, and 74 were still serving sentences at the year's end. Forty-three graduates of previous courses were discharged and 42 are still serving sentences.

144. Of the 112 graduates released in the fiscal year, 63 are known to have been placed in employment, 47 in trades learned at the institutions and 16 in other work. (No information is available regarding the 23 graduates from Saskatchewan Penitentiary.) Fourteen graduates are known to have reverted to crime. Eighteen non-graduates were released. Of these only one is known to have reverted to crime.

145. Sixty-one trainees were dropped from courses during the fiscal year.

146. In conjunction with vocational training courses, social studies are stressed and in this connection films and filmstrips are of considerable value as they awaken interest in the subject as evinced by the lively discussion periods following.

147. It is stressed to graduates that although they have completed a prescribed course of training leading to apprenticeship and journeymen status, they must condition themselves to stay with their resolution when starting training and should not seek employment alien to their trade for mere temporary larger monetary gain if they are to become proper tradesmen in due course.

148. Considerable practical experience is gained by trainees in all phases of the building trades taught by their assisting in institutional building constructions. Notable examples are the training block and the new automotive building at Collin's Bay Penitentiary, and the new vocational training building at Dorchester Penitentiary outside the walls. In all of these the skills acquired by vocational trainees have been satisfactorily utilized at considerable saving of public funds. In addition, penitentiary maintenance has been done economically and well by trainees under their instructors.

149. The development of "control" or part-time supervised and organized trade training for inmates had variable success during the year. Dorchester appeared to make the greatest progress as instructors became more familiar through practice with teacher-training methods learned while attending instructor training courses. Free time to organize and supervise inmate training, and adequate training area for those capable of learning beyond the present job, are essential to success and expansion of this undertaking.

INDUSTRIAL STAFF TRAINING

150. Two staff conferences were of direct concern to the Industrial Division, viz., that of the chief trade instructors, and the chief vocational officers with industrial supervisory duties; and the penitentiary instructors with responsibility for training inmate welders and supervising maintenance work. The Chief Trade Instructors' Conference was the first attended by all chief trade instructors in the history of the Service. It served a useful purpose in pointing up the general need for more government work for the shops on a planned and continuing basis in order that available labour may be usefully trained and employed, and the men acquire work habits and skills which will give them the means of making an honest living after release. The Conference underlined the importance of individual instructors in the progress of their shops in training and production, and the part which incentives play in creating an interest in better organization and shop management.

151. The welding course was made possible through the co-operation of the Montreal Technical School. The penitentiary instructors were given refresher training on practical work under Instructor Hamel of the School and were instructed in the use and teaching of modern welding equipment, supplies and methods. The conference at the end of the course resulted in improved standards in purchasing equipment and supplies.

152. A conference of Eastern penitentiaries shoe instructors with Head Office and trade representatives was held in November to establish standards for last styles and materials specified for purchase for various purposes. Technical advice was given by representatives from the Montreal Parity Committee for the Shoe Industry and the Department of Defence Production.

153. Acknowledgements should be made of the continuing help and advice of the staff of the U.S. Federal Prison Industries, the National Advisory Council on Vocational Training, the Quebec Departments of Education and of Social Welfare and Youth and the officials responsible for apprenticeship in the various provinces.

154. Penitentiary vocational training lost a real friend in Mr. R. F. Thompson of the Training Branch, Department of Labour, but the same co-operation continues to be extended by his successor, Mr. A. W. Crawford.

155. Commercial organizations have offered all possible assistance whenever requested.

XII—INDUSTRIES

156. During the past year penitentiary industries showed progress in the class of work performed and in improving on types of articles manufactured. The manufacture of several new articles was successfully carried out on a scale of quality and quantity previously considered as unlikely with prison labour.

157. The industries developed original plans and produced articles of kitchen equipment in galvanized steel and monel metal for the Federal Training Centre at St. Vincent de Paul, Quebec, and also the complete furnishings for the Penitentiary Staff College, Kingston, Ontario. From reports received all projects have proven entirely satisfactory.

158. In general the newly equipped industrial shops have passed the experimental stage and are now ready to accept orders for quantity production of standard articles suitable to manufacturing facilities, and a greater number of contracts from other government departments are being sought. These contracts should be of a continuing nature for articles that are in demand year after year to allow penitentiary manufacturing facilities to be utilized as production equipment in the training of the inmate population. Orders for such standardized articles as office desks, tables, bookcases, garbage cans, kitchen equipment, etc., should be provided in an effort to stimulate greater job interest and create better work habits by inmates and direct them to greater constancy in employment during rehabilitation.

159. Voluntary purchase of penitentiary-made goods by government departments prevents efficient advance planning of shop operations and fails to give satisfaction in meeting commercial delivery schedules of supplies for such departments. It bears repeating that assurance of continuing orders is the only realistic basis on which a widespread industrial system can operate with any hope of success or sense of accomplishment.

160. The total population as of March 31, 1952, was 4,687 inmates, of which 2,154 or 46 per cent were employed in penitentiary shops. The industrial production over the past 5 years has shown a steady rise from \$409,278.00 in 1946-47 to \$1,133,543.93 in 1951-52, an increase of 177 per cent. Total production increase during the past year was \$180,536.67. The industrial revenue for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1952 was \$137,822.83, a 13.5 per cent increase over the previous year.

161. It is estimated that were the penitentiaries to value production, whether for their own use or for sale to other departments, at conservative commercial prices with consequent allowance for value of labour in the products,

the estimated revenue derived from all industrial departments, including the cannery and steward departments, would be approximately \$1,324,185.51, divided as follows: \$893,245.33 from industrial shops; \$13,328.95 from canneries; \$417,611.23 from kitchens. This figure does not include maintenance to buildings nor capital expenditures for equipment and buildings.

162. Of the industrial production of \$1,333,543.93, \$918,243.88 was for penitentiary purposes; \$170,733.25 for other government departments; \$44,566.80 for custom work done for training value for penitentiary staffs and other authorized personnel. The value of products included in the above figures which were manufactured by vocational trainees as training projects and eventually taken into the institutions or sold amounted to \$15,027.11.

163. The following tables give a breakdown of production figures:

VALUE OF INDUSTRIAL SHOP PRODUCTION BY PENITENTIARY
(FIVE-YEAR COMPARISON)

—	1947-1948	1948-1949	1949-1950	1950-1951	1951-1952
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	169,796 33	161,750 36	189,582 44	219,174 49	311,898 61
St. Vincent de Paul.....	163,481 00	162,709 70	212,638 49	250,543 91	314,875 27
Dorchester.....	72,283 36	67,340 55	112,387 85	125,623 70	131,122 43
Manitoba.....	68,465 20	74,302 53	91,125 85	111,733 92	101,454 66
British Columbia.....	60,118 01	66,259 31	78,747 75	99,966 59	108,026 87
Saskatchewan.....	51,031 56	58,503 23	74,626 12	89,414 48	104,498 39
Collin's Bay.....	20,713 83	31,998 80	39,655 43	56,550 17	61,667 70
	606,889 29	622,864 48	798,763 93	953,007 26	1,133,543 93

TOTAL VALUE OF INDUSTRIAL SHOP PRODUCTION FOR ALL PENITENTIARIES
1951-1952

—	Own Institution	Other Penitentiaries	Gov't. Depts. and Other Authorized Organizations	Officers' Custom Work	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	149,725 54	78,114 29	73,049 68	11,009 10	311,898 61
St. Vincent de Paul.....	203,419 05	61,973 17	43,775 34	5,707 71	314,875 27
Dorchester.....	76,950 02	38,409 86	9,544 40	6,218 15	131,122 43
Manitoba.....	66,948 82	2,604 34	29,309 23	2,592 27	101,454 66
British Columbia.....	34,684 40	5,235 84	9,418 66	8,687 97	108,026 87
Saskatchewan.....	90,283 64	2,398 52	4,844 36	6,971 87	104,498 39
Collin's Bay.....	56,188 78	1,307 61	791 58	3,379 73	61,667 70
Total.....	728,200 25	190,043 63	170,733 25	44,566 80	1,133,543 93

XIII—PENITENTIARY FARMS

164. There was a marked increase in the production of most commodities during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1952. The following are the increases: 15,359 lbs. of vegetables, 62,425 lbs. of roots, 139,264 lbs. of potatoes, 22,607 lbs. of pork, 6,491.9 gals. of milk, 763.2 lbs. of butterfat, 6,779 dozen eggs, 408 tons of hay, 195 tons of straw, 4,639 bushels of grain, and 41 tons of green feed.

165. The following decreases occurred during the year: 10,034 lbs. of beef, 134 tons of ensilage, 56 tons of manure and 351 dozen plants.

166. The value of the farm production for the year, based on the fixed penitentiary prices, amounted to \$300,087.96, or an increase of \$56,829.56 over the previous year and \$50,919.95 more than the peak year of 1947-48.

167. If the current district wholesale price was allowed for the commodities produced on the farm, other than the feed, seed and manure which is produced and used on the farm, the value of the production would amount to \$481,285.05. The actual saving to the Department, after paying for new equipment and all operating costs, amounted to a total of \$189,652.79.

168. The totals of the various commodities grown and produced on the seven penitentiary farms are tabulated on page 43.

Kingston

169. Seeding was late at Kingston, as it was impossible to get on the land before May. Frequent rainfall during June and July made haying operations very difficult and resulted in very poor hay being made. Pasture was excellent during the summer.

170. The production of milk was down slightly, compared to the previous year, on account of the fact that 22 animals were transferred to Saskatchewan Penitentiary as part of the foundation stock for a herd at that institution.

171. There was an average of 30 hogs shipped to the kitchen each month.

St. Vincent de Paul

172. Seeding was delayed at St. Vincent de Paul on account of the weather. However, conditions were good during May and early June. Rainfall made haying and harvesting operations very difficult. The first killing frost occurred on the 26th of September.

173. A record crop of potatoes and carrots was harvested.

174. The production of pork was increased from 109,671 lbs. in 1950-51 to 141,366 lbs. in 1951-52.

Dorchester

175. Seeding conditions were almost impossible because of the very wet spring. The land remained very wet until the first week in July.

176. The pick-up baler helped considerably in harvesting the hay crop.

177. In spite of the fact that the grain was very late being seeded and was consequently not ready to harvest until late fall, there was a yield of over 7,000 bushels of oats.

178. The carrot and tomato crop was very light on account of having to plant the carrots on very poor soil and the fact that the tomatoes did not mature.

179. The dairy herd was given the Hotis test for mastitis as well as being tested for Bang's Disease. Only two cows showed any sign of mastitis.

180. As well as supplying the Steward's Department with pork, 68 hogs were shipped to St. Vincent de Paul.

Manitoba

181. Seeding of wheat commenced on the 26th day of April and other grains on May 3rd. All seeding, including that of potatoes and vegetables, was completed by the end of May. The hay crop was light and harvesting of same was completed early in July.

182. The corn crop benefited considerably from a mid-August rain. However, the corn kernels were very poor due to lack of earlier precipitation. The harvesting of grain, which commenced on August 8th, was completed by September 1st. Threshing commenced on September 1st and was completed by September 19th.

183. The potato crop was light, cabbage, carrots, turnips and beets were good and the onion crop was very good.

184. All plowing and field work was completed by October 23rd.

185. The dairy herd was entered on R.O.P. during the year and for the first time members of the herd were exhibited at the Holstein-Jersey show at Selkirk and gave a good account of themselves, winning three second prizes against strong competition.

British Columbia

186. A very dry summer was experienced at British Columbia with the result that the vegetable crop was considerably below normal. The vegetables required constant spraying to control aphids and caterpillars.

187. Considerable cleaning up was done around the farm property with fences being put into condition and additional flower beds were planted.

188. The small orchard which has been neglected for some years was pruned and cleaned up and a considerable quantity of apples and plums was harvested.

189. The production of eggs was increased during the year by over 400 dozen.

Saskatchewan

190. Seeding was delayed to some extent on account of having to thresh 175 acres of the previous year's crop in the spring. Heavy rains and snow in the fall again prevented the completion of threshing operations. The potatoes and vegetables had to be harvested under very wet and adverse conditions which necessitated considerable handling and sorting in storage.

191. A dairy herd was established in May, 1951. The herd was made up of 22 head transferred from Kingston, 5 from Manitoba and six from St. Vincent de Paul penitentiaries. The milk house was completed and the pasteurizing equipment installed in January, 1952.

192. It was found essential to dispose of the swine herd and to clean up all the piggery buildings in preparation for a new foundation herd. A number of gilts will be transferred from Manitoba Penitentiary during the summer of 1952.

Collin's Bay

193. Collin's Bay experienced the same weather conditions as Kingston. The production of vegetables was lower than the previous year. However, the hay, straw and grain crop was considerably higher than in 1950-51. There were 197 tons more hay, 47 tons more straw and 2,988 bushels more grain harvested than in the previous year.

194. One hundred and forty head of feeder cattle were purchased locally to provide beef for the Steward's department.

195. The drainage programme was continued during the summer and it is felt that in another year the farm land should be adequately drained. Much of the land that has been drained has produced a bumper crop for the first time in many years.

CANNING OPERATIONS

196. Canning operations were extended in 1951-52 and the details of same are given in the tables which follow.

Kingston

197. The Kingston cannery processed 59,916 gals. of canned goods from 481,484 lbs. of raw products. The apples, peas, pears and a small quantity of rhubarb were purchased, while the other products were grown on the farm.

DETAILS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES PROCESSED

Fruits and Vegetables	Quantity of Raw Product	Quantity Canned	Penitentiary Value	Wholesale Value
	(lbs.)	(gals.)	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Apples.....	96,687	11,958	6,576 90	8,769 20
Beans.....	27,335	8,358	5,014 80	6,686 40
Peas.....	24,000	12,642	7,374 50	9,832 65
Pears.....	55,002	7,044	4,813 30	6,417 73
Pumpkin.....	70,000	3,354	950 30	1,267 05
Rhubarb.....	8,780	1,500	712 50	950 00
Tomatoes.....	199,680	15,060	7,028 00	9,370 65
Total.....	481,484	59,916	32,470 30	43,293 68

COST OF OPERATIONS

Cost of vegetables and fruit.....	\$ 9,302 23
Cans and carriers.....	6,440 98
Cartons.....	1,154 29
Rental of closing machine.....	245 81
Sugar.....	1,406 99
Salt.....	49 40
Operating (oil and grease).....	14 79
Maintenance.....	88 78

Total.....\$ 18,703 27

198. The foregoing operations resulted in a saving to the Department of \$24,590.41.

St. Vincent de Paul

199. The St. Vincent de Paul cannery processed 19,136 gals. of vegetables from 151,831 lbs. of raw vegetables. All vegetables processed were produced on the farm.

DETAILS OF VEGETABLES PROCESSED

Vegetables	Quantity of Raw Product	Quantity Canned	Penitentiary Value	Wholesale Value
	(lbs.)	(gals.)	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Beans, string.....	38,640	5,945	3,567 00	4,458 75
Beets.....	23,218	3,572	1,428 80	1,786 00
Carrots.....	34,153	4,883	1,831 13	2,288 91
Pumpkin.....	23,100	1,540	436 33	545 42
Rhubarb.....	8,106	1,351	641 73	802 16
Tomatoes (whole).....	24,614	843	393 40	491 75
Tomatoes (juice).....		1,002	459 25	574 06
Total.....	151,831	19,136	8,757 64	10,947 05

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

COST OF OPERATIONS

Cost of vegetables.....	\$ 1,518 31
Cans and carriers.....	1,854 69
Cartons.....	253 12
Rental of closing machine.....	208 89
Salt, tablets.....	10 51
Maintenance.....	1 98
Total.....	\$ 3,847 50

200. The output of this cannery represents a saving to the Department of \$7,099.55.

201. The total saving from the two institutions amounted to \$31,689.94.

FARM PRODUCTION

202. Tables on pages 43, 44 and 45 show the farm production for the year, the value of the farm production and the cost of operations respectively.

203. The following table shows the value of the total yearly production on the penitentiary farms for the past ten years.

Year	Value of Production
1941-1942.....	\$ 127,237 30
1942-1943.....	167,884 06
1943-1944.....	206,543 82
1944-1945.....	216,553 72
1945-1946.....	223,947 88
1946-1947.....	241,043 93
1947-1948.....	249,168 01
1948-1949.....	248,786 66
1949-1950.....	244,122 85
1950-1951.....	243,258 40
1951-1952.....	300,087 96

204. The value of the total production represents an amount of \$300,087.96 based on values set by the Department which are considerably less than the wholesale value.

205. The following is the value of the production on the individual farms.

Kingston.....	\$ 73,826 86
St. Vincent de Paul.....	57,308 01
Dorchester.....	37,358 52
Manitoba.....	33,025 41
British Columbia.....	10,983 46
Saskatchewan.....	49,178 07
Collin's Bay.....	38,407 63

FARM PRODUCTION—1951-1952

Item	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Sas- katchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Vegetables.....(lbs.)	387,168	412,344	11,720	108,031	147,838	133,054	260,578	1,460,733
Roots.....(lbs.)	224,000	110,000	226,000	75,100	12,000	112,000	49,995	809,095
Potatoes.....(lbs.)	.....	455,568	378,670	124,030	83,300	611,520	.....	1,653,088
Pork.....(lbs.)	70,240	141,306	67,231	57,665	42,422	75,853	.....	454,777
Beef.....(lbs.)	1,142	1,751	15,783	15,474	.....	27,405	54,912	116,467
Milk.....(gals.)	46,267.6	40,693.0	41,718.0	25,071.3	.....	14,009.0	.....	167,758.9
Butterfat.....(lbs.)	.....	.....	1,885.2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,885.2
Eggs.....(doz.)	3,827	16,881	10,192.5	8,947	10,993	11,561	8,896	71,297.5
Poultry.....(lbs.)	1,330	5,950	2,150.25	3,400.5	(birds)526	(birds)653	2,222	(lbs.)15,053
Veal.....(lbs.)	305	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(birds)1,179
Hay.....(tons)	300	330	222	139	1.5	312	447	305
Straw.....(tons)	150	179	107	255	.....	169	189	1,751.5
Ensilage (corn).....(tons)	150	116	.....	130	.....	.....	255	1,049
(grass).....(tons)	.....	.....	117	.....	.....	.....	.....	651
Grain.....(bus.)	6,081	6,517	7,381	15,634	.....	17,765	.....	117
Hides.....(lbs.)	(hides) 5	(hides) 14	1,841	(hides) 26	.....	3,140	12,781	(lbs.)18,367
Ice.....(lbs.)	.....	.....	1,595	.....	.....	.....	13,386	(hides) 45
Wood.....(cords)	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,595
Manure.....(tons)	800	600	1,500	746	24	500	575	8
Green feed.....(tons)	.....	80	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,745
Plants.....(doz.)	2,500	.....	151.5	.....	533.5	1,050	.....	124
Seed.....(lbs.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	1,980	4,235
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,124

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTION 1951-1952

—	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Sas- katchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Sold to:								
Steward.....	26,013 34	41,247 71	20,136 83	17,500 02	11,045 35	22,263 34	13,323 70	151,530 49
Other penitentiaries.....	31,345 95	4,468 35	2,019 92	750 00	.....	225 00	2,291 46	41,100 68
Other Government departments.....	.....	111 60	.....	22 00	.....	330 00	.....	463 60
Officers.....	512 40	1,402 27	1,012 11	870 90	221 32	.....	666 56	4,821 63
Outside revenue.....	1,953 20	1,488 67	2,737 14	882 00	544 65	4,998 63	1,005 77	13,610 06
Fed to livestock or used for bedding.....	5,896 04	6,743 27	5,939 20	7,446 29	14 00	7,545 00	5,492 86	39,076 66
Used for seed.....	68 00	.....	.....	524 94	.....	761 62	404 00	1,758 56
Loss by death, spoilage, shrinkage.....	743 12	817 43	1,117 24	244 02	138 29	65 00	100 61	3,225 71
Otherwise disposed of (manure, etc.).....	2,169 35	743 36	4,354 94	3,811 68	24 00	500 00	575 00	12,178 33
Sub-total.....	68,701 40	57,022 66	37,317 38	32,051 85	11,987 81	36,824 66	23,859 96	267,765 72
Add inventory at end of year.....	21,493 48	20,266 43	15,622 59	16,758 32	6,786 11	26,769 74	29,555 64	137,252 31
Subtract inventory at beginning of year.....	16,368 02	19,981 08	15,531 45	15,784 76	7,790 46	14,416 33	15,007 97	104,930 07
VALUE OF 1951-52 PRODUCE.....	73,826 86	57,308 01	37,358 52	33,025 41	10,983 46	49,178 07	38,407 63	300,087 96

COST OF OPERATIONS 1951-1952

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Sas- katchewan	Collin's Bay	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Operating expenses—								
Tractor.....	762 65	1,384 00	1,180 72	1,205 34	284 63	1,545 40	1,216 57	7,579 31
Other vehicles.....	19 21	35 40	315 45	.....	19 44	91 93	11 77	493 20
Farm expenses—								
Feed and fodder—								
Purchased.....	7,809 90	27,384 16	20,044 74	3,921 18	12,938 03	3,551 93	2,725 55	78,375 49
Produced.....	5,896 04	6,743 27	5,939 20	7,446 29	14 00	7,545 00	5,492 86	39 076 66
Seeds—								
Purchased.....	1,061 14	2,514 35	2,964 56	571 75	943 18	1,519 83	981 18	10,555 99
Produced.....	68 00	.....	.....	524 94	.....	709 12	404 00	1,706 06
Fertilizer—								
Purchased.....	879 00	2,304 03	4,128 65	394 80	915 49	885 50	1,309 10	10,816 57
Produced.....	800 00	550 00	1,500 00	746 00	24 00	500 00	575 00	4,695 00
Canning expenses.....	18,703 27	2,327 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,030 48
Other farm expenses.....	2,040 47	1,118 94	2,882 13	1,363 49	827 33	2,409 99	742 90	11,385 25
Veterinary services.....	570 90	346 30	168 00	114 30	.....	252 65	125 00	1,577 15
Veterinary supplies.....	152 11	268 05	662 78	142 18	51 42	443 91	5 50	1,725 95
Maintenance of equipment—								
Tractors.....	394 05	1,088 63	1,248 35	.....	310 11	800 67	384 63	4,226 44
Other equipment.....	967 07	1,539 89	1,754 93	*1,556 88	227 61	1,455 38	845 06	8,346 82
Livestock purchased.....	689 00	725 00	192 00	4,270 50	259 00	**19,533 68	34,404 80	60,073 98
Total cost of operations.....	40,812 81	48,329 23	42,981 51	22,257 65	16,814 24	41,244 99	49,223 92	261,664 35
Add—Capital purchases during year								
Tractors.....	1,315 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,688 00	2,360 00	7,363 00
Other equipment.....	1,223 47	4,473 80	4,000 74	1,611 43	949 20	8,486 03	1,810 24	22,004 91
GRAND TOTAL.....	43,451 28	52,803 03	46,982 25	23,869 08	17,763 44	53,369 02	53,394 16	291,632 26

* Includes maintenance to fences (\$188.26).

** Dairy cattle transferred to Saskatchewan w/o repayment valued at \$11,927.46.

XIV—STEWARDS' DEPARTMENT

206. During the fiscal year 1951-52, continued and satisfactory progress was made in the remodeling of the inmates' kitchens and officers' messes. This programme, initially started in 1948, has been proceeded with as availability of materials and funds provided would permit and there is every indication that these projects will be completed in the near future.

207. Kitchen equipment valued at \$49,035.16 was purchased during the fiscal year 1951-52. By providing modern kitchen facilities, it has been possible to accelerate the programme of instruction to inmates engaged in culinary operations and it is of considerable interest to note that quite a few inmates without previous kitchen experience have been returned to civilian life qualified as bakers, cooks or butchers and are now actively engaged in their respective trades.

KITCHEN SANITATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE

208. This important phase in kitchen administration has been carried out with continued and satisfactory results. Sanitary Rules and Regulations posters have been placed in conspicuous sections of all penitentiary kitchens for the guidance of food handlers. Personal hygiene is observed very carefully with frequent individual examinations being carried out by the Medical Officer and the Steward.

209. The control of kitchen pests has also met with satisfactory results and the loss of foodstuffs has been practically eliminated through continued application of D.D.T.

PENITENTIARY FARM PRODUCE SOLD TO STEWARDS

210. During the fiscal year 1951-52, produce purchased from the penitentiary farms, including canned goods purchased from the canneries at Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul penitentiaries, was valued at \$151,530.49.

211. Processed farm produce manufactured within the institutional kitchens amounted to 10,428 gals. valued at \$1,846.28, an increase of 2,922 gals. from the previous year.

PROCESSED MEATS

212. The manufacture of processed meats within the institutions totalled 334,783 lbs. valued at \$73,512.78, an increase of 52,730 lbs. over 1950-51 and 163,039 lbs. over 1949-50. In view of rising food costs, a concerted effort was again made during the fiscal year 1951-52 to increase the processed meat production within the institutional kitchens and from the results attained, this effort met with great success.

BAKERY PRODUCTION

213. Bread manufactured within the institutional bakeries totalled 2,197,688 lbs. valued at \$94,708.80. The quality of bread produced has been maintained at a high level.

214. Cakes, pies, puddings, cookies, rolls, etc., manufactured in the institutional bakeries, totalled 768,334 lbs. valued at \$77,570.09.

INMATE RATIONS

215. Although the basic ration content remained unchanged during the fiscal year 1951-52, the cost of inmate rations increased from \$917,855.57 to \$995,477.01, an increase of \$77,621.44 due to rising cost of food.

XV—MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES

216. During the past year the medical services in the penitentiaries have continued to function with greater efficiency and adequacy through an increase in qualified and specialized medical personnel, the acquisition of X-ray and laboratory apparatus for the purpose of facilitating and speeding up accurate diagnosis, and by means of enlarged and renovated hospital space supplied with standard hospital equipment for the purpose of providing adequate and complete treatment.

217. These medical activities are planned not merely to deal with illness or injuries as they occur but in the belief that good mental and physical health are essential to the rehabilitation of the offender. It is an important part of the rehabilitation process that the individual who is suffering from physical, nervous or mental conditions should receive treatment that will assist him in overcoming physical handicaps and in developing a better insight into his own personality problems.

218. In addition to the established psychiatric ward at Kingston Penitentiary salaried psychiatrists have been employed during the year at British Columbia and Manitoba penitentiaries. An increasing number of the inmate population take advantage of the opportunities offered by such services; many return for further interviews.

219. As an innovation in some of the penitentiaries, group therapy under the supervision of the Psychiatrist has been started. Its chief purpose is to help inmates arrive at a clearer understanding of some of their troubles, resolve some of their conflicts and enable them to use personal resources in developing methods of behaviour acceptable to society. A Narcotics Anonymous group has been initiated in one penitentiary under the supervision of the Penitentiary Psychiatrist.

220. The medical and psychiatric services provided by penitentiary staffs are supplemented where necessary by consultative services from the outside including hospital and surgical treatment when such is required. The cost of such services amounted to \$26,481.91 for the year, as compared to \$28,804.03 for the previous year. The per capita cost was \$5.61.

221. The cost of medical supplies which at the end of the fiscal year in March, 1951, was \$19,654.94 decreased to \$18,277.14, a per capita cost of \$3.87.

222. In order to protect the health of the inmates and staff through early diagnosis, advantage is taken of the services provided by provincial anti-tuberculosis clinics for chest X-rays of all personnel and inmates. These surveys are carried out annually and are of great assistance in bringing to light any incipient cases where tuberculosis might be suspected. There have been very few such cases in the year under review.

223. The dental services have continued to function satisfactorily. The cost of dental services, which for the year 1950-51 was \$14,672.00, increased to \$14,829.00. Increasing use is being made of the dental laboratory at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and all mechanical work required by the Eastern penitentiaries is now being fabricated there. It is planned to extend this service to other institutions with an anticipated saving of public funds.

224. An interesting feature has been the generous response given by our inmates to voluntary appeals by the Canadian Red Cross Society for blood donations. Blood Donor clinics have visited all penitentiaries during the year and well over 50 per cent of all inmates have voluntarily given blood donations for this worthy cause. The highest percentage was at Collin's Bay Penitentiary where 72 per cent of the inmates volunteered for this service and had their donations of blood accepted.

XVI—ACCOUNTS, STORES AND PURCHASING SERVICES

225. Amounts provided by parliamentary appropriations, disbursements therefrom and lapsed balances in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1952 were:

	Administration		Penitentiaries	
			Operating	Capital
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Main estimates—				
Vote 182.....		306,014		
Vote 183.....			7,433,900	
Vote 184.....				1,332,411
Supplementary estimates—				
Vote 705.....			125,291	
Vote 706.....				556,380
Total appropriations.....	9,753,996	306,014	7,559,191	1,888,791
Expenditures.....	8,934,454	289,565	7,166,746	1,478,143
Lapsed—				
Unliquidated commitments.....	202,999	1,529	61,442	140,028
Not committed.....	616,543	14,920	331,003	270,620
	9,753,996	306,014	7,559,191	1,888,791

226. Details of disbursements from the penitentiary votes and comparisons with expenditures of the two previous fiscal periods are given in Tables X and XI of this report.

227. During the year under review canteen facilities and a graded scale of inmate remuneration were introduced at all penitentiaries. The earnings of each inmate are recorded on an individual ledger card in such a way as to ensure that a portion is saved against the day of the inmate's release and to permit the balance to be drawn against for amenities obtained from the canteen. The system has worked well and there have developed none of the pitfalls experienced in other countries where transactions have been handled through the medium of money or coupons. The scheme of course has added considerably to the volume of stores and accounting routines but savings were made in other directions and no extra staff was employed.

228. The inspections described in paragraph 210 of the 1950-51 report were repeated in 1951-52 and in the course of these visits the special inmate funds used for welfare and recreation purposes were audited.

229. The stores facilities at Dorchester and British Columbia penitentiaries were improved during the year and now present an attractive appearance.

230. Procedures for estimating and controlling expenditures were further developed and there is now in existence an orderly planned programme which ensures a careful review of proposed expenditure commitments in order that funds may be used to best advantage.

231. During the year the wool market showed a great decline from the previous year and we were able to purchase our requirements of materials, especially cloth for discharge clothing, at a very low price. The quality and patterns selected have proven very popular.

232. The Department entered into a canned food contract with the Canadian Cannery Limited prior to the canning season and we were in a position to secure our total requirements at opening market prices, which are much lower than prices during the latter part of the canning year.

233. Some progress was made during the year in standardization of items purchased by the branch for all institutions. The Purchasing Agent attended the conference held in Montreal on shoe shop requirements. The specifications drawn up on leather have proved most helpful and a considerable saving should be made.

234. We were able to take advantage of an offer made by the Crown Assets Disposal Corporation on steam tables which were shipped to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. These were purchased at a fraction of their cost.

235. A new tender form has been taken into use for the purchase of bituminous steam coal and we are now purchasing on a B.T.U. basis. Deductions are now being made when the coal delivered does not meet the analysis originally specified by the supplier.

236. During the past fiscal year, a total of 4,166 requisitions were processed and 7,780 purchase orders issued.

XVII—CONSTRUCTION

237. The planning and construction of the new institution, the Federal Training Centre at St. Vincent de Paul, Quebec, and the considerable expansion of existing shop facilities, additions and improvements to living areas and the extended services related to the new policies of treatment at all existing institutions have necessitated an increasing volume of architectural and engineering services and building construction. During the fiscal period 1951-52 the expenditure for the acquisition and construction of buildings, walls, power plants, service lines, etc. amounted to \$1,137,196.51 as compared to \$872,551.23 the previous year. This together with an expenditure of \$112,826.01 for the maintenance of plant services and equipment, and \$43,899.51 for purchases of new related equipment accounted for a total expenditure of \$1,293,922.03 for the construction and engineering division which is summarized in the following table:

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Expenditures for construction by inmates:—

New construction, existing penitentiaries.	\$ 183,549 15
New construction, Federal Training Centre.	86,160 27
	<hr/>
	269,709 42
Alterations to Calderwood buildings (Penitentiary Staff College).	20,507 39
Alterations and remodelling of existing buildings and shops.	44,494 99
Installation and replacement of service lines (sewer, water, electrical, steam).	59,840 81
Alterations and additions to power plants.	115,286 43
Construction of roads and drains.	9,971 07
Renovation of staff houses.	3,692 05
Minor alterations.	8,868 63

Total expenditure for construction by inmates. \$532,370 79

Expenditures for construction by contract:—

Construction at Federal Training Centre.	604,825 72
Expenditure for purchase of new equipment.	43,899 51

Total capital expenditure. \$1,181,096 02

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MAINTENANCE OF FIXED ASSETS
1951-52

Expenditures for work by inmates:—	
Buildings, walls and ducts.....	\$ 69,087 72
Houses and tenements—Repairs.....	8,843 39
Houses and tenements—Equipment repairs..	190 93
Service lines.....	9,466 19
Main sewers and drains.....	84 57
Boiler house, machinery, equipment and tools	7,941 28
Pump house, machinery, equipment and tools	666 04
Construction and quarry machinery.....	7,869 66
Roads, sidewalks, culverts, bridges.....	660 24
Wharves and sidings.....	406 16
Total.....	\$105,216 18
Expenditure for work by contract.....	7,609 83
Total expenditure for maintenance.....	\$112,826 01
TOTAL EXPENDITURE, CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING DIVISION.....	
	\$1,293,922 03

238. The development of the new institution for the Province of Quebec known as the Federal Training Centre to be taken into use during the first of the next fiscal period continues to be the largest item of expenditure. The increased work necessary in the development of plans and specifications, supervision of the work and administration of the contracts with regard to this new institution have been satisfactorily accomplished in spite of the difficulties experienced in obtaining trained architectural and engineering personnel necessitated by retirements and transfers resulting in the Division being almost continuously understaffed. During the fiscal period in review, four dormitory buildings were completed at a cost of \$515,138.72 and a kitchen and mess hall building at a cost of \$224,777.00. Plans and specifications were completed, contracts let and good progress made on a hospital and chapels building at a cost of \$297,777.00. It is expected that this building will be completed by September 15, 1952. Plans and specifications were completed, a contract let and initial progress made on a building for the administrative offices at a cost of \$179,777.77. Plans and specifications were well advanced for a physical training and exercise hall building for which it is expected a contract will be let in the summer of 1952.

239. While construction of the main buildings of this new institution is being completed by outside contract, a very considerable volume of work is being accomplished through the use of inmate labour. A new modern stores building was substantially completed, a 216-ft. section of the boundary wall previously unfinished and the further extension of ducts, sewers, water, steam and electrical installations to service the new institution have all shown satisfactory progress. Levelling of the grounds within the walls and the construction of sidewalks and roads have been advanced and some landscaping around the completed buildings commenced.

240. Projects completed at the other institutions which required departmental authority totalled in all 124 and 159 other projects were undertaken and satisfactory progress made on these. Included in the new construction completed during the year were a dairy barn at Dorchester, a warehouse for the masons and carpenters at St. Vincent de Paul, a greenhouse at Kingston, a vocational training workshop at Collin's Bay, a dissociation cell block at Manitoba, and additional poultry accommodation at Saskatchewan and Manitoba. At British Columbia substantial progress was made on the new hospital facilities and a unique ablution and change room was completed. The latter building which embodies production line methods of bathing and clothes

changing for the inmates has proven highly satisfactory and greatly reduced the time required, thereby increasing the hours available for productive work and educational and recreational activities.

241. As was the case in the preceding year considerable alterations to existing facilities were proceeded with to meet the demands of the increasing educational and vocational training needs. Very commendable progress was made on: the automotive repair and storage building at Collin's Bay which it is expected will be put into use early in the summer of 1952; the renovation of the former administrative wing at Manitoba Penitentiary to house the school, library, Chief Keeper's department, officers' mess and other minor facilities and on the new vocational training shop building at Dorchester Penitentiary. Plans and specifications were also completed and some materials ordered for a physical and recreational training building at Kingston Penitentiary.

242. Noteworthy major projects undertaken during the year which required considerable time and effort in the planning and organizational stages as well as in actual construction were: remodelling of the kitchen and the provision of a new officers' mess at Dorchester; a new paint shop building at Collin's Bay Penitentiary; reconstruction of the old boiler house building at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary to provide a new carpenter and paint shop and the renovation of the main dome at the same institution which was a particularly difficult undertaking very well carried out. The construction of a stores building at Kingston Penitentiary was advanced to a stage ready for the installation of steel roof trusses.

243. An extensive programme of replacement and modernization of the power plants at the penitentiaries has been necessary because of the increased demand for power resulting from building expansion and the installation of modern processes requiring steam; also because of the advanced age of existing facilities. The expenditure of \$115,286.43 resulted principally from the installation of new boilers at Kingston, Dorchester and St. Vincent de Paul penitentiaries. The latter installation was necessary to provide for the new buildings at the Federal Training Centre which are supplied with steam from the St. Vincent de Paul power plant. Planned programmes of revamping the steam and electrical installations at certain of the institutions together with necessary extension and replacement of steam, water and electrical services generally, resulted in an expenditure of \$59,840.81 during the fiscal period.

244. Of particular notice during the year was the establishment of a Penitentiary Staff College. This property, previously known as the Calderwood Estate, constitutes a group of three buildings situated on a 10.33 acre parcel of land fronting on Union Street in the City of Kingston. The main building (formerly a private residence) has been remodelled and renovated to provide facilities for groups of approximately 24 officers attending training courses, i.e., lecture rooms, dormitories, dining hall, kitchen, physical training and lounge rooms as well as office accommodation for the staff. A building which was originally a coach house is being remodelled to provide living quarters for the Superintendent with an additional apartment for visiting officers or instructors assisting in the courses. A third building previously a barn is at present being used only as a storage area and will require considerable renovation before being put into use. During the fiscal period 1951-52 an amount of \$20,507.39 was expended for materials for renovation of the buildings, the labour being accomplished by inmates from Kingston Penitentiary under their instructors' supervision.

245. Organized maintenance programmes were undertaken at all the institutions and 150 projects requiring departmental authority were completed during the year which included major projects at Kingston and Saskatchewan

in replacing roofs lost through fire. Another 79 projects were undertaken and showed satisfactory progress. This work together with the minor maintenance work authorized by the wardens resulted in an expenditure of \$112,826.01 which is slightly less than the previous year. This is an indication that in spite of the greater cost for materials and the two major fire losses, benefit is being had from the extensive maintenance work carried out in the past few years to alleviate the conditions brought about by the reduction of such work to bare necessities during the war years.

246. On the whole it is considered that the construction activities for the year have been satisfactory and have advanced substantially the development of the present policies of correctional reform. Optimistic goals have been set for the forthcoming fiscal year and with due regard to the difficulty of maintaining suitable staff and the necessity for economy and curtailment in fields affected by the present defence programme, continued forward progress is anticipated.

XVIII—CONCLUSION

247. The year under review has been an outstanding one in the history of the Canadian penitentiaries. Apart from the opening of the Penitentiary Staff College and the Federal Training Centre to which reference has already been made, our staffs are now better paid than at any time previously and the morale of our inmates has shown marked improvement. The ameliorations introduced during the year, as described in the earlier paragraphs of this Report, have surpassed changes made in any previous year. The beneficial results of these changes have been evidenced by the improved conduct and attitude of the majority of the inmates without sacrificing the ever-necessary vigilance and discipline that the requirements of security demand.

248. The upward trend in population has been reversed for the first time in nine years, and there is reason to believe that an increasing number of those released from our penitentiaries are finding it possible to re-establish themselves in the free world without reverting to crime.

249. Gratifying as these results are, no prison administrator should ever allow himself to become complacent. Tension of some kind is always present in a prison. Small grievances can quickly become magnified into sources of explosion, and lack of vigilance can open the door to those who inevitably seek ways and means of escaping from their present plight. It requires constant and careful interest and supervision on the part of all officers to maintain a proper balance between the need for security and the opportunities for rehabilitation.

250. The results of the past year, however, do offer great hope that we are moving in the right direction. Much remains to be done to provide adequate physical facilities for future developments and to put into effect those further changes in routine and programme that will provide increased opportunities for rehabilitation without sacrificing the safeguards that effective custody requires.

251. Much credit is due to the staffs of all our institutions for the efficient and intelligent way in which the administration's policies have been put into effect in the day-to-day operation of our penitentiaries, and in closing, I would like to express to the wardens and their staffs my sincere appreciation of their co-operation and devotion to duty during the past year.

TABLE I.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
On register April 1, 1951.....	935	1,406	622	387	563	526	348	30	4,817
<i>Received</i>									
From gaols.....	460	614	221	107	217	214	1	13	1,847
By transfer.....	64	10	1	*36	1		211		323
Ticket-of-leave violators.....	2	4	3			3			12
TOTAL.....	526	628	225	143	218	217	212	13	2,182
<i>Discharged</i>									
By expiry of sentence.....	299	422	237	127	159	176	125	9	1,554
By ticket-of-leave.....	15	117	78	11	86	29	35	2	373
By pardon.....	4	4	6	3	3	4	1		25
By death.....	6	8	1	2	4	1	2		24
By court order.....	6					3	4		13
By transfer.....	200	64	7	8	12	8	23		322
Released on order of military authorities.....			1						1
TOTAL.....	530	615	330	151	264	221	190	11	2,312
On register March 31, 1952.....	931	1,419	517	379	517	522	370	32	4,687
Number on register includes:									
Insane:									
Section 58.....	5		2	1	5				13
Section 61.....	7	18	7	3	8	10			53
Attending outside court.....		7	1						8
Temporary ticket-of-leave.....	3	2	2		3	1	2		13
Unlawfully at large while hospitalized under temporary ticket-of-leave.....	1		1						2
Unlawfully at large.....	1								1

* Includes one Eskimo transferred for record purposes from Eskimo Point, N.W.T., to Manitoba Penitentiary where he is serving his sentence.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE II.—NATIONALITY

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
<i>British—</i>									
Canada.....	822	1,374	485	356	417	447	339	32	4,272
England and Wales.....	12	8	6	1	21	11	7		66
Scotland.....	7		6	1	9	6	3		32
Ireland.....	5	3	2	2	4	3	3		22
Other British countries.....			1						1
<i>Foreign—</i>									
United States.....	21	15	6	2	26	20	5		95
Russia.....	30	2		3	13	4	1		53
Austria.....			1	2	1	4			8
Roumania.....	4	1	1	1					7
Italy.....	2	1	2		4				9
Poland.....	10	4	2	2	2	8	5		33
Hungary.....	5	2		1		3	1		12
France.....	1				2				3
Finland.....				6	2	1			9
Czechoslovakia.....	4			2		2	1		9
Greece.....							1		1
China.....					5	1			6
Jugoslavia.....	2				1	1	1		5
Germany.....			1		2	3			6
Belgium.....	1	2							3
Norway.....					2	1			3
Switzerland.....	2					1			3
Sweden.....					4	3			7
Ukraine.....			2		1				1
Holland.....			2		1		3		6
Other foreign countries.....	3	7	2			3			15
TOTAL.....	931	1,419	517	379	517	522	370	32	4,687

TABLE III.—CIVIL STATUS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
Single.....	429	997	330	221	264	323	196	16	2,776
Married.....	441	393	162	123	155	142	143	16	1,575
Widowed.....	34	25	15	12	22	16	9		133
Separated.....			8	16	50	26	19		119
Divorced.....	27	4	2	7	26	15	3		84
TOTAL.....	931	1,419	517	379	517	522	370	32	4,687

TABLE IV.—DURATION OF SENTENCE

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
Remanet under two years.....		3	3			3		1	10
Two years.....	152	414	236	85	135	153	92	9	1,281
Over two and under three.....	99	44	10	37	62	34	29	3	318
Three and under four.....	201	237	113	59	84	133	103	3	933
Four and under five.....	96	127	30	29	41	41	53	2	419
Five and under eight.....	164	296	69	91	126	70	72	4	892
Eight and under ten.....	39	41	9	10	5	10	8		122
Ten and under twelve.....	57	104	17	19	20	25	11	3	256
Twelve and under fifteen.....	34	27	7	10	9	6	1		94
Fifteen and under twenty.....	23	29	7	5	11	10	1		86
Twenty and under twenty-five.....	16	23	1	9	4			3	60
Twenty-five and over.....	7	18	3	4	1	2			35
Life.....	40	52	11	18	10	21		1	153
Indeterminate sentence.....	3	4	1	3	9	5			25
During Her Majesty's Pleasure.....								3	3
TOTAL.....	931	1,419	517	379	517	522	370	32	4,687

TABLE V.—AGES

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
Under twenty-one years.....	22	227	84	17	30	72	29	4	485
Twenty-one to twenty-four years.....	117	329	132	53	86	121	135	8	981
Twenty-five to twenty-nine years.....	235	341	96	91	126	115	99	7	1,110
Thirty to thirty-nine years.....	319	329	118	122	145	121	83	8	1,245
Forty to forty-nine years.....	134	129	62	62	75	58	19	4	543
Fifty to fifty-nine years.....	70	47	18	21	34	17	4	1	212
Sixty years and over.....	34	17	7	13	21	18	1		111
TOTAL.....	931	1,419	517	379	517	522	370	32	4,687

TABLE VI.—CREEDS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
<i>Christian—</i>									
Roman Catholic.....	301	1,071	325	142	144	180	145	14	2,322
Church of England.....	264	118	75	53	96	91	96	9	802
Presbyterian.....	70	11	18	14	51	48	26		238
Methodist.....	12	2			7	5			26
United Church.....	108	23	39	53	85	69	61	8	446
Baptist.....	43	6	47	7	10	14	17		144
Lutheran.....	11	1		13	20	22	3		70
Salvation Army.....	16		4	2	5	8	7	1	43
Greek Catholic.....	2			2		6			10
Greek Orthodox.....	7	4		6	3	5	5		30
Doukhobor.....	21				42				63
Others.....	8		8	9	18	16	5		64

TABLE VI.—CREEDS—*Concluded*

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
<i>Non-Christian—</i>									
Hebrew.....	19	14	1	3	7	3	2	.....	49
Others.....					3	2		.....	5
Atheist (no religion).....	49	169	.....	75	26	53	3	.....	375
TOTAL.....	931	1,419	517	379	517	522	370	32	4,687

TABLE VII.—PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
None.....	167	382	131	74	105	134	66	14	1,073
One.....	127	224	105	33	60	67	73	3	692
Two.....	122	186	54	45	43	67	58	3	578
Three.....	118	166	51	44	42	45	58	1	525
Four.....	96	115	39	39	46	43	43	.....	421
Five.....	87	89	36	36	39	42	31	2	362
Six.....	60	72	17	27	30	27	14	.....	247
Seven.....	45	51	17	14	29	25	8	1	190
Eight.....	29	35	16	16	20	12	5	.....	133
Nine.....	21	23	11	11	22	10	4	2	104
Ten.....	12	26	10	9	12	9	6	3	87
Eleven.....	13	11	5	7	9	10	1	1	57
Twelve.....	5	7	3	3	9	4	2	.....	33
Thirteen.....	6	6	6	6	10	6	1	.....	41
Fourteen.....	1	5	1	1	7	5	.....	.....	20
Fifteen.....	6	4	5	5	5	3	.....	1	29
Sixteen.....	3	4	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	14
Seventeen.....	3	4	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	13
Eighteen.....	3	.....	.....	2	3	2	.....	.....	10
Nineteen.....	.....	1	1	1	3	2	.....	.....	8
Twenty.....	.....	3	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	7
Twenty-one.....	2	.....	.....	1	8	1	.....	1	13
Twenty-two.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	5
Twenty-three.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	4
Twenty-four.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	5
Twenty-five.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Twenty-six.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Twenty-seven.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4
Twenty-eight.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Thirty.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Thirty-one.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Thirty-four.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Thirty-five.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Forty.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
One hundred and thirty-four.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
TOTAL.....	931	1,419	517	379	517	522	370	32	4,687
Percentage of recidivists.....	82.1	73	74.7	80.5	79.7	74.3	82.2	56.2	77.1

TABLE VIII.—EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
Blacksmith.....		24	16	6	19	11	10		86
Bookbinding.....	7	21	2	4	2	3	1		40
Broom and brush shop.....		21							21
Canvas work.....	90	49	21	20	7				187
Carpenter.....	24	57	16	19	22	18	21		177
Change room and laundry.....									220
Washing.....	3	10	8	2	8	7	3		(41)
Repairing.....	14	10	3	5	5	6	5		(48)
Sorting.....	5	25	5	6	8	3	6		(58)
Barbering.....	12	8	14	2	7	8	6		(57)
Sock making.....		10	4	2					(16)
Char service.....									502
Cell blocks.....	87	144	19	31	50	27	18		(376)
Administration buildings and offices.....	1	5	5	5	3	5	3		(27)
Others.....	19		16	9	12	33	10		(99)
Clerks.....									194
Shops.....	22	20	14	17	17	17	11		(118)
Others.....	25	20	4	6	2	17	2		(76)
Construction—Buildings and works.....									269
Form work.....		10							(10)
Building carpenters.....		20	9	8	6	10			(53)
Brickmaking.....		20	4			9			(33)
Brick and stonelaying.....		16		1					(17)
Plastering.....		2			10		5		(17)
Machine operators.....		1		1		2			(4)
Helpers and labourers.....		10	2	20	53	7	15		(107)
Masons.....		8				14			(22)
Blacksmiths.....				6					(6)
Engineer's department.....									190
Electricians.....	6	14	4	6	8	5	7		(50)
Plumbers.....	5	4	5	4	7	2	8		(35)
Steamfitters.....		10	4	3	5	5			(27)
Stokers.....	8	4	2	2	4	5	4		(29)
Fuel supply.....	9	4	8	5	4	7	5		(42)
Filtration plant.....	2	5							(7)
Farming.....									357
Garden gang.....		22				6			(28)
General (including stables, piggery and poultry).....	32	83	31	29	24	35	23		(257)
Teamsters.....	8	1	11	5		6			(31)
Ornamental grounds.....	3	10	4	3	8	9	4		(41)
Hospital.....									34
Orderlies.....	14	5	2	1	3	2	1		(28)
Dental.....	2	4							(6)
Library.....	11	29	9	8	11	14	8		90
Machine shop.....	15	39	6	4	7	3			74
Masonry.....	31	16	4	15	9		19		94
Messengers.....	6	20	3	2	2	3			36
Motor mechanics.....									90
Truck drivers.....		10	4	3		3			(20)
Motor mechanics.....	15	12	3	2	14	7	10		(63)
Painters.....	2	2				3			(7)
Painting.....	11	20	9	7	9	14	9		79
Photography.....		1	1						2
Printing.....	25	3				14			42
Prison for Women.....	116								116
Quarrying.....	12	59	14	21			10		116
School.....		14	2						16
Sheet metal.....		16		2					18
Shoe.....	33	49	21	9	19	30	3		164
Steward's department.....									284
Cooks.....	5	10	6	4	9	7	4		(45)
Bakers.....	8	6	5	3	6	6	6		(40)
Cleaners.....	24	49	9	3	14	24	10		(133)
Others.....	5	17	7	12	13	3	9		(66)

Employed under provincial arrangement

TABLE VIII.—EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES—*Concluded*

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Newfoundland	Total
Stonecutting.....		69	16				6		91
Stores.....	13	3	7	3			3		29
Tailoring.....	68	69	46	21	38	37	11		290
Tinsmithing.....	24	34	10	3	7	8	7		93
Utility.....									171
“Y” gang.....			31						(31)
Yard and road maintenance.....	39	9	11	13		2	5		(79)
Incinerator.....			1		1	1			(3)
Others.....	24	23				11			(58)
Vocational training.....									253
Basic training.....		37							(37)
Bricklaying.....		22	12				16		(50)
Cabinet makers.....		14							(14)
Carpenters.....		12	12			10	11		(45)
Draughting.....						2	3		(5)
Electricians.....		9							(9)
Machine shop.....							15		(15)
Plumbers and steamfitters.....		11	9				10		(30)
Sheet metal.....							11		(11)
Rural repairs.....						18			(18)
Painting and decorating.....		8							(8)
Plasterers.....		11							(11)
TOTAL EMPLOYED.....	885	1,380	491	363	453	499	354		4,425
Total on register not employed March 31, 1952.....	46	39	26	16	64	23	16		230
Newfoundland.....								32	32
TOTAL.....	931	1,419	517	379	517	522	370	32	4,687

TABLE IX.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE

	1951-52 Revenue Receipts		1950-51 Revenue Receipts	
	Total	From Sales of Farm Produce	Total	From Sales of Farm Produce
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	105,905 64	58,788 54	77,754 03	35,079 46
St. Vincent de Paul.....	115,849 71	54,378 87	97,178 18	46,674 42
Dorchester.....	50,846 28	36,637 96	46,999 17	32,900 68
Manitoba.....	69,011 43	31,035 83	70,168 79	33,542 03
British Columbia.....	22,032 15	11,084 05	22,561 01	12,845 81
Saskatchewan.....	39,536 82	36,204 66	31,868 12	29,746 96
Collin's Bay.....	25,843 61	23,282 59	24,270 28	23,144 48
Federal Training Centre.....	288 49			
TOTAL.....	429,314 13	251,412 50	370,799 58	213,933 84

TABLE X.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS

	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	4,053,959 94	3,520,459 03	3,023,238 42
*Gratuity to retiring officers.....	14,316 83	19,002 99	10,851 66
Gratuities in lieu of retiring leave.....	6,269 80		
Officers' uniforms.....	157,198 29	104,132 22	96,658 80
Officers' duty meals.....	94,067 56	83,079 50	69,561 93
Office stationery, supplies, equipment and furnishings	31,292 39	23,971 04	22,202 87
Other administrative charges.....	53,374 52	60,275 36	53,634 52
Maintenance of inmates.....	4,410,479 33	3,810,920 14	3,276,148 20
Discharge expenses.....	1,558,800 18	1,514,561 80	1,221,316 96
Operating expenses.....	99,852 95	80,087 81	62,647 32
Repairs and upkeep of buildings, works and equipment	856,508 76	777,836 71	690,843 67
	192,901 00	184,113 25	168,607 09
	7,118,542 22	6,367,519 71	5,419,563 24
Acquisition or construction of buildings and works...	1,137,196 51	872,551 23	721,706 86
Acquisition of equipment.....	340,946 45	264,988 87	297,071 80
Livestock purchases.....	48,203 73	30,118 01	29,557 52
Total capital.....	1,526,346 69	1,167,658 11	1,048,336 18
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....	8,644,888 91	7,535,177 82	6,467,899 42

* Amount as previously shown under Retiring Allowances for the fiscal years 1949-50 and 1950-51 is now segregated as indicated for the fiscal year 1951-52.

TABLE XI.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS
(by Penitentiary) AS AT MARCH 31, 1952

	1951-52	1950-51
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	1,356,996 55	1,156,395 59
St. Vincent de Paul.....	2,040,688 43	1,757,831 68
Dorchester.....	1,047,458 38	883,581 12
Manitoba.....	741,250 89	657,709 60
British Columbia.....	812,585 68	946,784 65
Saskatchewan.....	890,743 95	798,227 61
Collin's Bay.....	860,678 07	841,671 39
Newfoundland.....	44,729 80	41,663 20
Federal Training Centre.....	807,643 29	451,312 98
Penitentiary Staff College.....	42,108 87	
TOTAL.....	8,644,888 91	7,535,177 82

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE XII.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED AND GOODS CONSUMED

	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	4,052,178 27	3,520,459 03	3,023,238 42
Retiring allowances.....	20,458 81	18 924 99	10,851 66
Uniforms.....	138,666 10	106,307 55	86,495 12
Messing.....	100,623 62	84,455 45	69,827 37
Printing, stationery and office equipment.....	22,567 30	16,707 97	17,252 67
Other administrative charges.....	52,586 25	62,752 42	53,934 45
	4,387,080 35	3,809,607 41	3,261,599 69
Maintenance of inmates.....	1,469,361 31	1,330,009 82	1,146,170 10
Discharge expenses.....	85,448 33	73,117 20	55,702 98
Operating expenses.....	817,304 10	747,644 03	664,032 63
Maintenance of fixed assets.....	196,775 81	160,875 14	143,355 52
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS.....	*6,955,969 90	6,121,253 60	5,270,860 92

* Exclusive of \$44,729.80 covering maintenance of inmates in Newfoundland.

TABLE XIII.—STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED AND GOODS CONSUMED
IN THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1922

	Total Penitentiaries	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Average daily population.....	4,720.5	930.2	1,384.2	592.1	400.5	525.0	523.3	365.2
Salaries.....	4,052,178 27	717,046 22	1,069,874 72	521,195 43	405,759 70	447,554 46	451,999 00	438,748 74
Retiring allowances.....	20,458 81	7,062 50	9,202 25	642 00	1,130 08	1,214 64	373 92	833 42
Uniforms.....	138,666 10	26,390 32	38,012 66	19,541 87	8,327 22	15,176 76	19,071 96	12,145 31
Messing.....	100,623 62	18,932 02	33,483 46	10,897 97	9,265 80	8,421 52	11,796 35	7,826 47
Printing, stationery and office equipment.....	22,567 30	3,717 51	6,095 71	4,140 40	1,786 71	2,016 82	2,750 00	2,060 15
Other administrative charges.....	52,586 25	6,179 98	15,545 22	4,582 38	9,775 99	6,973 21	6,299 94	3,229 53
Sub-total.....	4,387,080 35	779,328 55	1,172,214 02	561,000 05	436,045 50	481,357 44	492,291 17	464,843 62
Maintenance of inmates.....	1,469,361 31	297,004 36	415,917 30	191,799 33	122,234 83	170,810 92	170,017 63	101,576 94
Discharge expenses.....	85,448 33	14,503 83	19,963 65	14,702 00	7,657 14	8,837 31	12,826 05	6,958 35
Operating expenses.....	817,304 10	129,246 77	236,826 17	119,968 58	74,777 20	81,079 77	97,125 94	78,279 67
Maintenance of fixed assets.....	196,775 81	45,975 10	50,161 94	34,412 75	17,938 94	18,970 70	15,630 47	13,685 91
Total operating costs.....	*6,955,969 90	1,266,058 61	1,895,083 08	921,882 71	658,653 61	761,056 14	757,891 26	665,344 49
Per capita costs—								
Per year.....	1,473.5	1,361.0	1,369.1	1,556.9	1,644.5	1,449.6	1,505.7	1,821.8
Per day.....	4.02	3.72	3.74	4.25	4.49	3.96	4.11	4.98
(previous year).....	(3.57)	(3.26)	(3.15)	(3.55)	(4.34)	(3.88)	(3.68)	(4.67)

* Exclusive of \$44,729.80 covering maintenance of inmates in Newfoundland.

TABLE XIV.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED AND GOODS CONSUMED

	1951-52	1950-51
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	1,371,725 08	1,144,831 31
St. Vincent de Paul.....	2,313,731 69	1,791,453 53
Dorchester.....	1,026,220 50	885,149 18
Manitoba.....	740,573 58	647,382 24
British Columbia.....	802,305 22	895,606 30
Saskatchewan.....	871,427 72	792,787 46
Collin's Bay.....	854,754 73	842,500 84
Newfoundland.....	44,729 80	41,663 20
*Federal Training Centre.....	807,643 29	451,312 98
	8,833,111 61	7,492,687 04

* In the absence of consumption figures for the Federal Training Centre, actual disbursements have been inserted.

TABLE XV.—EXPENDITURES ON MEDICAL AND ALLIED SERVICES
1951-1952

	Medical and surgical fees, X-rays, etc.	Eye specialists' fees	Optical supplies	Dental services and supplies
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	2,781 65	1,380 00	1,054 20	76 00
St. Vincent de Paul.....	4,648 88	1,267 50	535 81	32 00
Dorchester.....	1,441 50	535 00	584 02	3,979 00
Manitoba.....	62 00	280 00	124 06	2,382 50
British Columbia.....	861 30	1,102 50	341 98	3,564 50
Saskatchewan.....	2,614 65	540 00	522 75	4,795 00
Collin's Bay.....	140 00	.....	153 49	.....
	12,549 98	5,105 00	3,316 31	14,829 00

TABLE XVI.—ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1951-1952

Penitentiary	Number of Interviews	Number of Inmates Interviewed	Number of Inmates Discharged	Number of Visits of Welfare Organizations	Names of Welfare Organizations Visiting	Number of Inmates Interviewed by Each Welfare Organization
Kingston.....	1,450	814	530	294	John Howard Society..... Department of Veterans Affairs... National Employment Service... Children's Aid Society..... Elizabeth Fry Society..... Salvation Army..... Frontenac Legal Aid Society.....	180 45 175 12 16 380 6
St. Vincent de Paul.....	623	317	615	116	<i>Société d'orientation et de réhabilitation sociale</i> Catholic Rehabilitation Service... John Howard Society..... Salvation Army.....	179 26 21 91
Dorchester.....	540	363	330	103	National Employment Service... John Howard Society..... Salvation Army..... Children's Aid Society..... Department of Veterans Affairs..	214 102 42 2 3
Manitoba.....	350	239	151	26	Canadian Welfare Society..... National Employment Service... Hugh John MacDonald Hostel for Boys..... Salvation Army..... Jewish Welfare Society.....	134 89 3 9 4
British Columbia.....	522	269	264	83	John Howard Society..... Salvation Army..... National Employment Service...	122 66 81
Saskatchewan.....	351	259	221	40	John Howard Society of Alberta, chewan..... National Employment Service... Department of Veterans Affairs.. Salvation Army.....	160 24 23 36 16
Collin's Bay.....	412	344	190	62	John Howard Society..... Salvation Army..... National Employment Service... Department of Veterans Affairs.. Children's Aid Society.....	157 10 135 39 3

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

R. M. ALLAN, *Warden*

The population at the close of prison, March 31, 1951, was as follows:

Male	Female	Total
831	104	935

The population at the close of prison, March 31, 1952, was as follows:

Male	Female	Total
810	121	931

Of the total population at the close of prison March 31, 1952, 5 males and 2 females were confined in asylums under Section 61 of the Penitentiary Act, while 3 males and 2 females were confined in similar institutions under section 58 of the Penitentiary Act. Two inmates who escaped were still at large—8213 McDonald, escaped from this institution August 18, 1947 and 8040 Desjardins, escaped from St. Mary's on the Lake Sanatorium, Haileybury, Ontario, on May 1, 1948, while on temporary ticket-of-leave.

CLASSIFICATION

The Classification department has continued to function under difficulties due to limited staff. Due to increased scope in classification procedure several phases in this important work, particularly in routine follow-up review, have had to be curtailed.

Notwithstanding this, every statistical category has increased. Contacts and correspondence have increased with outside agencies, which is most desirable and provides additional opportunities for rehabilitation of inmates upon release.

During the past two months our Classification Officer, Mr. Miller, has been on loan to the Remission Service and the absence of this very capable and enthusiastic official has placed additional responsibilities upon Assistant Classification Officer Carabine and his staff.

Due to the interest displayed by our Classification department, a Narcotics Anonymous group was organized on February 25, 1952. Several meetings have been held and it is hoped that this venture will bring forth beneficial results.

The Alcoholics Anonymous group continues to operate and the results are most encouraging with a membership of 35 members. Average attendance at meetings is 30 or better. Every effort is made to arrange suitable contacts upon discharge and the co-operation received from outside sources is considered excellent. Preliminary results indicate that our success is equal to that obtained in groups outside prison.

A representative of the Classification department is a member of our Grading Committee and Work Assignment Board. He stresses the important functions of the Assignment Board, which deals with the placement of all inmates at work and also requests for changes of work. The impression created in the minds of inmates with the consideration they receive from their initial boarding, assists materially in their future behaviour.

Our Assistant Classification Officer, Mr. W. F. Carabine, is also used extensively in lectures in Psychology at the Penitentiary Staff College.

A conference of classification officers, special placement officers of the National Employment Service and representatives of the John Howard Society was held in Kingston with a view to eliminating many of the difficulties in rehabilitating discharges.

The following statistics are most interesting and convey the varied and extensive activities in classification operations.

Interviews—Inmates.....	2,278
Visitors.....	202
Meetings and correspondence.....	148
Tests.....	411
Interviews by outside agencies in Classification Office.....	617
Research.....	346

HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

General.—Adjustment and alterations to hospital layout have provided increased efficiency and facilities. The hospital laboratory has also been enlarged to provide increased facilities for diagnostic procedures.

Operational expenditures have augmented during the year due to increased population and extension of treatments. A total of 161 major operations have been performed during the fiscal year. This is an increase of 34 over the previous year. In minor surgery, 161 operations were performed, an increase of 77. It is pointed out that many of the surgical operations will have a very beneficial effect towards rehabilitation.

Previous to this year, surgical operations required on female inmates were performed in outside hospitals. These are now carried out in our main prison hospital, which results in a considerable saving in actual expenditures. Surgical cases for Collin's Bay Penitentiary are also treated in Kingston Penitentiary.

The physicians stress the importance of recreational programmes as a very important factor towards the improvement in the general health of our population. They class recreation as an essential towards improved health standards.

There were 5 deaths during the year, 4 from natural causes and 1 from suicide.

It is considered that Drs. Tweddell and Gibson have fulfilled their responsibilities in a very efficient and satisfactory manner.

A Red Cross blood donors clinic visited the prison and obtained 460 donations from inmates.

Psychiatric.—The psychiatric ward has been taxed to the limit of its facilities during most of the year. The percentage of our male population confined in the ward is 4.4 per cent of our daily average population. There were 41 inmates admitted, 3 being received from other prisons. Owing to limited accommodation in the ward, it has been necessary to confine patients requiring psychiatric treatment in our east cell block, which is unsatisfactory.

During the year 348 consultations were completed; this includes also consultations at Collin's Bay Penitentiary.

General psychotherapy, supportive type, was administered in the ward. Electro-convulsive therapy was administered to 12 patients, averaging 9.5 treatments each.

Occupational therapy was enlarged upon with the completion of the therapy room. Activities in therapy room consist of cards, checkers, sewing (machine), hooked rugs, woodwork, model boats and shellcraft. Exercise and recreational therapy was arranged with a small number of patients attending the ball games, shows and concerts. Group therapy has been continued and while our Psychiatrist reports this has great possibilities, the extent of our activities have had to be restricted through lack of facilities.

Results of Therapy:

Patients treated.....	41
Patients recovered or much improved.....	10
Patients improved.....	11
Patients unimproved.....	20

Of the latter, 8 were transferred to Ontario hospitals at expiration of sentence. Three patients whose conditions are chronic are unlikely to ever be discharged. We have been unable to arrange for transfer of these men to an Ontario hospital.

Dental Laboratory.—This department has functioned in a satisfactory manner. Dentures are manufactured at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and are satisfactory. Minor adjustments and repairs are completed in our laboratory.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Roman Catholic Chapel.—Our Roman Catholic population and the Penitentiary Service suffered a distinct and severe loss due to the sudden passing of Rev. Father M. J. Brady. The Warden was associated both at Collin's Bay Penitentiary and Kingston Penitentiary with Father Brady. The remarkable enthusiasm and understanding he imparted in all his religious instructions were appreciated by all who knew him. The appointment of the Rev. Dr. E. J. Way has proved a very happy choice as Father Way brings into this Service a direct and yet sympathetic approach to prison problems and responsibilities which is very desirable.

Protestant Chapel.—During the past year we have experimented with holding a voluntary service once each month. The Chaplain reports this has proved very successful, resulting in increased reverence, and has also permitted more frequent celebrations of Holy Communion. He is firmly convinced that better results can be achieved through voluntary attendance.

Special speakers at services were: The Gideon Society, Dr. Cliffe, Dr. O. E. Saunders, Minneapolis, Rev. R. Braman, H/Major F. Goforth and the Rev. A. M. Lavery with the Queen's University Choir.

A four-day mission was held in March, services being conducted by Rev. W. J. Robinson, Napanee, Ontario. While attendances were somewhat disappointing, interest was well maintained and results are considered good.

The chapel choir has increased in membership and proficiency under the leadership of the organist, Mr. P. Christie.

Over 745 recorded interviews were held additional to visits to hospital, etc.

Salvation Army and Hebrew Services.—The administration is again indebted to the Salvation Army for valuable assistance at all times, particularly when inmates are being released. Major and Mrs. Waters have and are accomplishing a great amount of rehabilitative work in their quiet and efficient manner.

Our Jewish population is fortunate to have as their spiritual adviser Rabbi Kellerman. Special religious services have been well attended and much good accomplished.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY

School.—The operations of our school have again been greatly curtailed due to the lack of a proper schoolroom. I am pleased to report, however, that a start has been made on our recreational and educational building which will include a spacious schoolroom with every facility.

As schoolroom activities were restricted, special attention has been given to correspondence courses, detailed as follows:

Total school attendance.....	2,941
Total enrolled in correspondence courses.....	242
Department of Veterans Affairs courses.....	171
Ontario Department of Education courses.....	65
Queen's University Extension Department courses.....	4
Others.....	2
Certificates issued.....	58
Subjects taken other than Ontario Department of Education courses.....	42

In June examinations, 5 candidates received Grade VIII certificates, one with honours. Two candidates successfully completed Grade XII examinations in English literature and composition.

Comparative literacy of inmates received during the year is as follows:

Completely illiterate.....	3.73%
Less than Grade VIII.....	51.5 %
Grade VIII but not more than one year High School.....	21.7 %
One year High School but less than complete High School.....	19.34%
Complete High School.....	2.33%
One or more years University.....	1.4 %

Through the kind co-operation of the Queen's University Extension Department, 7 lectures were given. The lecturers were experts in their chosen fields and their addresses were received with marked attention. The assistance received from Queen's University is gratefully acknowledged.

Library.—Circulation of books through our library has decreased considerably during the year. This can be attributed to the increased scope for hobbies, newspapers, radio facilities and extension of recreational activities. It is also noticeable, however, that the type of reading is becoming more selective. Our total circulation for the year was 111,426.

Our Schoolteacher is appreciative of the opportunity extended to attend the Correspondence Course Branch of the Ontario Department of Education.

PRISON FOR WOMEN

The population at the Prison for Women remains at a very high level and this has contributed, along with the presence of a number of Doukhobor women, to the difficulties in administration.

Several important improvements were made, as follows:

Appointment of an Industrial Matron, which has resulted in increased efficiency and production from our sewing room.

Library facilities were extended and improved.

Radio reception was improved with the installation of earphones in each cell and in the hospital, two channel systems now being completed.

School activities and training in stenography have been extended and improved. Typing classes are popular with 14 inmates participating.

Completion of a beauty parlor and commencement of home grooming courses. This is a very popular vocation and will undoubtedly prove most valuable towards rehabilitation.

Creation of a welfare fund from the sale of hobbycraft articles and inmate donations.

Extension of recreational and entertainment activities, including motion pictures, shows by inmates and outside groups, softball, tennis and volleyball.

While knitting, embroidery, etc. were always permitted this privilege has been enlarged so that inmates may participate in hobbycrafts of various kinds. This is proving very popular and has had a beneficial effect in improving morale and behaviour.

Softball games were arranged with outside teams, with the prison team winning 12 from a schedule of 16 games.

It is a privilege to again express our appreciation to the members of the Elizabeth Fry Society for their valued co-operation not only within the prison but arranging as far as possible to place inmates in suitable employment and environment upon release.

Our thanks are also extended to Miss Healey of the Queen's University Extension Department for showing educational films twice monthly during the winter. An average of two-thirds of our population attended.

Six classes in Elementary French were held; however, these had to be discontinued when Mrs. Hughes, of the Elizabeth Fry Society, left the city.

Our thanks are also extended to Major and Mrs. Waters, Salvation Army, for their assistance and donations of soft drinks, ice cream and candies.

AMELIORATIONS AND RECREATION

Our activities are so extensive and varied that it will not be possible to cover in detail each activity as fully as desired. Briefly, they were as follows:

Radio.—Improved radio reception and facilities. At present two channels are in operation (one for radio and one for recordings). Removal of public address system and installation of ear-phones throughout the prison. A switch in each cell permits inmates to tune in on either radio or recordings. A large part of the radio and recording equipments, also installation, was manufactured and reclaimed from salvage by inmates, thereby reducing costs considerably.

Sports.—For the first time in Canadian penitentiaries, a prison softball team was permitted to enter an organized league and participate against outside teams, one of whom was the Kingston Penitentiary Guards. This experiment was an outstanding success even when the "Saints" (inmates) competed against the Kingston Penitentiary Guards in a league game. The "Saints" acquitted themselves so favourably that they finished the schedule runners-up to the Kingston Penitentiary staff team.

Additional to league competition, other games were arranged with outside teams, one game being against "Turk" Broda's National Hockey League All Stars. A prison league (six teams) and scrub ball was also participated in.

During the winter, soccer was played when weather permitted. Handball is also played extensively.

Boxing.—Several boxing shows were held and were a decided success.

Movies and Concerts.—Stage shows were given by both inmates and outside groups of entertainers. Motion pictures were shown on Sundays and holidays, except when stage or boxing shows were held. Three movies were paid for each month from the Inmates' Welfare Fund.

Through the generosity of a Kingston department store, television sets were loaned to the institution which permitted the showing of the World Series baseball games in New York. This was at no expense to the public and reception was excellent and every inmate viewed the games from a perfect vantage point.

Toys.—Several inmates volunteered to repair toys to be distributed to underprivileged children. This was arranged, with the Kiwanis Club supplying the materials and the Kingston Fire Department collecting and distributing; over 1,500 toys were repaired and distributed. The inmates carried on this work while confined in their cells.

Christmas Parcels.—With the authority of the Commissioner, inmates were permitted to purchase Christmas parcels at their own expense. So that every inmate would benefit from this privilege, the Inmates' Welfare Fund Committee appropriated a sum of money to purchase the minimum size parcel for any inmate who had no funds to his credit.

Art Competition.—Through the interest of Queen's University, an art competition with Kingston Penitentiary and Collin's Bay Penitentiary participating was held and was an outstanding success. The LaSalle Hotel,

Kingston, granted the use of their ballroom for display purposes. The display was open to the public for one week and a considerable number of paintings and etchings were sold. Cash prizes (donated) were awarded.

Essay Contest.—Professor Blackburn and Miss Healey of Queen's University have also promoted an essay writing contest at both institutions. The response has been gratifying with results to be determined later.

Grading.—A revised and improved system for grading was authorized. Grading is based on (1) work habits, (2) co-operation and responsiveness (with officers), (3) effort and perseverance, (4) personal habits and traits, (5) attitude towards other inmates. The higher the grade, the more remuneration is earned. This scheme also provides an additional sum of money on discharge which assists in rehabilitation.

Canteen.—An inmates' canteen has been provided from which purchases of small luxuries such as chocolate bars, tooth paste, etc. may be made from portion of accumulated earnings.

Newspapers.—The privilege of inmates purchasing daily newspapers was also authorized. They now receive daily newspapers, uncensored, from various localities. The permitting of uncensored newspapers into the prison has not created any problems.

Hobbies.—The participation of inmates in hobbycraft has developed to a remarkable degree. Over 400 inmates are now enjoying this privilege and a large variety of articles of real commercial value are being completed and disposed of to the advantage of the inmates and Welfare Fund. All materials and tools, etc., must be purchased by inmates. An inmate committee has been formed to interview and teach those who want to practise hobby work. A fund has also been established from the Inmates' Welfare Fund and loans for inmates who have no funds are considered and approved.

Orchestra.—An inmate orchestra, with 10 pieces, has been organized and has been responsible in providing musical entertainment at all shows.

VISIT OF MR. GARSON

The Honourable the Minister of Justice, Mr. Stuart S. Garson, visited all parts of the institution.

CONSTRUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Major building projects undertaken were commencement of construction on the educational and recreational building (which will include library, school and auditorium), extension to outside stores building, and alteration and renovation of Penitentiary Staff College (Calderwood). General maintenance is always a major undertaking in an institution as old as Kingston.

Production from all shops has been considered satisfactory considering all other factors. Canvas and Printing departments undertook the bulk of Government orders.

ENGINEERS

Installation of a new H.P. Boiler was practically completed. Removal of a woven steel fabric fence on top of the Prison for Women wall was commenced and lighting is now being adjusted to suit.

FARM

Farm operations were greatly retarded due to a late spring and a protracted spell of continuous wet weather during June and July. Yield from root and vegetable crops was considered good. Milk production showed a decrease due

to a large number of our cattle being shipped to Saskatchewan Penitentiary in May. Nevertheless, our herd has been maintained at a high standard. The piggery has maintained an average of 300 pigs, 30 being supplied to the Steward each month for inmates' rations. Canning operations were increased, and extended over a 7-month period. The following fruits and vegetables were processed:

	Gallons	Wholesale value
Apples.....	11,958	\$ 8,769 20
Beans.....	8,358	6,686 40
Peas.....	12,642	9,832 65
Pears.....	7,044	6,417 73
Pumpkin.....	3,354	1,267 05
Rhubarb.....	1,500	950 00
Tomatoes.....	15,060	9,370 65
		<hr/>
		\$ 43,293 68
Operational cost.....		18,703 27
		<hr/>
Profit for year.....		\$ 24,590 41

The Van Order property which was acquired two years ago has been completely cleared and most of the acreage is now being cropped.

STAFF TRAINING

An event of vital importance during the year was the opening of "The Penitentiary Staff College" (Calderwood) at Kingston in March. This college will provide excellent facilities and accommodation for the training of staff personnel. The location is also excellent with three different types of institutions within a two-mile radius.

Several penitentiary officers' training courses were held during the early part of the year, also continual instruction has been given "on the job" throughout the year. Lectures were held during the winter months by senior administrative officers.

With the revised policy in permitting outside groups to participate in activities within the prison, most of the distrust which was held by the public has been removed. The tangible proof of this is the numerous offers of assistance and donations of both money, articles and time received to assist inmates' activities; this has been more than gratifying. On behalf of the penitentiary administration and the inmates we extend our thanks to each and every one.

In conclusion, perhaps a percentage of the public may be skeptical of the revised concepts in penology. May I, therefore, be permitted to quote in part a letter received from a Special Placement Officer of the National Selective Service who are accomplishing a great deal in placing men in employment after discharge:

"Kingston Penitentiary Dischargees—For some time there has been a gradual improvement in the attitude of the men discharged from penal institutions but recently it has been very pronounced in the men discharged from Kingston and Collin's Bay. Their personalities are improved; their attitude is more co-operative and their genuine desire for rehabilitation is evident in their willingness to accept any position that might give them an opportunity to work their way back into society. The writer notices a lack of former distrust and these men seem to have more confidence in themselves and their fellow men."

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY

COLONEL G. LeBEL, *Warden*

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

In custody, April 1, 1951.....	1,406
Received during the year (including 10 female inmates).....	628
TOTAL.....	2,034
Released during the year, by:	
Expiration of sentence.....	422
Ticket-of-leave.....	117
Transfer (including 10 female inmates).....	64
Pardon.....	4
Death.....	8
TOTAL.....	615
Remaining in custody, March 31, 1952.....	1,419

Distributed as follows:

1,392 inmates inside the walls;

18 inmates in asylums, under section 61, Penitentiary Act;

2 inmates on temporary ticket-of-leave;

7 inmates attending outside court.

The population inside the walls averaged 1,362, as compared with 1,376, during the previous year—a decrease of 14—and this, notwithstanding the fact that 54 inmates were transferred to other institutions, as follows: Collin's Bay Penitentiary, 20; Manitoba Penitentiary, 30; Kingston Penitentiary, 4.

The congestion resulting from the steady increase in our population presents additional administrative problems of all kinds, and the relief which the Federal Training Centre will provide was anxiously awaited.

STAFF

Movement.—On April 1, 1951, the total staff comprised 387 officers. During the year, 47 new officers were taken on strength, as follows:

Executive staff.....	5
Administrative staff.....	16
Custodial staff.....	26

This increase was chiefly due to the transfer, to the Federal Training Centre, of six officers from the executive staff, one from the administrative staff and one from the custodial staff.

During the same period, 56 officers were struck off strength for various reasons. The total officer strength, on March 31, 1952, stood at 378, against an authorized establishment of 392.

Promotions.—Twenty-four officers were promoted.

Permanencies.—As a result of the increased quota of permanency, 30 temporary employees were appointed permanently.

Training.—Fifteen members of the staff attended penitentiary officers' training courses and conferences, as follows:

Course	Nature	Attending
21	Regular.....	1 Executive Secretary
22	Regular.....	2 Schoolteachers, 1 Librarian
23	Conference.....	2 Chaplains
24	Regular.....	1 Chief Trade Instructor
25	Regular.....	1 Sheet Metal Worker, 1 Tin-smith, 1 Blacksmith
26	Conference.....	2 Deputy Wardens
27	Regular.....	3 Guards

Guard Grade 2 J. Harris took a course on canning at the American Can Company, in Montreal, during the month of March.

Lt.-Col. G. LeBel, V.D., attended the Wardens' Conference during the month of June.

RECREATION FOR INMATES

Sports were further advanced and well developed this second year. There was great improvement in the softball league, which produced an all-star team that was rated as being of class "B" calibre in professional leagues, in the opinion of visiting professional umpires. The Committee spent about \$250 from its fund to provide the teams with distinctive sweaters. Hockey was the usual winter sport, which is very popular here. The hockey league also produced an all-star team. The fill-in, spring-and-fall sport, a form of touch rugby, has yet to raise greater interest among the inmate spectators. The best results obtained from this sport was to help both hockey and softball players get into shape, prior to each sport's season. At the conclusion of the softball season, the winners of the Col. George LeBel Trophy (adults) and of the E. Brodeur Trophy (youths) were given a joint "banquet" in the officers' mess, and this annual dinner has become an important tradition in this institution among sports-minded inmates.

To add interest to the various sports, personalities of the sports world were invited. Last year, it was Maurice Richard, the hockey idol of the "Canadiens" team. This year, four members of the Toronto Maple Leafs visited the penitentiary during the hockey season. Also, Herb Trawick, football star, Armand Savoie, the Canadian lightweight (professional) champion, the promoter Raoul Godbout, and others, came here during the year. Newspapermen, such as Doctor Wilson, Andy O'Brien and Charles Mayer, also lent their personalities to our sports programmes. The Annual Field Day this year saw the usual programme combined with exhibition boxing bouts, featuring the invited boxers mentioned above. The Committee gave tobacco as prizes, to which the Steward, Mr. Beaupré, added pies and cakes. And to round out its programme, the Committee added, this year, activities for inmates who were not interested in sports. There were chess, checker and horseshoe tournaments, and the champions in these activities were given trophies by the Committee.

The outstanding projects developed by the Committee this year was its "Show Business" undertaking, which was very successful, despite the many obstacles and difficulties. The whole project is based on the all-inmate orchestra, which was formed with ambition and one musician, one piano and many willing inmates who were prepared to learn music at the bottom. Today, the combined inventories of the Committee's musical investment and "personal property" purchases by the inmates who are participating in this project, exceed \$12,000. Of this amount, the Committee's share is a little over \$1,600. The orchestra today consists of a 5-man reed section (saxophones and clarinets), a 5-man brass

section (3 trumpets and 2 trombones) and a full rythm section of a piano, two guitars, string bass, drums, plus full rythm effects such as congo drums, bongoes, etc., and the whole orchestra features its violin player. In addition to the 18-piece orchestra, there are four ensembles: cowboy, hill-billy, minstrel, and hawaiian. An attempt is being made to add a string ensemble with a view to introducing better music.

An important side development of the show business project is the participation of female guest artists. The behaviour of the inmates who associated with the invited female entertainers was exemplary, and all visiting artists spoke highly of the gentlemanly conduct of the inmates in the various shows. It is interesting to note that two of the inmates who took up music when the orchestra was formed have since left the institution and both have made music their lifetime work. One enrolled in a music school and is making a serious study of it, while working in the daytime, and the other is playing short engagements wherever he can get a job in an orchestra while waiting for a good opening on a permanent basis.

The Entertainment Committee gave three shows in 1951 and one in February of this year. At Christmas, the orchestra took part in special services in both the Roman Catholic and Protestant chapels. Of special interest was the fact that Reverend G. R. Forneret turned over the choir to the orchestra leader on this occasion, and the leader combined the best singers from the Protestant and Catholic choirs, as well as from the orchestra, to render the carols and Christmas anthems. This service was broadcast over station CKVL, Montreal. The orchestra played Christmas music at the end of this service.

The administration co-operated fully with the Committee as it worked out all these new projects and subprojects. In passing, the Committee feels especially grateful for the facilities placed at its disposal. Mr. J. Maher, the Classification Officer, devoted a great deal of his spare time in helping the Entertainment Subcommittee with each show it put on, and was acting liaison officer for this unit until a new liaison officer was appointed.

The inmates' publication changed its name from "The Bulletin" to "Pen-O-Rama", and an editorial staff was created with a view to improving what used to be a one-man publication. There was a marked improvement in the presentation of the penal publication, but there is room for more improvement, in the opinion of the inmates themselves.

The inmates erected an outdoor canteen with salvaged wood and material it obtained as leftovers from such projects as the construction of the stage and the hockey rink, etc. The Steward continued his programme of adding to the fun of outdoor sports and other events by serving soft drinks, hot dogs, potato chips, etc., at no extra cost. The Committee, however, covered the expenses that arose from the need of such extras as citric acid, needed for the soft drinks. Ice cream was purchased by the Committee, by subscription, for July 1st, and coca-cola for the entire population was provided by outside friends of the Committee, as a gift to the population.

As a result of the varied activities, inmate morale has reached an all-time high, and there have been several instances of concrete evidence of this finding. The Committee, at all times, has been compelled to work under still greater handicaps because its increased activities have added to its burdens, the greatest of which is the financing of its projects. One of the perennial tasks of the secretary of the Committee is to devise ways and means of keeping the fund at a sufficient level. Each and every one of the Committee's undertakings has ended on a note of success, which is a tribute to inmate initiative when given the opportunity to express itself within the limits set for it by the new programme. One of the most important results of an inmate committee is the gradual acceptance of self-discipline, which the Committee has been preaching as gospel to the

entire population. The more active members of the Committee have proved themselves to be worthy of a relatively high degree of confidence and trust, within the obvious limits.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION AND MORAL WELFARE

Roman Catholic Chapel.—Reverend Father Prévile has continued, during this year, to provide spiritual assistance to the inmates of his congregation with the same satisfactory results. His population, by the end of March, 1952 was 1,209.

Religious services were held regularly every Sunday and on religious holidays. Confessions were heard every Saturday afternoon and also on the eve of Holy Days. About 4,000 confessions have been heard during the year, with an equal corresponding number of communions.

The annual mission was conducted by Reverend Father Proulx, Redemptorist, from Montreal. Results obtained have been highly satisfactory, 1,000 inmates having followed the mission with 767 receiving Holy Communion at the close of the mission.

Reverend Father Prévile holds inmates' interviews every week day between 0820 and 1120 hours; about 1,000 were granted during the year. Frequent visits have been made in Montreal and vicinity, on behalf of the inmates, either for personal or family problems. Social agencies have also been frequently contacted to ensure the moral welfare of the inmates' families.

Protestant Chapel.—Reverend G. R. Forneret, Protestant Chaplain, has had the spiritual guidance of his congregation during the fiscal year 1951-52, and his population, at the end of March, 1952 was 163.

Divine services were held each Sunday and on appropriate Saints' Days. Holy Communion is celebrated on the first Sunday of each month and also on high festivals. The Salvation Army continues to hold frequent services in collaboration with the Protestant Chaplain.

The annual mission was conducted by Reverend R. M. McMillan, of the People's Church, Montreal, and the special feature, this year, was the group of radio Gospel Singers, under the direction of a professional organist, Mr. Hislop, of St. Matthias' Church, Westmount, Montreal.

During the year, the Protestant Chaplain interviewed inmates daily and paid frequent visits to relatives and social agencies in Montreal and vicinity.

Jewish Inmates.—Rabbi C. Bender has continued ministering to the religious and spiritual needs of the Jewish congregation, whose population has increased from 11 to 15 inmates during the fiscal year. Twenty-six pastoral calls were made during the year and a sermon given to inmates on each occasion. Private interviews were also granted after each sermon. Religious holidays of the Jewish faith were observed to the satisfaction of the Rabbi. The latter is of the opinion that the sports and similar activities have a good effect on the morale of the inmates generally.

Alcoholics Anonymous.—The activities of the local Alcoholics Anonymous have been crowned with success. They have celebrated their first anniversary on April 6, 1952. The actual number of inmates, members of this association, is 70. The result obtained, when comparing the number of releases, is very encouraging. The creation of the "Ambassador" (A.A. publication) has contributed to maintain a contact between the members, during their incarceration and after their release.

SCHOOL

The constant increase in the inmate population has made it compulsory to use some of the schoolrooms for temporary dormitories, thus curtailing the organization of the school classes.

Ten classes of adults have been maintained (7 French and 3 English) from Monday to Friday of each week. The average number of students attending the adult school is 152. An increasing number of young inmates have attended the Federal Training Centre school during the year, the average total for that period being 93.

Five hundred inmates, non-veterans, have registered for the correspondence courses, to which must be added 171 courses for veterans. Out of the courses for inmates enrolled this year, 228 have been completed. Out of a grand total of 363 courses completed, the difference of 135 covers those commenced prior to April 1, 1951.

Self-study has also been encouraged and a total of 2,973 books have been issued, while 1,152 other school-books were allowed to inmates to pursue self-study in their cells.

School supplies such as pencils, ink, copy-books and scribblers were issued to inmates as in the past, and a large number of these articles have been supplied by the parents, relatives or friends of the inmates. Some of the articles mostly supplied from outside are school text-books, sheets for binders, bookkeeping copy-books, foolscap paper, drawing sheets, etc.

Noon calls at the inmates' cells are attended daily by the Assistant School-teacher. Three thousand five hundred and nineteen visits were made in connection with the delivery of articles purchased, and 2,060 for educational purposes.

LIBRARY

Books and magazines were circulated as shown below:

Language	Magazines	Fiction Books	Non-fiction	Pocket Books	Total
French.....	65,777	35,128	7,615	628	109,148
English.....	125,326	22,529	5,373	4,917	158,145
Total.....	191,103	57,657	12,988	5,545	267,293

"Pocket Books" appear as a new item in the library and their purchase, by inmates, has been very great. Experimentation is actually being made as to the proper handling method of these books.

There is a noted increase in the circulation figures of both non-fiction and technical books or publications. This is attributed to the growing interest of inmates towards hobbycrafts and also to the educational programme that is being intensified.

A complete revised edition of the catalogues respecting English, French and technical books is an innovation and this is certainly to the credit of the library department.

The privilege granted to inmates, of subscribing to newspapers, has been met with great enthusiasm. The number of issues however, is limited, owing to the prohibitive subscription rates of newspapers. They have contributed to cause a sharp decrease in private magazine subscriptions.

On December 5, 1951, an Inmate Reading Committee was created in order to make instructive suggestions with regard to the improvement of the library facilities, as well as to the handling of fellow inmates' complaints. So far, this Committee has proved to be operating satisfactorily.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

The administration of the kitchen, under the skilled management of Steward Léo Beaupré, has been administered with the maximum amount of satisfaction and effectiveness that had been displayed in the past.

The baking section has been completed, and with two rotary tray ovens in operation, offers a modernly equipped and efficiently functioning unit, covering all the requirements of our institution.

Sanitation, cleanliness and personal hygiene are given constant and personal attention by the Steward. The practice of cleaning the kitchen at night, utilizing a group of selected inmates, has been maintained with very satisfactory result. Inmates employed in the kitchen are periodically checked by the Physician to ensure that they are properly fit to be employed in that department. White clothing issued to the inmates gives to the department a higher tone of cleanliness. All kitchen departments have been painted over, which gives to the kitchen a most inspiring effect.

Kitchen Renovations.—The renovation of the kitchen floor has contributed to improve the appearance of the department tremendously. The Rifle Guard's cage, now installed in the service passageway, enables the guard to have better control of the main kitchen as well as of the inmates lining up for their meals.

I might say with satisfaction that this department is in a very good shape today, and that it may be considered as very modern, sanitary and well designed, representing an efficiently equipped kitchen.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

The maintenance of buildings generally, as well as the new construction projects, has been continued this year under the supervision of Chief Trade Instructor (Construction) J. W. Levasseur.

The major projects completed this year are:

- (a) Alteration to kitchen building B-6, consisting in the demolishing of the old Guard's cage, and its erection in the kitchen passage, thus enabling a better supervision of the main kitchen and of the corridor adjacent to it.
- (b) Staff house H-90—Considered completed except for the bricklaying, which will be done during the summer.
- (c) New culvert, La Pinière Creek—A steel arch, 60 feet long, has been provided to enable a normal flow of water in the spring season.
- (d) Storage facilities for canning plant—A one-storey building, 80 ft. long by 25 ft. wide, was built adjacent to the actual canning plant.
- (e) Steam distributing centre and duct K-17—This duct is 20 ft. long, 9 ft. by 12 ft., located between buildings B-11 and B-12.
- (f) Conversion of stable F-2—Portion of the old stable was converted into a paint shop, and the latter removed from the carpenter shop, thus providing additional room in that department.
- (g) Alterations to the shoe shop—Glazed partitions, separating the office and the shop floor, are looked upon as being good improvement.

Major Repairs.—Among the most important maintenance projects completed during the year, the following may be quoted:

- (a) Monitor roof of building B-1 dome—A large percentage of the rafters had to be replaced and the roof covered with copper sheeting. This is a very good improvement.
- (b) Painting of cells in dome building—Four hundred and fourteen cells have been painted in the dome building, ranges C, D, E, F, G and H. The walls have been painted from the floor up to a height of 4 ft., the remainder being lime-washed.
- (c) Asbestos roof coating has been applied on mostly all shop roofing.
- (d) The walls and ceiling of the laundry and change room were repainted and redecorated.
- (e) Walls of piggery F-5—The north-east corner of this building was damaged and rebuilt on new foundations.
- (f) Minor repairs were also made to the following: poultry house, crusher plant, pumphouse and filter plant, Chief Bookkeeper's office, garage building C-12.
- (g) Repairs were also carried out in the following tenements: H-1, H-34, H-35, H-51, H-63 and H-75.

ENGINEERING SERVICES

During the year, the engineering department, under the direction of Engineer J. C. A. Bélanger, has looked after the maintenance of service lines in all departments of this institution, as well as the maintenance of government tenements. The Engineer has also supervised the electric motors, magnetos, radios and village street lighting.

The following projects have been completed, in so far as service lines are concerned:

- (a) electric wiring, addition to hospital;
- (b) new building F-28;
- (c) staff house;
- (d) soap manufacture;
- (e) tailor shop mezzanine;
- (f) farm department office;
- (g) tenement H-75.

Federal Training Centre Projects

- (h) Instructors' library and conference room; shop M;
- (i) transformers' room;
- (j) wiring of 300 dormitory closets.

FARM DEPARTMENT

Farm Instructor E. Decarie has continued to supervise the farm activities during the past year. Despite adverse weather conditions, the results obtained on the farm were considered satisfactory. Quoted hereunder is a summary of the main items raised on the farm, compared with the previous year:

Particulars	1950-1951	1951-1952
Vegetables.....	692,415 lbs.	867,912 lbs.
Grains.....	8,579 bus.	6,517 bus.
Feed vegetables and straw.....	617 tons	760 tons

Poultry.—Our flock was made up of 952 laying hens at the beginning of the year and we ended with 996. Sixteen thousand eight hundred and eighty-one dozen eggs were sold to the kitchen, a decrease of 489 dozen compared with last year. The revenue from hens sold to officers and outside was \$1,920.47. The average number of eggs layed per hen per month was 17.08.

Dairy Cattle.—The dairy herd population was 69, an increase of 3 compared with the previous year. Milk production totalled 425,852 lbs., an increase of 12,235 lbs., and 38,343 gals. were delivered to the kitchen. Eight head of cattle were slaughtered for beef during the year, totalling 1,751 lbs. Six heifer calves were transferred to Saskatchewan Penitentiary. Nine bull calves were sold to outside customers for \$867.

Piggery.—The piggery population, on March 31, 1952, was 852, an increase of 185 over the previous year. Six hundred and fifty-five dressed hogs, weighing 141,366 lbs., were delivered to the kitchen, an increase of 185 head and 31,695 lbs. over last fiscal year. One hundred and twenty-three sows farrowed during the year, giving a total of 1,045 suckling pigs. Sales of pork to the kitchen represent a saving of \$26,876.74, when compared with the outside market.

Canning Plant.—There was an increase of 10,120 gals. in the production of that department, compared with the previous year. The total quantity canned was 19,136 gals., consisting mostly of string beans, beets, carrots, pumpkins, rhubarb and tomatoes.

Soap Manufacturing.—Six thousand three hundred and ninety lbs. of soap were manufactured, an increase of 3,384 lbs. over last year. The cost of materials used for the manufacture of this soap was \$193.36, representing a saving of \$509.54 to the institution.

General Remarks.—There were seven tractors in operation during the year, performing an aggregate number of hours estimated at 5,379, costing \$2,472.83 and making an average of 0.4597 cents per hour of work. An average number of 76 adult inmates and 42 young inmates were employed at the farm during the year and every incentive was brought into play to encourage good farming generally.

CHANGE ROOM OPERATIONS

The following data are submitted to describe the activities of this department:

Particulars	Quantity (Units)	Labour (Hours)	Value of Material	Total
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
<i>Manufacture—</i>				
Bed sheets.....	1,998	180	3,131 15	
Pillow slips.....	1,558	168	610 15	
Labels for clothing.....	80,080	1,873	526 03	
Roller towels.....	500	150	336 36	
Socks (pairs).....	12,989	6,122	10,956 45	
		8,493		15,560 14
<i>Wash and repairs—</i>				
Wet wash (lbs.).....	634,535	10,824	3,718 36	
Socks repaired (pairs) (old yarn used).....	4,228	1,810		
Socks remade (pairs) (old yarn used).....	756	555		
General repairs, E-5c.....		1,871	347 01	
Cleaning pieces (blue).....	1,345		147 45	
Miscellaneous (local).....		38,486		
		53,546		4,212 82
Total value of material.....				19,772 96

INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTION

The operation and administration of the nine workshops has been placed under the jurisdiction of Mr. M. J. M. LeCorre, who was promoted to Chief Trade Instructor (Industries) on June 20, 1951, to replace Mr. R. Lesage, retiring.

An over-all increase of 38 per cent is shown in the production of the several departments, totalling \$173,678.41 for 1951-52, comparatively to \$125,760.05 for 1950-51.

The following table will serve to demonstrate the value of articles manufactured, made or repaired, comparing with the previous year; there being a net increase of \$47,918.36:

Value of production for	1950-1951	1951-1952	Increase	Decrease
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Institution.....	52,910 52	65,884 68	12,974 16	
Penitentiary Service.....	20,888 10	59,094 82	38,206 72	
Other government departments.....	48,436 66	43,775 34		4,661 32
Penitentiary officers.....	3,524 77	4,923 57	1,398 80	
Total.....	125,760 05	173,678 41	52,579 68	4,661 32

There is a decided increase in the production of the carpenter shop: 162 per cent; tinsmith shop: 109 per cent; a moderate increase in the tailor shop and the brush shop. The other departments show a slight increase, except the metal workshop and the blacksmith shop which display a slight decrease.

MEDICAL SERVICES

The hospital department, under the direction of Dr. L. Martel, Penitentiary Physician, has functioned normally during the year and the physical condition and health of inmates generally have been good.

The number of patients hospitalized was 353, averaging 25 monthly. The number of cases treated at the dispensary was 20,470; the morning sick parade cases averaged 108.

The number of injuries sustained by inmates while at work was 292, out of which five were considered major injuries. Nineteen major surgical operations and 24 minor ones have been performed. Eleven T.B. cases were hospitalized during the year, with a total of 7 remaining on March 31, 1952. Eight inmates died during the year from various causes, of which there were two cases of suicide. Nine inmates were transferred to the insane asylum. The cost per capita for hospital and dental supplies was \$3.89.

V.D.S. Treatments—V.D.S. treatment was properly administered in a total of 37 cases. The number of patients under treatment on March 31st was 34. Six hundred and thirty-one Wasserman tests were given: 606 negative and 25 positive.

Dental Treatments.—The Dentist, Dr. E. Joubert, has provided the necessary dental treatments and the number of cases attended to was 3,858. There was also laboratory work performed as follows:

- 501 full upper and lower dentures;
- 233 partials, any kind;
- 269 repairs, any kind.

There was also dental work made for outside penitentiaries, numbering 322 cases.

Health of Officers.—Thirteen officers sustained injuries while on duty, none of which were considered serious. Twelve officers were injured while off duty. Ten officers underwent surgical operations. The total number of officers' sick days for the year numbered 2,960½. Sick leave for officers injured while on duty amounted to 271½ days. Four hundred and sixty-two days were also granted without pay.

CLASSIFICATION DEPARTMENT

One hundred and twenty-five interviews were granted to newcomers, 1,812 to the old population and 315 to dischargees. Contacts with the social agencies were maintained, the most important being the *Société d'orientation et de réhabilitation sociale*, the Catholic Rehabilitation Service, the John Howard Society and the Salvation Army.

Some attention was also given to the different inmate committees, as no liaison officers had yet been appointed officially to direct the inmates in their activities. Under the direction of the Classification Officer, the Recreational Committee, the prison magazine Pen-O-Rama's editors, the Sports and Entertainment Committee and the Alcoholics Anonymous were given much encouragement in the right direction.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The operations of this department have been further improved, putting into actual practice the experience gained from the earlier stage. There was, however, a noted change in the vocational shops which were intensively employed in the construction programme of the new Federal Training Centre, instead of following the regular courses in the shops. The trades most affected by this policy are: plumbing and heating, electricity, carpentry and cabinet making.

The saving effected by this change is enormous, but on the other hand, the trainees have lost much, from an educational training point of view. Learning a trade is considered a very important factor in the training programme, but it must couple with education. In other words, entire facilities must be used to re-educate inmates to obtain the best results.

It has been observed, since the beginning of our activities, that the trainees persevering most after release were those who had undergone a real change in attitude while learning their trade. Therefore, emphasis on general education is being given through the chaplains, the classification officers, the school-teachers, and also through various other officers of the institution.

Very close ties were maintained with the *Société d'orientation et de réhabilitation sociale*, the Catholic Rehabilitation Service, the John Howard Society and the Salvation Army.

The school department has continued to give basic education to inmates at the various shops, under the direction of Schoolteacher F. Bastien, assisted by Mr. E. Massé. The main courses taught were: trade mathematics, French and English conversation and grammar. Special courses were also given in economics, sociology and hygiene.

Draughting Instructor M. A. Lacasse also gave lessons on blueprint reading, elementary draughting and applied sciences.

More books have been added to the small technical library organized at the early stage of the department, comprising a small nucleus of books on general subjects.

The physical education programme improved slowly, due to limited facilities. However, every effort was made to organize sports activities, such as softball, volley ball, hockey, etc. A limited number of games were organized for inside recreation. Monthly recreation films were shown whenever convenient, along with some other form of plays, sketches, etc.

Ninety-nine new trainees were taken on strength this year for vocational training, as compared with seventy-two last year. A total of 153 received vocational training, including those remaining on courses on April 1, 1951, as compared to 132 last year. Although we had a larger number of trainees, only 44 graduated, compared to 43 last year. This can be explained by the fact that more trainees were retarded due to their being assigned to construction projects. Forty-four graduate trainees were released: 23 by ticket-of-leave and 21 by expiration of sentence. Twelve others were also released partly trained.

The following list will give an outline of the amount of work performed by the trainees in the various trades:

Bricklaying and Masonry Shop

Laying of 4,685 blocks, 410 sq. feet of building stone and 1,000 bricks, plus window-sills and lintels at the new stores building.

Laying of 2,200 concrete blocks, 3,000 bricks plus lintels and sills, at the storage building for the canning plant.

Concrete sidewalks for the Federal Training Centre, 2,200 ft. long by 4 ft. wide.

Cabinet Making Shop

Furniture for Federal Training Centre.

Electrical Shop

The distribution of a 550 V. power supply to every shop. This job included the installation of 3 power transformers, distribution panels in every shop for 110/220.

Installation of all lighting fixtures in the new dormitories.

Plastering Shop

Plastering of the interior of 4 manholes; plastering of the new storage building for the canning plant; plastering of a staff house; plastering of the ceiling of the new stores building; several other maintenance jobs.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY

COLONEL G. T. GOAD, *Warden*

Inmate population as of March 31, 1952 totalled 517, including 13 "on command", made up of nine in provincial hospitals, two on temporary ticket-of-leave, one at large while on temporary ticket-of-leave and one attending court (Judge's Order), a decrease of 105 as compared to the previous year.

Inmates received during the year totalled 225, including one transferred from Kingston Penitentiary and three ticket-of-leave violators. Three hundred and thirty inmates were discharged from the penitentiary, as follows:

By expiry of sentence.....	237
By ticket-of-leave.....	78
By pardon.....	6
By death.....	1
By transfer to Kingston Penitentiary.....	5
By transfer to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	2
Released on order of military authorities.....	1

330

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S DEPARTMENT

Construction work was carried out to the limit of available man-power and all shops were well supplied with work.

During the year work was started on the new Vocational Building outside the north wall. Excavation for the ducts and foundation was completed and the ducts poured for 2/3 rds. of the building. Reinforcing steel did not arrive until late in the fall; this caused a three-month delay. It should be pointed out that we have no power machinery for moving earth, and large excavation jobs are all done with the pick and shovel. This is a time-consuming method of doing work, and in sharp contrast to modern building methods.

A start was made on a new eight-inch water pipeline from the storage tanks to the prison. This job is about one-third complete and was also a hand-power project. Two concrete silos were constructed at dairy barn F-40 and will be ready for silage this year.

Officers' tenements H-33 and H-34 were remodelled and re-occupied during the year. Shop C-8a is now being remodelled and should be occupied by the carpenter shop this spring. This will free shop C-2b for the canvas department.

The following additional authorized work was carried out during the year:

- Steam line;
- Storm sash, poultry building;
- Interior painting of piggery buildings F-9, F-10, F-11;
- Interior painting of hospital, building B-6;
- Re-arrangement, blacksmith-machine shop;
- Garage for tenement H-38;
- Interior renovation of tenements H-1, H-2, H-17;
- Repairs to dam of quarry reservoir;
- Alterations to piggery buildings F-9, F-10, F-11;
- Repairs to boundary walls;
- Exterior painting, roof-coating and repairs to chimneys, tenements H-1 to H-12.

Usual maintenance was carried on in addition to the above.

A large number of articles were either manufactured or repaired for the following government departments: National Health and Welfare, Resources and Development, Post Office, National Defence (Army and Air Force).

Penitentiary clothing manufactured for Eastern penitentiaries other than Dorchester include the following:

Prison blue pants.....	487
Prison blue coats.....	477
Prison blue caps.....	155
Brown denim pants.....	3,398
Brown denim coats.....	1,735
Brown denim caps.....	2,864
Brown denim belts.....	250
Brown denim overalls.....	146
White pants.....	1,097
White coats.....	212
White aprons.....	330
White caps.....	926
Pyjamas.....	2,025

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Electrical.—All tenements except H-42, H-44 and H-45 were changed from institution electrical supply to that of the New Brunswick Power Commission. Lighting and service outlets were installed in shops A-5 and C-10. Lighting and power circuits were 50 per cent completed in shop C-8a. Fluorescent lighting was installed in building A-10.

Wiring was concealed in officers' tenements H-33 and H-34 during renovation. A conduit was installed in forms for new vocational building. Lighting in the schoolroom was increased. Lighting was installed in the root cellar, building F-1-A. The following additional telephones were installed: Farm Instructor's residence, Clerk Personnel's office and Censor Clerk's office. Work was carried out on the signal system, cell block B-7.

Plumbing and Steamfitting.—Connections were made to water tanks and a start was made to lay an 8-inch transit pipeline from the water tanks to the penitentiary, but due to inclement weather and very wet soil, only one third of the project was completed. A water-level indicator was installed at the water tanks and all tanks were cleaned.

Plumbing and heating were completed in shops A-5, C-10. Plumbing renovations were carried out on tenements H-33 and H-34.

Water and steam lines were altered in the blacksmith shop. A steam cabinet was installed in servery B-7 for heating trays. Some changes were effected on steam lines and plumbing in the hospital to make space for a new drug storage room.

A new steam line to heat the trade shops was started and 75 per cent completed. Plumbing and heating are well under way in shop C-8a and are 70 per cent completed. During the change-over, it was possible to dispense with several of the existing lines. Unit heaters were installed in the Physical Training Instructor's department and in stores building A-10.

A 12-inch cast iron drain was installed in the quarry reservoir dam. Draining was installed in connection with the silos.

Power Plant.—Boilers Nos. 1 and 2 were removed in preparation for the installation of a new steam generator. A new stock-room was built in the coal bunker for boiler-room supplies.

Maintenance.—Maintenance was carried out on power-house equipment, electric lines and equipment, institutional plumbing and heating systems, as required.

FARM DEPARTMENT

Feed Crop.—During the last year, the weather was very wet and cold and played a big factor in the tilling of the land. It made it very difficult to prepare the soil properly, which remained soft and mucky until the first week of July. However, some of the field crops made a good showing.

The legumes in the hay crop wintered well. In the past, some trouble was experienced getting the hay in, especially when its feeding value was at its best. However, last summer, most of the hay was harvested after the close of prison. The pick-up baler was of great assistance in harvesting the hay crop. One hundred and twenty tons of grass were ensilaged at top quality, using molasses as a preservative. With the use of the two new silos and the additional one converted over in the red barn this coming year, it is hoped to put up over 400 tons.

A bumper crop of oats was harvested, notwithstanding the late fall harvesting.

Vegetable Crop.—The potato yield was good but other vegetables were only fair and carrots poor.

Dairy.—The dairy herd is gradually showing improvement. Our herd presently consists of:

Pure-Bred Holsteins	Grades and Beef Herd
1 bull	1 pure-bred Aberdeen Angus bull
31 milking cows	7 grade cows
23 heifers	8 grade heifers
	52 steers (for beef)

Several registered and grade cows were replaced with registered heifers.

The splendid co-operation of the New Brunswick Department of Health afforded us an opportunity of improving the quality of our pasteurized milk. The services of their mobile laboratory were available for several days last year,

enabling us to locate several defects that were breeders of bacteria. Milk samples are collected and analyzed (weekly when possible) to keep us in line with the required standards.

The cattle were given the Hotis and Bang's Disease tests. In the former, only two cows showed any sign of mastitis and that only slightly. On the latter the result was negative. One cow died of complication at calf birth and two calves died, one of indigestion and the other of pneumonia.

The addition of "Strathaven Sovereign Posch" as herd sire should be a long step forward. One bull calf (registered) was sold for breeding purposes. Considering that he was sired by "Strathaven Sovereign Posch" and that his dam is a good plus, on a 365-day record of 18,556 lbs. of milk, with 647 lbs. fat, and promise of an increase during the present lactation period, it is believed that he will be an asset to the community.

The permission to sell bull calves from our best breedings has been well received by local farmers. It affords them an opportunity of improving their herd, which some farmers could not obtain otherwise. Several requests are on file for bull calves but we are unable to supply the demand because the herd has not been graded for a number of years, and a cow has to grade V.G. before the bull calf can be registered. It is the intention to have the herd graded this year.

Hogs.—Two hundred and sixty-six pigs were butchered for penitentiary consumption and a shipment of 68 pigs was sent to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. Total of swine at March 31, 1952 was as follows:

- 2 pure-bred boars, on loan from the Department of Agriculture;
- 27 breeding sows;
- 155 suckling pigs;
- 187 feeders.

Horses.—Two horses were disposed of, one owing to a bad disposition and the other to poor health.

Poultry.—During the year, the laying hens averaged 18.78 eggs per month. The usual cross-bred poultry was purchased in the spring of 1951. They were Hampshire and Light Sussex and proved to be the best we have had to date, both in point of egg production and mortality, with 96 per cent of our stock still in the pens at the end of the fiscal year.

Farm Machinery and Equipment.—Last winter, farm machinery and equipment were given a general overhaul.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Sanitation.—The kitchen is kept as clean as possible under existing conditions which, it is hoped, will be improved with the removal of a dishwasher from the main kitchen floor.

The bakery is in good condition and is scrubbed daily. The bread mixer and vertical cake mixer, moulder and other equipment are cleaned after usage. The bread mixer is washed with vinegar approximately once each week. The rotary oven is shut down every Sunday, cleaned and lubricated. The refrigeration plant in the basement has operated well during the year, the storage room being kept clean by scrubbing with soda water at least once each week. The main kitchen is scrubbed twice daily, the basement once daily. The officers' mess is cleaned each afternoon.

Personal Hygiene.—Inmates working in the kitchen wear white which is changed three times each week, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, when the kitchen gang goes to the change room to bath and shave. Nail brushes are supplied for use in the wash-room. A chart on personal hygiene is placed near the toilet entrance and the attention of inmates is directed to it.

Inmate Training.—Inmates working in the kitchen are given every opportunity to learn the cooking or butchering trade, if they so desire. A large percentage of the inmates do not stay long enough to learn a trade, but every effort is put forth to make them feel that some responsibility rests on them, either of the job being done well or the equipment being used properly.

Renovation.—Very little painting or decorating has been done during the past year due to contemplated alterations to be made in the kitchen in the near future.

Bread Production.—During the year, 260,375 lbs. of bread were baked, out of which 19,758 lbs. were sold to officers.

SCHOOL

The average monthly attendance at school for adult inmates was 25 and for young inmates, 24.

Number of days school was held (forenoons).....	159
Enrolment for the year: adults.....	51
youths.....	34

The following correspondence courses were supplied by the Department of Veterans Affairs:

Automotive Engineering.....	1	Introductory French.....	1
Bookkeeping "A".....	4	Introductory Mathematics... ..	5
Conversation anglaise.....	1	Mathématiques élémentaires..	1
Diesel Engineering.....	1	Mathematics "A".....	5
French "A".....	1	Mechanical Drawing "A".....	3
Forestry I.....	1	English (Senior Matriculation)	1
Introductory English.....	2	Poultry Raising.....	1

TOTAL.....	28
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<i>Veteran Students</i>		<i>Non-veteran Students</i>	
12 with 1 course each.....	12	12 with 1 course each.....	12
1 with 2 courses.....	2	1 with 2 courses.....	2
	<hr/> 14		<hr/> 14

The following courses are being supplied by the Department of Education, Province of Nova Scotia:

Academic Grade VIII.....	1	House-Painting and Decorat-	1
Commercial Law.....	1	ing.....	2
Elementary Bookkeeping.....	4	Show-Card Writing.....	1
Elementary Mathematics.....	3	Algebra, Grade X.....	1
Gasoline Automobiles.....	1	Latin, Grade X.....	1
General Salesmanship.....	1	Oxy-Acetylene Welding.....	3

TOTAL..... 19

Renovation of the schoolrooms was completed during the last year with the installation of fluorescent lighting. New wall maps have been provided as well as other necessary class-room supplies. The pupils are now accommodated at individual desks in each room, thus making it easier to control the classes as well as to assist each pupil without disturbing the others at their work.

For the first time here we have been using filmstrips on various subjects and they have been well received with close attention by the pupils. Each filmstrip has a printed commentary to go with it and, as each picture is shown, the commentary is read so that the pupils may get the most out of it, both visually and orally. It is our intention to purchase further films as the money becomes available.

The Schoolteacher was privileged to attend the Penitentiary Teachers' Conference in Ottawa. Same was under the direction of Deputy Commissioner McCulley, and brought together, for the first time, schoolteachers from all the penitentiaries in Canada. Many useful ideas were exchanged and the conference was highly successful. As these are all measures designed for the reformation and rehabilitation of inmates, it is hoped that the years to come shall bear fruit from the efforts now being made, so that the inmates may attain a proper place in society and not have these years behind walls merely wasted time.

LIBRARY

The following reading material was circulated during the year:

Fiction books, English and French.....	59,754
Magazines, English and French.....	125,165
Educational and vocational books.....	3,759
Private subscriptions, censored and issued.....	4,559

The normal issue of reading material from the library to each inmate is four magazines and two novels per week or alternatively, an issue of six magazines per week. Magazines and novels are those selected by each inmate as his own personal choice of reading material.

A better class of books, both fiction and non-fiction, is available to inmates on request to the Teacher-Librarian. These books are catalogued separately and are issued to the inmates on loan, usually for one week minimum, but with the privilege of extension for sufficient time to enable the inmate to complete reading the book.

Educational and trade books are also catalogued and available to inmates on request. The usual loan period for educational books is six months, and for trade books one month, with privilege of extension, if necessary.

Jig-saw puzzles are available to those who request them and they are particularly valuable for inmates who are illiterate and who find it hard to pass the time while confined in their cells.

The library is open each noon-hour with either the Teacher-Librarian or the Assistant Teacher-Librarian in attendance. Inmates who have made requests are brought to the library to have their particular wants attended to. This period is also used to have letters written for illiterates and semi-illiterates. During the past year, the library has been opened on holidays with either the Teacher-Librarian or his assistant in attendance, so that the library has only been closed on Sundays.

Since the advent of daily newspapers in the institution, there has been a marked improvement generally as to the way library books and magazines are treated. There has been far less damage to our books and they are returned to the library usually on time instead of floating around on the landings as in the past.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Roman Catholic Chapel.—Much time and continued interest was expended in the interviewing of inmates. Approximately eight to ten inmates were interviewed each day, and that mostly at their request, regarding religious guidance, family problems at home, institutional difficulties of a personal nature, etc.

Religious literature was issued to about 15 to 20 inmates each day. Bible classes were held regularly, twice each week, one in English, the other in French, with the exception of the summer months and Christmas holidays.

Quite frequently, contacts were made with the immediate relatives and pastors of the inmates. For example, letters to relatives were written by the Chaplain, averaging three a day. Direct personal contacts with relatives took place on the average of once each month. It should be stated that the inmate here is rather far removed geographically from his family.

About fifteen clergymen visited the institution, some of these showing interest to incarcerated members of their respective flocks. We had the pleasure of hearing the St. Joseph's University choir sing a solemn high mass in the Roman Catholic chapel on November 25, 1951. A large attendance of inmates and a number of officers were impressed with the singing.

The Roman Catholic inmates were privileged to hear Rev. Father F. Cashen, Holy Cross priest, as preacher during the annual mission in April. The mission lasted a week and was very successful. About two thirds of the inmates performed their Easter duties.

Numerous religious publications in the form of pamphlets, magazines, etc., were received for the inmates from outside religious organizations. An effort is being made to conduct guided reading.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain is of opinion that the Alcoholics Anonymous movement has done good in our institution. He has been moderator of the French-speaking inmates. The group was perhaps rather small, eight to ten, but satisfactory results were derived. Periodically, representatives of A.A. have come to the institution to address the group.

Once in the year, the Roman Catholic Chaplain addressed the inmates attending vocational school, as also the personnel of the institution.

Both Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains still feel that telephones should be installed in their respective offices. This would assuredly facilitate their work.

Deep appreciation is expressed for what has been done to further the interests of religion in our penitentiaries. It is felt that religion is being given its rightful place.

Protestant Chapel.—A member of the staff became organist in the middle of the year and has done very effective work in directing inmate training in choir work. The recent addition of a fine piano is a decided asset in the musical activities of the chapel.

Prominent in our activities, although of a less conspicuous nature, has been the work of Alcoholics Anonymous. We have had association with this work for more than three years, but last fall, a re-arrangement was undertaken. Two groups are now operative—an English-speaking group, sponsored by the Protestant Chaplain, and a French-speaking group, sponsored by the Roman Catholic Chaplain. Both groups meet weekly in the chapels, according to a man's linguistic preference, regardless of religious affiliation. Member participation is a dominant feature of the meetings, which are conducted by duly appointed inmate officers. Visiting groups come upon the invitation of the institutional groups. Results have been gratifying in the records of those released, as well as in the tone of the meetings themselves.

The first Bible Study correspondence course was completed during the year; four members qualified for certificate awards. Others were near completion of the course upon expiry of sentence; one of these has since written that he expects shortly to become a teacher in the Sunday School he is attending. Special Bible classes were held throughout the lenten season.

The annual mission was held in April and was conducted by Reverend I. Judson Levy of First Baptist Church, Moncton. His messages, of a highly inspirational order, were well received.

The Salvation Army work, which enjoys close association here, was interrupted during the year due to the sudden illness of Brigadier W. G. Davis. However, a regularly appointed successor was named to take over the duties.

This year, five choirs visited the institution—three of these were mixed groups.

Approximately 50 volumes were added to the library of the chapel through purchases and gifts.

The Protestant Chaplain participated in noon-hour discussion periods with members of the vocational training classes. He also participated in talks by senior staff members to staff personnel generally.

Efforts are made to have ministers and church committees become better acquainted with what is being undertaken in the penitentiary. A visit was made by a representative group from the Maritime Conference of the United Church of Canada while that body was in annual session at Sackville. Also, the entire executive of the Social Service Board of the Maritime United Baptist Convention visited the institution. In all, some fifteen ministers have visited during the past year.

It is gratifying to note the excellent co-operation of all church groups in providing a very generous supply of religious literature. The British and Foreign Bible Society and the Gideon Society contribute to the extent of our need for Bibles and Testaments within the institution and for inmates being discharged.

HOSPITAL

General Health.—During the past year the general health of the inmates has been good. There have been no epidemics of note and no avoidable deaths. In general, the mental health of the inmates is of more concern than the physical, functional ailments constituting a majority of complaints.

During the summer months, outdoor sports have been carried out. Active participation in sports and general interest has done much to relieve tension.

Minor treatments, including sick parade, dispensary calls and night nurses' rounds numbered 38,924. Three hundred and thirty-eight inmates were hospitalized in the hospital wing, numbering 4,407 patient days. Several minor operations were performed in the penitentiary hospital.

The greater part of major surgical procedures were carried out in the Sackville Memorial Hospital. A few inmates were referred to other hospitals. In all cases, the inmates were returned to the penitentiary hospital as soon as possible for convalescence.

Hygiene and Sanitation.—Hygiene and sanitation have been maintained at a high standard. Cells, corridors, domes and shops are clean, well lighted and well ventilated. Water has been tested periodically by the New Brunswick Department of Health and reports have been satisfactory. The food has been excellent in quality and quantity. Milk is also tested by the New Brunswick Department of Health and reports are satisfactory.

Tuberculosis.—At present we have a former T.B. case in the prison hospital and an active case in the T.B. Annex, Highland View Hospital, Amherst, Nova Scotia.

Mental Health.—We have had more insane inmates in confinement because the provincial mental hospitals, particularly Nova Scotia, have been reluctant to accept transfers. It may be noted that at the present time there is a small percentage of our total inmate population who are candidates for permanent institutionalization on mental grounds.

Dental.—Three hundred and fifty-seven inmates were treated by the visiting dentist, Dr. E. R. Hart, treatments comprising fillings, extractions, dentures (new, repairing and resetting), X-rays, repairs to bridge work, cleaning and gum treatment.

Deaths.—One inmate died of malignancy hypertension at the Moncton City Hospital.

Officers.—The total number of officer sick days for the year numbered 756½. This does not include accident sick leave.

Blood Donor Service.—Five Red Cross Blood Donor clinics were held during the year, and 630 inmates contributed. The Blood Transfusion Division of the Canadian Red Cross Society are highly appreciative of the inmates' response to this worthy cause.

PHYSICAL TRAINING

Officers.—The training of officers consisted of the following:

- small arms training, rifle and revolver, parts, mechanism, cleaning, safety, arm drill, sight-setting, loading, aiming, firing, etc.;
- gas—methods of using gas grenades, machine gun and pistol;
- judo—"come-along holds", attack and defence.

The .22 small bore range has been open during the winter season for all officers who could be detailed. The Annual Service Shoot was carried out on the military range at Amherst, Nova Scotia.

Weekly lectures were held during the winter months and officers were addressed as to the use of tear gas, the procedure at ball field during softball games, and were also given a gas demonstration.

Inmates.—The following gangs were given regular exercise during the year, weather permitting:

Canvas department	Tinsmith department
Dome	Blacksmith department
Carpenter department	Kitchen
Library	Tailor department
Cutting shed	Shoe department
Change room	Masons
Vocational plumbers	Vocational carpenters

Five softball teams were organized and played as a league—games taking place on Sundays and holidays, and also against outside teams.

For daily exercise, in addition to volley ball, horseshoe pitching, etc., the game of long ball was introduced and proved very popular. Touch rugby was also introduced, which proved quite popular with those participating, but lacked spectator interest.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Training Courses.—The third class in plumbing and carpentry completed the in-class training during the fiscal year and were then transferred to the graduate vocational training groups to receive further training of a practical nature in the maintenance and building activities about the institution. The fourth group of carpentry and plumbing trainees were on the fourth month of their scheduled ten-month formal training course at the close of the fiscal year.

A somewhat higher level of instruction is gradually emerging due to the instructional staff becoming better versed in trade shop teaching methods and more diversified practical work projects. The training shops, although somewhat handicapped as to location and space, are splendidly equipped with hand and power tools. It is interesting to note that these tools are in excellent condition after nearly three years of constant use.

A special bricklaying course of ten weeks' duration was conducted during the winter months with a twofold purpose: to have trained men to work on the new vocational building, and to provide trade training as a factor in the inmates' rehabilitation. It is quite apparent from the degree of efficiency shown thus far by this group that our objectives will be attained.

Related Trade Training.—The educational standing of some inmates is somewhat below trade requirements; others have been out of school for some time. A course in shop mathematics, blueprint reading and draughting has been incorporated into the trade syllabi of training to overcome these difficulties. This related training programme conforms to provincial apprenticeship requirements.

All aspects of our vocational training programme conform to apprenticeship requirements and we are keeping in close touch with this provincial department. The Special Placement Section of the Department of Labour and the John Howard Society representatives are doing an outstanding job in the re-establishment of our released trainees.

Building Developments.—The foundation and ducts for the new vocational building, with the exception of shops Nos. 1 and 2, were poured. Unfortunately, the loss of the best three months of the building season, due to delay in the procurement of reinforcing steel, has held up this project, and the winter months have been quite severe with a record snowfall so that progress has been somewhat disappointing due to these factors. Steps have been taken in the procurement of supplies and the training of men in bricklaying to get this work under way at the earliest possible date and at an accelerated pace. It is anticipated that a fairly substantial portion of this project will be completed during the coming year.

Social Training.—A programme for the vocational classes of social training, through talks and forum-type discussions by the Chief Vocational Officer, the Classification Officer and the chaplains, has been, we believe, of value in supplementing the trade training with a basic concept of the obligations one must assume for acceptable social living. Social training has been, as a result of our exploratory course, incorporated into the training programme for vocational classes.

Control Training.—A programme of control training (training on the job) was introduced in the latter part of 1951. This type of training is of particular value to inmates who are employed in production or maintenance shops, in that a fairly comprehensive course of training can be followed by an individual or a small select group without the setting up of a formal full-time vocational course. This programme has been introduced in the following trades: machinists, welders, upholsterers, shoemaking and ornamental iron works. Syllabi of training and instructional methods are being improved in this field as this new venture develops.

CLASSIFICATION

During the past year, 315 newcomers and transferees were interviewed and 273 inmates were interviewed before reclassification. All inmates are interviewed about six weeks before release (unless released by ticket-of-leave) and their plans discussed. If any man needs assistance, he is referred to the appropriate organization and a brief report on him is supplied to that organization.

The Classification Board meets regularly each month. Steps are taken to ensure that the proceedings do not become stereotyped and each inmate is discussed as thoroughly as possible as an individual.

The Work Assignment Board continues to consider inmates' requests for a change of work at its bi-monthly meetings. The opportunity is also taken during these meetings to counsel inmates about their work habits and preparations for work after release.

The officers' library is being used by a few officers who read regularly and by a few more who borrow books occasionally. The library is mentioned during noon-hour talks and every opportunity is taken to make it better known.

The cell hobby activity has settled down and only a few applications are received each month for consideration. There are clear indications that cell hobbies fill a real need and play an important part in raising the level of inmate morale.

Applications by inmates for vocational training are carefully considered on the basis of personality assessment, education and ability. Close liaison between this office and the Chief Vocational Officer continues.

The John Howard Society, the National Employment Service and the Salvation Army are giving excellent service in assisting our inmates to become successfully rehabilitated after release. Close liaison is maintained between the officers of these societies and this office. Reports on all inmates requesting assistance are submitted to the assisting society as required.

Counselling is becoming progressively more prominent in the work here. The practice is to let the man concerned make the initial move. Then after he has presented his problem, it is fully discussed. Every attempt is made to encourage the inmate to develop a sense of responsibility by thinking out solutions to his own problems, while the counsellor and assisting agencies stand by, ready to help when necessary.

The Classification Officer also attempts to round out his institutional work by taking an active part in community affairs outside the penitentiary. For the past three years, a study group has met weekly at Mount Allison University to discuss social problems and behaviour from the points of view of psychology and ethics. This, coupled with active work as a member of the executive committee of the Children's Aid Society and the Home and School Association, provides opportunities for encouraging policies and activity which should tend to reduce the amount of anti-social feeling and behaviour.

ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

The National Employment Service, through their Moncton office, were successful in arranging employment for a large number of discharges throughout the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and Quebec. The John Howard Society, Montreal and Toronto, were also very co-operative and helpful in arranging assistance and employment for many discharges.

Mr. A. White, of the National Employment Service and the John Howard Society, Moncton, and Mr. John Arnott, of the John Howard Society, Halifax, were regular visitors to the institution and interviewed all inmates desirous of discussing rehabilitation and family matters, and in many cases were successful in arranging assistance to families, supervision and employment following release from the penitentiary.

Brigadier Davis, of the Salvation Army, Moncton, was also a regular and welcomed visitor, and his genial personality will be missed by many inmates who join with me in mourning his recent death. He was a lovable character and always ready and willing to help those in need.

I wish to record my appreciation to all organizations and persons who have so kindly contributed to bring about rehabilitation and other assistance to inmates and their families.

MOTION PICTURES

Films were shown to vocational trainees and other inmates of trade shops under the supervision of the Chief Vocational Officer.

The showing of popular films was arranged throughout the winter months. Through the kindness of the Roman Catholic Chaplain, these showings are held in the Roman Catholic chapel which is presently the only suitable location. It is hoped that before long another building will be made available for indoor recreation and entertainment, which is considered very necessary.

INMATES' BEHAVIOUR

I am pleased to report that discipline generally has been very good throughout the year.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY

A. H. CAMPBELL, *Warden*

The inmate population as of March 31, 1951 was 387. There were 143 inmates received during the year and 151 discharged, leaving a total of 379 on March 31, 1952, which includes one insane inmate in an asylum under Section 58 of the Penitentiary Act and three insane inmates maintained in asylums at our expense under Section 61 of the Penitentiary Act.

During the year 36 inmates were transferred here from other penitentiaries. The daily average population for the year was 401.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT

The Physician has reported that the general health of the inmates has been very satisfactory throughout the year with no outbreak of infectious or contagious disease. The average number of patients in the hospital daily was 7.12 as against 12.93 the previous year. Two appendectomies and eight minor operations were performed in the penitentiary hospital and all patients made uneventful recoveries.

Wasserman blood tests were done on all new arrivals as well as frequent repeat tests on syphilitic patients. A total of 1,149 tests were made. Nine cases of syphilis were treated, of which six were apparently cured. Two cases of gonorrhoea were treated and apparently cured.

The Travelling Tuberculosis Clinic again paid their annual visit to the penitentiary and chest X-rays were done on all the inmates and as many of the staff as were available. The report was quite favourable, no active cases of tuberculosis being detected.

The Red Cross Blood Donors Bank also visited the penitentiary and were quite pleased with the large number of inmates and officers who donated blood. The response of the inmates is always generous to the Blood Bank, approximately 50 per cent of the population donating. Those inmates who donated blood received individual letters of thanks from the Red Cross Society.

Two inmates died during the year, one from coronary occlusion and the other from suicide.

Monthly inspections were made throughout the institution by the Physician and he reported that the general sanitation of the penitentiary is satisfactory. Samples of water were taken from taps throughout the institution each month and submitted to the Provincial Bacteriological Laboratory and all were found to be free from impurities.

In August of 1951, Doctor G. Stephens joined the staff as Psychiatrist. Since that time he has examined 153 new inmates and made 353 re-examinations. He has also given seven lectures to the officers and had five group therapy sessions with the inmates.

MORAL AND SPIRITUAL WELFARE OF THE INMATES

Regular and special religious services were held in both the Protestant and Roman Catholic chapels during the year and both chaplains are well satisfied with the attendance, behaviour and attentiveness of the inmates.

In the Protestant chapel special services were held at Christmas, Easter and a Memorial Service for our late King George VI. Christmas and Easter communions were held with a fairly good attendance of inmates, 51 inmates taking communion on Christmas Day and 53 on Good Friday.

A mission was held in both chapels daily from January 27, 1952 to February 3, 1952, the first mission to be held in approximately twenty years. The Rev. Thos. Davies, M.C., M.A., of Saskatoon, Sask., conducted services in the Protestant chapel and Rev. Father Leo Burns, S.J., of the Jesuit Mission Bank, Toronto, Ontario, conducted services in the Roman Catholic chapel.

Both chaplains were more than pleased with the results obtained and would like the mission to be an annual event. The Roman Catholic Chaplain reports that due to the mission and other causes the number of inmates who approach the Sacraments has nearly doubled.

The choirs in both chapels, under the able direction of Mr. Allan Caron, have been very active throughout the year and our Christmas Day broadcast of carols by the combined choirs was better than in previous years. Station CKRC, the Manitoba local of C.B.C., seem to have accepted us as part of their Christmas Day programme and were most co-operative.

Both chaplains take great interest in the welfare of the young inmates at this institution. On Friday evening the young inmates, under their supervision, are allowed out in the corridor in association for study and recreation. During part of this period an educational film is shown and the remainder of the period is given to games and intelligence tests.

Major McKinley, of the Salvation Army, has continued to take the Protestant Church Service the first Sunday of each month and on January 2, 1952, he was accompanied by the Winnipeg Citadel Band. The music was greatly appreciated both in the chapel and prison dome. The co-operation and assistance rendered by the Salvation Army is much appreciated and Major McKinley, their representative here, has greatly assisted individual inmates with their personal and domestic problems and also in their rehabilitation.

CLASSIFICATION AND REHABILITATION

The Classification Officer held a total of 835 personal interviews with inmates during the year, made up as follows:

(a) Newcomers' interviews.....	119
(b) Routine follow-up interviews.....	97
(c) Inmates' request.....	431
(d) Referred by other officers.....	46
(e) Pre-discharge interviews.....	131
(f) Interviews with visitors.....	11

The Classification Officer reports more definite and concrete progress in all activities of the Classification department. Our relationship with social welfare agencies has improved and thus widened our programme of rehabilitation. Two hundred and three inmates, on release, have been referred to outside agencies and 350 interviews were held by outside agencies.

The Classification Board has met the second Tuesday in each month throughout the year and inmates, after their case histories, reports from the Chief Trade Instructor and the Schoolteacher are studied, are allocated to occupations from which they are most likely to benefit.

The Classification Officer also reports that the pre-discharge routine during the past year has been marked by even greater co-operation from the National Employment Service. Their representative, who is also the Placement Officer, interviews each inmate about a month prior to discharge and if the inmate is to proceed outside the immediate area a letter is sent to the National Employment Service Special Placement Officer at the point of destination. At the time of discharge the inmate is given a letter of introduction to the latter official, his unemployment insurance book and a letter of introduction to the John Howard Society at point of destination, a letter already having been forwarded to the Society outlining the inmate's background and his plans for the future. Reports are later received from both the National Employment Service and the John Howard Society concerning their contacts with the discharged inmates and these indicate that the ex-inmates are receiving excellent assistance from the John Howard Society and Canadian Welfare Society in the way of temporary lodging, working clothes, tools and small loans.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY

The Schoolteacher reports that school was held on 201 mornings during the year and that the average daily attendance was 22.6 inmates. Classes for the illiterates and lower grades were held on Monday and Wednesday mornings and attendance at these classes ranged from 25 to 32. An effort to offer a more varied programme to this group was made and educational films, discussion groups, spelling matches and various quiz tests were all conducted to attempt what might be termed as "character education".

The art class which was established two years ago continues to function effectively. Approximately 20 men engage in art as a cellular activity and many have benefited from the instruction received.

Revised Beta I.Q. tests along with the regular reception tests are now given to all newcomers. The results of these tests are forwarded to the Classification Officer. We also have the abridged Benet test which is useful in testing semi-illiterates.

The Department of Veterans Affairs continued to provide most of our correspondence courses for non-veterans as well as veterans. One inmate is studying for his first class steam engineer's certificate. Another is studying for his third class steam engineer's certificate and one for his fourth class certificate, through the Technical Branch of the Province of Manitoba.

One inmate is taking Grade XI through the Department of Education of Saskatchewan, and another is taking Grade X through the Department of Education of Ontario. Two inmates took courses in Psychology (1) through the Department of Extension, Queen's University, one inmate graduating. One inmate graduated in English (11), also obtained through the Department of Extension, Queen's University.

One inmate completed a correspondence course through the School of Accountancy and was presented with his diploma. One inmate is taking a course in practical chemistry through the International Correspondence Schools. One inmate is taking a course in blue print reading, another a course in building installation and another a course in elementary algebra through the American School, Chicago.

The following books were issued from the general library during the year:

Fiction.....	43,764
Non-fiction.....	4,921
Technical-vocational.....	102
School text-books.....	216

The average number of books issued per inmate during the year was 146. The total number of magazines issued during the year was 51,680. Between 60 and 70 inmates have taken advantage of the privilege of subscribing to the daily newspapers. A daily re-issue system has also been inaugurated by which all inmates interested are able to receive a fairly recent copy of their favourite newspaper.

FARM DEPARTMENT

Owing largely to lack of moisture early in the summer and cool weather generally our potato and vegetable crop was somewhat disappointing, but despite the lateness of the spring weather we harvested 15,634 bushels of all grain, which is better than average. We also harvested 2,067 bushels of potatoes. Our total farm production amounted to \$33,025.41.

Dairy Cattle.—Our Holstein herd is in good condition and during the year produced 250,700 lbs. of milk, of which 227,605 lbs. were sold to the Steward at a value of \$5,007.39. During the year the dairy herd went on a "Record of performance" test.

In June, 1951 we exhibited our new bull, Sovereign Model, our dairy cow, Korndyke Lassie, and our heifer calf, Tilda, at the Holstein Jersey Show at Selkirk, Manitoba and won three second prizes against strong opposition. In May of 1951 we sent our herd sire, Rockwood Lyons Rocket, to Saskatchewan Penitentiary together with three heifer calves and two milk cows.

Hogs.—Hog production has been satisfactory. Our herd has increased to 308 compared with 261 last year and the kitchen has been supplied with 57,624 lbs. of pork during the year.

Poultry.—During the year we switched from the Barred Rock type of hen to the Barred Rock New Hampshire Cross breed. As a result, our egg production has improved and during the year we supplied the Steward with 8,947 dozen eggs.

KITCHEN DEPARTMENT

Our Steward reports that during the past year there has been a marked improvement in the conduct and industry of inmates employed in his department and it would appear that a greater number are desirous of learning at least one branch of the trade. Those interested are given instruction in butchering, cooking, baking and kitchen sanitation.

The following meats were processed during the year:

Bacon.....	5,859 lbs.	Ham.....	5,027 lbs.
Pork lard.....	10,824 "	Beef lard.....	579 "
Head cheese.....	440 "	Sausage, pork.....	7,298 "
Sausage, beef.....	1,228 "	Sausage roll, beef...	220 "
Sausage, garlic.....	120 "	Meat loaf, pork.....	25 "
Meat loaf, beef.....	140 "	Spam, beef.....	750 "
Bologna, beef.....	1,720 "	Corned beef.....	480 "
Spam, pork.....	25 "		

Due to the fact that we cannot procure certain commodities, such as casings, the Steward found it necessary to drop the manufacture of weiners and other products.

During the year a total of 207,732 lbs. of bread was produced in the bakery, of which 28,630 lbs. were sold to officers.

The food prepared in our kitchen has been wholesome and menus appear to have been well chosen and varied and few complaints from the inmates have been received during the year.

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S DEPARTMENT

The following projects were completed during the year:

Administration building, A-1
 Dissociation cell block
 Alterations, house No. 31
 Visitors' cage, new administration building
 Dough proofer in kitchen
 Decoration, houses 28, 29, 30, 40, 41, 44, 45, 55, 57, 32, 34
 Repairs to roof, building B-4
 Repairs to ceiling, house 32
 Repairs to roof deck, house 29
 Fluorescent lighting, change room
 Interior decorating, boiler room
 Repairs, barber shop floor
 Repairs to shower floor, B-7
 Repairs to chimneys, houses 19 and 30
 Brick veneering ventilators, F-4
 Inmate canteen, stores building A-1
 Dark room and X-ray storage, hospital
 20 humidifier valves installed in new houses
 Drainage ditch, sewage effluent
 Extension sewer line, staff house area
 20 soft water tanks for staff houses
 Projection room, north wing
 Alterations, east wing
 Radio installations in north wing
 Replacement of kitchen chute
 Stone bins for quarry.

Good progress was made on the following projects:

Heating installations, carpenter and canvas shops
 Re-location of radio equipment
 Construction of cold frames for farm
 9 double and 1 single garage for new staff houses
 Painting, west wing
 Alterations, kitchen.

Carpenter Shop.—The following articles were manufactured in the carpenter shop:

Plant labels..... 156,500
 for the Department of Agriculture at a cost of \$1,141.10.
 86 pieces of furniture repaired for the Royal Canadian Air Force at a cost of \$127.37.

Blacksmith Department.—Fifty-four wheelbarrows manufactured for this institution and other penitentiaries.

Garage Department.—Trucks were employed during the summer months, hauling materials for the landscaping of the north group of staff houses. The following quantities were hauled:

11,317 cubic yards loose fill
 17,760 square feet of sod
 60 cords limestone flag stones.

Masonry Department.—One hundred and sixty-seven thousand cement bricks were manufactured during the year.

Canvas Working Department.—During the year, 145,775 mail bags were repaired for the Post Office Department which brought a revenue of \$27,787.30. One thousand nine hundred locks were attached to certain types of mail bags which produced a revenue of \$95.00. One thousand and thirty pairs of canvas mitts for inmates were manufactured, also 624 pairs of insoles.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

In addition to the usual electrical, heating and plumbing services, the following work has been carried out and completed by the Engineer's department:

- Plumbing, heating and lighting, dissociation cell block
- Electrical installations, new chicken brooder house
- Electrical and plumbing installations, dark room and X-ray machine storage
- Electrical installations, 9 double garages
- Fluorescent lighting, change room and laundry
- Radio installations, north wing.

Good progress was made on the following:

- Wiring and conduit, re-location of radio equipment
- Heating installations, carpenter and canvas shops
- Electric wiring, fixtures, plumbing and heating for south wing, building B-4
- Fluorescent lighting, tinsmith shop, electrical shop and carpenter shop
- Installation of new Powers temperature regulator for shower baths
- Installation of mechanical milker in dairy barn
- Installation of new steam-water mixing valve in laundry.

DISCIPLINE

The general conduct of the inmates during the year has been good and no instance of a disturbance of a serious nature occurred.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY

R. S. DOUGLASS, *Warden*

The population showed a decrease of 46 during the last fiscal year. This was due to the reduction in the number of Doukhobor prisoners. Sixty were released under the Ticket-of-Leave Act, on recommendations by the Doukhobor Consultative Committee of the Provincial Government and the Attorney General's Department of the Province of British Columbia. Three Doukhobors were also released by expiration of sentence, while one died of natural causes. The total Doukhobor population at the penitentiary was thus reduced from 103 to 39 as of March 31, 1952 and, at the same time, the grand total of inmates at the penitentiary decreased from 563 to 517.

There were 206 male and 12 female inmates received during the year. Five inmates received indeterminate sentences,—four as habitual criminals, and one as a criminal sexual psychopath. This makes a total of 9 inmates serving indeterminate sentences here—7 as habitual criminals and 2 as criminal sexual psychopaths.

Two-hundred and fifty-four male and 10 female inmates were discharged from the institution by reason of expiration, ticket-of-leave, pardon and transfer to other penitentiaries. In addition there were four deaths, due to natural causes, one of these being an inmate serving life and confined for many years at the Provincial Mental Hospital, Essondale, B.C.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

The general health of the inmates during the year was good. The incidence of venereal disease numbered about three quarters of one percent of the total population. All received the necessary treatment. Owing to the renovation of the prison hospital, a tier in the north wing was allotted for hospital use. Fifteen patients were admitted to this tier. Thirty-eight inmates were taken to outside hospitals for X-rays—6 for stomach and duodenum, 2 for pyelograms and 30 for various other reasons. Twenty-six were X-rayed at the local chest clinic, and 13 at the office of the Dentist for dental purposes. Nine inmates were com-

mitted to the Provincial Mental Hospital. The Dentist gave 553 treatments to inmates; the eye, ear, nose and throat specialist examined 101 inmates,—1 for nose, 2 for ear, 3 for throat and 95 for eye examinations. Four hundred and twenty-five inmates have been interviewed by the penitentiary Psychiatrist since he joined the staff on July 18, 1951. There were 37 minor surgical operations performed in the prison hospital. An average of about 50 inmates attended the medical desk daily, making a total of approximately 18,250 attending the desk parade for the year.

On January 4, 1952, the Red Cross Clinic for blood transfusions visited the penitentiary and 272 inmates voluntarily donated their blood. This represents an increase of 79 pints over the total of last year. Colonel M. D. Robertson, Divisional Director, Blood Donor Panels of the Red Cross, wrote to each inmate in appreciation of his voluntary donation. It is anticipated that in the coming year we will have two visits from the Red Cross Clinic for blood donations, the first of which is expected in July, 1952.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND MORAL WELFARE

The Reverend B. H. Wallace, Protestant Chaplain, reports that the regular work was fully maintained. Church attendance was good, though more inmates attend in the winter than in the summer months.

The Inmates' Church Council functioned throughout the year and was of great help to the Chaplain in many of his activities. Its members, on occasions, conducted lay reading in chapel, specialized in encouraging young inmates to attend divine services, provided newcomers with information on the activities of the group, and contributed to the prison magazine, "Transition", and to radio programmes.

Religious films were again shown at church festivals, and were much appreciated. Mr. Fraser McRae, of the Moody Bible Institute, showed excellent sound and colour pictures of scientific and devotional interest.

In the fall of the year, arrangements were made for the Protestant inmate choir to sing over the local New Westminster radio station, CKNW, through the medium of recordings which were made at the penitentiary for re-broadcast at the Christmas season. Under the auspices of the New Westminster Ministerial Association, the Protestant Chaplain conducted a morning service over the radio for a period of one week, and used the inmate choir recordings. These services were so well received by the radio-listening audience, that the Ministerial Association asked Mr. Wallace to give a further series with inmate choir recordings for the Easter season. Mr. Rae McNess, the organist, has given of his best time and effort in perfecting the choir for these broadcasts.

The Protestant Bishop of the Westminster Diocese, the Right Reverend G. P. Gower, visited the institution on two occasions, officiating at Confirmation and Communion Services. A very fine Memorial Service was held for His Late Majesty, King George VI.

Reverend Father M. J. Barry, Roman Catholic Chaplain, reports that the activities of his department have been well maintained during the year. Mass is said every Sunday at 9.00 o'clock in the morning, with the assistance of the inmate servers and choir. On one occasion, a visiting choir sang a High Mass which was most favourably received by the inmates. The average Catholic population for the year was 147.

The Roman Catholic chapel library was increased with twenty books. It is noted that weekly and monthly periodicals are more popular with the inmates.

Reverend Father Barry reports that the facilities and continued co-operation from the staff for the Chaplain's interviews are most appreciated. Besides the personal interviews in the chapel office, group talks have been given in the

reception area to newcomers twice monthly. The Roman Catholic Chaplain has also taken part in the staff "in-training" programme, and is appreciative of the opportunity given him to speak to each class on the functions of a penitentiary chaplain.

A chaplains' conference took place in Ottawa from May 30 to June 6, 1951. Reverend Wallace and Reverend Father Barry state that it has proved most helpful to them in their functions at the institution.

Alcoholics Anonymous.—The Alcoholics Anonymous group, which was formed during the previous year, has met twice monthly with outside visitors attending. Results have been most encouraging, and reports of former inmates show that it is achieving some success. The following is an extract from a report published in the inmate magazine, "Transition", written by the inmate secretary of that group:

"Since all A.A. principles are embodied in a specific program which we call "The Twelve Steps", it stands to reason that A.A. anywhere is basically the same, modified only by the character of the area in which it grows up, the nature of the people who help shape it and the circumstances that surround them. Alcoholics Anonymous has grown throughout the world wherever it has been needed, and fortunately for the alcoholics in this institution, the penitentiary authorities saw the great need for an A.A. program here.

It is true that in prison we do not have alcohol to tempt us, but the Alcoholics Anonymous program does much more for alcoholics than just keep them sober. There are values inherent in 'The Twelve Steps' program which provide for us the hope of an entirely new and happier way of life, a life that will be free from fear, self-consciousness and remorse, and that will help us to take our rightful place in society once more.

The introduction of A.A. into penal institutions in Canada is a progressive step in the direction of successful rehabilitation for the imprisoned alcoholic. A.A. to us is an institution in itself, with an un-barred entrance leading to hope, confidence, and possible future happiness. We gratefully acknowledge the A.A. Prison Group at San Quentin, California, which pioneered this philosophy behind prison walls, and on whose successful plan our own group is based."

Narcotics Anonymous.—A Narcotics Anonymous group has also been formed. Though many difficulties exist in the operation of such a group, it is felt that the initial steps taken have been worth while. The penitentiary Psychiatrist has been requested to sponsor the group with the assistance of the Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains. An executive committee has been elected, and some literature has been obtained from Mr. Danny Carlsen, of New York, the founder of the N.A. in the United States.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain shares with the Protestant Chaplain in the promotion and function of both the Alcoholics Anonymous and the Narcotics Anonymous groups in our institution. They attend committee meetings and the regular fortnightly meetings of the A.A., and on alternate Sundays they attend the Narcotics Anonymous meetings.

SCHOOL, LIBRARY AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

At the end of the fiscal year there were 3,122 fiction, 1,057 non-fiction and 610 reference books on stock in the library. In the magazine section, there are 136 subscriptions purchased with public funds, and 170 private subscriptions, which circulate after having been issued to the original subscriber.

During the year, 43,646 book issues and 143,051 magazine issues were made. In addition, 22,985 magazines, weekly newspapers and daily newspapers were issued to the individual subscribers. These issues amounted to a monthly average of 17,495, exclusive of the issue of text-books and special study-books. At March 31, 1952, there were 80 private subscriptions to daily newspapers and 73 subscriptions to weekly newspapers in force.

Through the office of the Chief Trade Instructor 19 technical books and 31 trade magazines were purchased for use in the shops.

The bookbinding department again increased its volume of production—2,828 books were bound and/or repaired, of which 634 were for the New Westminster School Board, 175 books for the Department of Veterans Affairs, Shaughnessy Military Hospital, and 40 books for the University of British Columbia. Fifty-four record or photograph albums were manufactured. The acquisition of a paper-cutting machine in April, 1951 contributed largely to this increased output, and also ensured a higher grade of work.

School classes were in session during 190 days in the forenoon, with 15 being the average attendance. A total of 78 inmates attended school classes during the year. Group class instruction was given to students of less than Grade VI attainment, while those of Grades VI to VIII were enrolled for correspondence courses, and given individual assistance. An inmate monitor assisted in the teaching of school classes. Visual education for school classes was continued, films and filmstrips being shown alternately every two weeks to the interest and appreciation of all attending school. Registrations for elementary and high school correspondence courses were continued through the British Columbia Department of Education.

At March 31st, 128 students were studying courses in 59 different subjects. One hundred and eighty-three new registrations were made during the year. Fifty-six courses were completed, 70 discontinued because of discharge and 7 cancelled because of lack of interest and application. Eighty-five new students were enrolled for courses, 15 students completed their courses, 55 students were discharged before completing their courses, and 4 discontinued their studies. One student is taking a course in mechanical engineering through the Canadian Institute of Science and Technology, one a course in house planning with the International Correspondence Schools, and one is studying psychology (6), commerce (63), and economics (4) with the Extension Department of Queen's University. A complete set of French and Spanish records together with a self-contained record player were purchased for correspondence courses in these subjects, and were of valuable assistance. Special classes, at which the records were used, met for 48 sessions.

A successful winter lecture programme, made possible by professors of the University of British Columbia, was continued with 7 lectures being given by these gentlemen. Attendance was voluntary and averaged 124 inmates per lecture.

Cellular activities continued to expand—at the close of the year, 62 inmates were engaged in hobby work. Sale of hobbycraft articles was instituted, the monies so received being placed in the trust fund of the inmate concerned.

For the first time in Canadian penitentiaries there commenced in February, 1952, at this institution, a course in effective speaking and human relations, given by the Dale Carnegie Institute. By March 31st, indications of the success of this course were already noticeable. All the text-books required were donated to the penitentiary by the Dale Carnegie Institute. Thirty-three inmates are attending the class.

A further innovation was the publishing of an inmate magazine, "Transition"—a monthly issue, the first number of which appeared in March, 1952. All materials for the magazine were purchased from the Inmates' Recreation Fund.

Subscriptions are sold to subscribers at \$1.50 per year. Subscriptions from the outside public are welcomed. The inmate editorial staff is advised and supervised by the Library Board.

A schoolteachers' conference was held at Ottawa from May 17 to May 26, 1951. The gathering of these officers and the pooling of their knowledge and practices will prove to be of benefit to the institutional educational programme.

CLASSIFICATION OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT

The Classification Officer held a total of 1,095 interviews with inmates during the fiscal year: 213 were with newcomers, 88 with applicants for ticket-of-leave, 591 connected with inmates' individual problems, and 203 with men due for discharge.

Weekly meetings of the Classification Board and of the Work Committee, which meets to allocate work assignments, have been attended regularly by the Classification Officer, who has many diversified duties. Among these, the following might be mentioned: Secretary to the Classification Board, recording and distribution of books from the officers' library, fortnightly lectures to the newcomers in the reception area, the preparation of case histories for all newcomers, lectures on the classification programme and related subjects to staff members undergoing "in-service" training courses, meeting and assisting welfare agencies and other privileged visitors, and instruction to the young inmate group. With the kind permission of the Commissioner, the Classification Officer also attended the first conference to be held in British Columbia of the Probation and Parole Association.

Rehabilitation and Employment on Discharge.—The programme of rehabilitation continues to receive maximum attention in the implementation of modern penal policies. Employment on discharge and the means whereby the discharged prisoner can maintain himself until he has an income from employment continue to be among the major problems facing the rehabilitative policies. Close contacts have been maintained with the welfare and employment agencies which visit the institution monthly. The National Employment Service continues to interview each inmate three months before his discharge, and after assessing his abilities, undertakes to try and place him in gainful employment when he leaves. This service is of great value, and most inmates are eager to avail themselves of it. The John Howard Society, the Salvation Army and the Vancouver Alcoholics Anonymous group offer worthwhile services in this important field.

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S DEPARTMENT

All the departments under the supervision of the Chief Trade Instructor were well supplied with work during the year. The men were kept fully employed, the variety of work performed was instructive and interesting, while they received good training in their respective trades.

The extension to the laundry building C-4B, composed of a new shower room, barber shop and dressing room, was completed. This has provided a continuous system of bathing which is a great improvement over the previously existing facilities. The interior of this extension has been attractively finished in white tile and modern fixtures. It may be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition with very little difficulty.

The new recreation area has been completed, backstops for baseball installed, also bleachers and toilets. A more extensive sports programme may now be considered.

Initial work has been completed on the installation of a new refrigeration plant in building B-62, concrete bases have been installed for all the machines

of the machine room. When finished, the new installation will afford improved facilities for refrigeration and storage of foodstuffs.

The renovation and modernizing of one tenement house was completed during the year. Some preparatory work has been started on another tenement, which will be continued during the coming year.

Industrial and vocational films totalling 76 in number were shown to men employed at various trades, such as blacksmiths, tinsmiths and carpenters, engineers, steamfitters, plumbers, firemen, electricians, motor mechanics, machinists, masons, plasterers, shoemakers, farm and construction workers. In addition, 110 filmstrips were obtained from the University of British Columbia for use in the garage for the courses in motor mechanics.

A third class for motor mechanics was conducted in the garage under the Instructor Motor Mechanic. It consisted of 9 students, who graduated with an average rating of 84.9 per cent. Officials of the Ford Motor Company of Canada assisted at this course with merco-matic transmission and stroboscope, accompanied by necessary charts and illustrations, to the benefit of all concerned. Mr. E. L. Allen, Director of Apprenticeship for British Columbia, also addressed the class on the prospects of employment in the motor mechanics industry and promised co-operation in securing gainful work for graduates of the courses held at our institution.

Limited instruction has also been conducted in the machine shop to a group of 7 men.

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

All routine maintenance work and repairs to electrical wiring, intra-mural telephone lines, steam pipes and wiring fixtures were carried out by this department under the supervision of the Plant Engineer.

The radio system has given satisfaction, but as all cells are provided with ear-phones, considerable work is found necessary in maintenance of the ear-phone cords. Replacement cords are being made at the penitentiary and, it is hoped, will be of better quality and of lower cost than those available from manufacturers.

All machinery throughout the institution has been regularly inspected and serviced, as well as all electric motors. This department undertakes the showing of all films—46 educational and 76 vocational training films were thus displayed, as well as several fire prevention and recreational films. Both projectors have been serviced and maintained in good order.

In the sphere of vocational training the results attained this year have once more been gratifying. Ten inmates were prepared for a fourth class engineer's certificate, all being successful in passing the examination which was presided over by the Provincial Boiler Inspector. Another class has been organized and presently four inmates are engaged in studies, one of whom will be ready for examination in a few weeks. This class will shortly be augmented by additional students, and another successful year in this field is anticipated.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Inmates employed in the kitchen continue to receive detailed instruction in the elements of cooking and baking, the instruction commencing in the rudimentary stage and proceeding progressively until a qualified tradesman's skills have been attained. Presently there are two butchers, two bakers, and two cooks who have reached a standard which would fit them for first class tradesmen's positions in their respective spheres.

Kitchen sanitation is constantly stressed, both personal cleanliness and cleaning of all equipment, which are daily routines. All floors are scrubbed daily. Insects and rodents are discouraged by all possible means.

Thirty-four inmates were employed in the kitchen during the year. A total of 301,156 meals was served, a good variety of food and a high standard of sanitation being maintained.

FARM OPERATIONS

Farm operations were maintained during the year, although a prolonged drought, lasting three months, affected certain of the crops. However, generally fair crops were realized. A very good crop of apples was harvested, and a fair crop of plums. The trees were all pruned and whitewashed after the harvest. The greenhouse was operated to capacity, producing quantities of tomato, celery, cabbage, green pepper plants, as well as numerous seedlings for the ornamental grounds. There was an increase in egg production of about 430 dozen. The electric brooders were successful, only 2 chicks out of a total of 700 being lost, compared with a loss of 25 last year. Produce from the farm during the year 1951-52 totalled \$11,987.81, of which the value of vegetables, fruits, pork and eggs supplied to the Steward's department amounted to \$11,045.55.

The new power mower, purchased during the year, has maintained the ornamental grounds in excellent condition. Sixteen additional flower beds have been added to these grounds.

Numerous educational films have been shown to the inmates both on horticultural and agricultural subjects, while educational books have been supplied to those inmates who are engaged in the study of farming. Practical knowledge and instruction were readily furnished by the farm officers, with resultant material benefit to the inmates desirous of improving their skills in the agricultural field.

During the past year, in December, 1951, the Inmates' Canteen commenced operations, the purchase of supplies and the storing of same, before issue for consumption, being carried out by the Stores department. The value of supplies delivered to the Canteen during the four months' period, totalled \$2,767.62 at selling prices.

DOUKHOBOR PRISONERS

In my report for the previous fiscal year, 1950-51, mention was made of the difficult problem presented by the incarceration in a special encampment of a group of fanatical prisoners, belonging to the Russian Doukhobor sect, serving sentences for arson. On May 13, 1951, these prisoners were successful in destroying their dormitories in the encampment by fire, with the result that they—79 in number—had to be transferred to the main prison. The two dormitory buildings were completely gutted, and a determined attempt was made to destroy the office building and the records; however, these were saved and preserved intact. In the main prison, the Doukhobors continued, through their unco-operative attitude, to present a problem. They indulged in a prolonged hunger strike, alleging as a reason for same that they desired "freedom for all". In conjunction with the Attorney-General of British Columbia and the Advisory Committee on Doukhobor Problems appointed by him, the total of these troublesome prisoners has been reduced to 39, as at the close of the fiscal year, by releases under the Ticket-of-Leave Act. Though the attitude of these Doukhobor inmates continues to be unco-operative, there is some improvement in their behaviour.

ROYAL VISIT

The visit of our Gracious Queen (then Princess Elizabeth) on October 26, 1951 to New Westminster, accompanied by the Duke of Edinburgh, afforded the penitentiary staff an opportunity of showing their devotion and respect to the First Lady of our land. The royal couple alighted at a platform built

facing the penitentiary, where a civic reception by the municipal and military authorities took place. In order to deal with the large crowds of spectators expected, the city authorities asked for, and received, the co-operation of the penitentiary staff for security purposes and other related duties. The staff paraded between 1130 and 1410 hours, every officer wearing his Military Service medals. The fine weather which prevailed combined to afford all concerned a memorable souvenir of this happy visit of our royal family. Letters of appreciation for the manner in which the staff acquitted themselves of these special duties were received from civic and police officials.

WARDENS' CONFERENCE

The conference of wardens which took place between June 13 and June 23, 1951, was one of the highlights of the year. At this conference important matters affecting policy, treatment and inmate management were discussed, and the benefit to all may be measured by the advancements made in our new programme.

Other conferences which took place were that of the deputy wardens and chief trade instructors, from March 9 to March 20, 1952, which was held at "Calderwood", the Penitentiary Staff College, Kingston, Ontario, and that of the executive secretaries and senior clerks, May 7 to 12, 1951, in Ottawa. These conferences convened with the object of creating greater administrative efficiency, an enlarged treatment programme and improved vocational training practices.

STAFF TRAINING

During the year, four officers attended Penitentiary Officers' Training Course No. 20, which finished on April 28, 1951. Two officers proceeded to Course No. 27, which commenced on March 25, 1952, and was still in session at the end of the fiscal year. As in the past, officers have returned from these courses with added enthusiasm and better understanding of their duties and functions.

A successful programme of "in-service" training was conducted over the winter months. By sending officers on annual holidays of three weeks' duration at one time, coupled with the fact that penitentiary officers' training courses did not draw a regular quota of officers pending completion of the Staff Training College at Kingston, it was possible to provide a fairly constant number of officer students for a concentrated in-service training programme of 10 days' duration. The officers, who were drawn from the newer officers and those older ones who have not yet had the opportunity of attending the training courses, were excused from all duties for the duration of the short course. Instructors and lecturers were drawn from Department Heads, graduates from former P.O.T.C.'s and representatives of the various agencies co-operating in the rehabilitation programme: John Howard Society, Salvation Army, National Employment Service and the Remission Service.

Six 10-day courses were held, and a total of 68 officers completed these periods of instruction and study. Of these, 53 were custodial officers, 4 were hospital officers, 5 were from the engineering staff, 5 were from the instructors' group, and one was a clerical officer. Particular notice should be made of the contribution of our Psychiatrist, Dr. D. C. MacDonald, who devoted an hour of each day to lectures and films relative to his interesting profession.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS

A diversified programme of activities having as its object the general up-lift of inmate morale, and the channeling of the inmate's thoughts away from criminal ideas towards healthy constructive outlets, has been maintained continuously.

Reference has been made to Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous groups. The much needed appointment of a full-time Physician, Dr. Alan Pedlow, and the creation of a position of penitentiary Psychiatrist, to which Dr. D. C. MacDonald was appointed, are forward steps in this direction.

Commencing as of October 1, 1951, a new system of remuneration was established accompanied by a grading of the inmate and payment on a graduated scale. This has had the effect of raising the interest of the inmate in his work and in work habits, and of offering an incentive to improve his attitudes and himself, so that he may be rewarded by a higher rate of pay.

The Inmates' Canteen, established in conjunction with graded remuneration, affords the inmate the further incentive of being able to purchase comforts, such as smoking materials, candies, toilet articles, etc. with the fruits of his labour. This canteen, which commenced operation in December, 1951, has received a total of goods for sale to inmates, during the four months to the close of the fiscal year, in the amount of \$2,800.00.

This year, for the first time, inmates were permitted to purchase gift parcels for the Christmas season. The parcels were of fixed content and price, in 3 categories, \$1.00, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Inmates' orders for parcels were placed with one of the large department stores, which had offered the best assortment. The parcels were delivered to the institution, wrapped and boxed individually in suitable Christmas wrappings. This privilege was greatly appreciated both by the inmates and their families, and was reflected in the improved morale over the Christmas holiday. Following is an extract from a letter received from the mother of an inmate:

"I am sure that I speak for many mothers, who like myself, have sons there in the penitentiary, who would like to thank the Commissioner for the good news of allowing the inmates to receive a parcel for Christmas this year. I was kind of dreading the holiday, but now I am very happy indeed. Hoping you don't mind my appreciation."

Newspapers were permitted for the first time in Canadian penitentiaries; daily, weekly and monthly newspapers are freely available to the inmates, provided that they are mailed direct by the publisher. Thus the inmate is, without distortion, well informed of events taking place in the outside world. After being read by the individual subscriber, the papers are available to any other inmate who wishes them. This privilege is also appreciated by the inmate population.

INMATE RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

In the realm of sports, the opening of the new recreational area has greatly enlarged the opportunities for healthy physical recreation. Throughout the summer season, an intra-mural softball league was in operation; in addition, an all-star penitentiary team, selected by the inmates themselves and named by them the "Seals", contested with the various teams of the New Westminster Softball Association. The Seals were able to win most of their games (11 wins to 4 losses) against both New Westminster teams and Vancouver teams of the class "B" leagues. So successful were these competitions that it is intended to enter the Seals as a regular member of the New Westminster Softball Association, at the invitation of that body, in the coming year, in the class "A" division.

Regular league umpires officiated at all the exhibition games. The inmates being desirous of showing their appreciation for the facilities offered them by the Softball Association of New Westminster, made a donation to it of a much-needed score board, which has since been installed at Moody Park, New Westminster, for the regular season there. They also presented to Mr. Fred Larkin, one of the umpires, who officiated most frequently at their games, a beautifully manufactured coffee table, made by the inmates themselves. The score board and

coffee table were presented to the Softball Association and to Fred Larkin respectively, at a ceremony on Labour Day, September 3, 1951. This day was given the designation of "LARKIN DAY" by the inmates in appreciation of Mr. Larkin's interest in their games throughout the season.

Dominion Day, July 2, 1951, was the occasion of a Sports Field Day. About 200 inmates, divided into 15 teams, competed against one another, in varied events, such as 100 yds. relay, 100 yds. dash, sack-race, three-legged race, wheelbarrow race, etc. There were such other events as a fat man's race, horse-shoes and tug-of-war. Prizes in the form of ice-cream, soft drinks, and 15 packages of tobacco were purchased from the Recreation Fund for the competitors. Softball games took place with outside teams on both July 1 and 2, 1951.

At Christmas and New Year's, concerts were provided. On Christmas Eve, a boys' band consisting of 25 boys, under the direction of Mr. Turner, of New Westminster, and a concert group of 19 inmates under the direction of Guard Mawhinney, provided a programme of concert music.

On December 31, 1951, Mr. Mawhinney and his concert group of inmates provided the entire programme which was greatly enjoyed by the inmates, many encores being requested. The inmates heard the music in their cells by means of the ear-phone system. Both concerts were an eminent success.

GENERAL REMARKS

In looking back over the year's activities, it may be seen that 1951-52 has again been a year of steady progress in our long range planning of a new programme of penal management. Some most worthwhile conferences have been held during the year, which included those for officers from all institutions directly concerned with administration, treatment and training. The constructive proposals emanating from the conferences are gradually being incorporated into the over-all programme.

With the completion of our new recreational area outside the walls, it has been possible greatly to expand our physical training and sports activities. This has contributed in a noticeable manner to the morale of the prison population. The formation of inmate committees on sports, recreation, prison magazine and religious activities, together with continued and enthusiastic operation of the Alcoholics Anonymous group and the formation of a Narcotics Anonymous group, has provided the inmates with means, under supervision, whereby they may assist the administration in matters affecting the prison population. This has improved the rapport between prisoner, officer and administration.

We have had our unique difficulties in handling the group of fanatical Doukhobor prisoners. With the release of the majority of them on ticket-of-leave licence, and the transfer of the rest to the main prison, it is anticipated that their tendencies to arson will be kept under control.

The provision of a full-time Physician and part-time Psychiatrist has reflected a noticeable improvement in our medical treatment and services.

We continue to enjoy the full co-operation of the University of British Columbia and the Provincial Department of Education in our educational programme. The John Howard Society, the National Employment Service and the Salvation Army function in a constant and faithful manner to assist the prisoner during his sentence, and to provide him with employment on his release.

The establishment of such ameliorations as an increased remuneration scale and an inmates' canteen, issue of personal shaving articles, subscriptions to daily newspapers, increased number of entertainment films, enlargement of library facilities, and distribution of Christmas gift parcels, has been received with appreciation by the inmate population, which is demonstrated in improved general conduct and attitudes.

SASKATCHEWAN PENITENTIARY

J. W. EVERATT, *Warden*

As at the close of the prison on March 31, 1952, 522 inmates were shown on the prison register as compared with 526 on March 31, 1951. The number shown on register included 10 inmates in mental institutions in Alberta, Saskatchewan and the province of Quebec, one inmate in an outside hospital for treatment, and one inmate in a sanatorium on temporary ticket-of-leave to receive treatment.

During the year, 214 inmates were received from the courts of Alberta and Saskatchewan. Three other inmates were received, having violated the terms of their licence under the Ticket-of-Leave Act. During the year, 173 inmates were released from the penitentiary by expiration of sentence, three by expiration of sentence while in mental institutions, 29 by ticket-of-leave, four by pardon, five female inmates by transfer to Kingston Penitentiary, two inmates by transfer to Manitoba Penitentiary, one by transfer to British Columbia Penitentiary. One inmate died while on temporary ticket-of-leave.

WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

During the year, excellent co-operation was received from the Alberta Branch of the John Howard Society. The Executive Secretary of that organization, Mr. Walter Lemmon, visited the penitentiary at two to three-month intervals. Mr. Lemmon has shown a keen interest in the problems of men being released to society, with the result that the greater percentage of men being released are now seeking assistance from the John Howard Society in both provinces. Mr. W. R. Frances, Executive Secretary of the Prince Albert Branch of the John Howard Society, has also visited the prison whenever necessary for interviews with men being released. Mr. Frances has worked in close co-operation with the National Employment Service, the local manager of this Service, Mr. T. J. E. Conroy, being also the President of the John Howard Society. The ability and training of Mr. Lemmon is being recognized and the inmates being released on licence under the Ticket-of-Leave Act are now being placed under his supervision for counselling and guidance.

While the securing of employment and the placement of men being released has been handled to the greater extent by the John Howard Society and the National Employment Service, the Salvation Army has been of great assistance particularly in the cases of men going to some of the smaller centres. Captain James Robertson, who is in charge of the local branch of the Salvation Army, has frequently visited the penitentiary to give spiritual guidance to those requesting same, and has also helped a great many men with marital difficulties.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

There were no serious endemics of an infectious nature during the year and the general health of the prison population has been good. There were 127 accidents, most of these being trivial in character, and the injured received necessary attention. Nine major and twelve minor operations were performed successfully. The general sanitation and cleanliness of the prison were found satisfactory by the Physician. The Physician has also expressed his satisfaction with the food generally and the special diets prepared for inmates who were patients in the hospital. While there were no deaths in the institution during the year, one inmate passed away while on temporary ticket-of-leave. It is regrettable that as yet adequate psychiatric services are not available.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

The Steward's department continued to function very satisfactorily throughout the year, a good quality of meals being maintained with varied menus.

It is regretted that during the year the retirement of Steward R. A. Bassett was made necessary by his continued ill health. Mr. B. E. Hamilton was transferred from Kingston Penitentiary and promoted to the position of Steward on June 11, 1951. Mr. Hamilton, since taking over the operation of this department has proven a very capable and conscientious officer.

The oil-burning rotary oven installed during the previous year has proved a real asset to this department. A new dish-washing machine was installed in February, 1952. This unit will greatly assist the Steward in maintaining the cleanliness of dishes, etc.

CLASSIFICATION BOARD

The Classification Board continued to function very satisfactorily throughout the year. With the transfer of Classification Officer DesRosiers and his promotion to the position of Chief Keeper at Manitoba Penitentiary in June, the institution was left without the services of a Classification Officer until August 11, 1951. During this period, Senior Clerk Stenographer H. R. Jacobs carried out the general routine of this department very effectively. On August 11, 1951, Mr. C. A. Williamson, of British Columbia Penitentiary, was appointed as Classification Officer.

Since assuming this position, Mr. Williamson has greatly increased the information contained in individual reports and has improved the procedure generally. He has worked in close co-operation with Mr. Lemmon and Mr. Frances of the John Howard Society, the representatives of the National Employment Service and also the representatives of other similar organizations. The Classification Officer's report for the year shows a total of 1,550 interviews.

During the year, arrangements were made to hold Classification Board meetings at two-week intervals in order to stabilize employment of inmates and as far as possible to eliminate unnecessary changes of work. The Work Board was instituted to meet twice monthly during weeks where there were no Classification Board meetings, the findings of the Work Board being confirmed or otherwise by the Classification Board. It is believed this innovation is getting the desired results.

The Alcoholics Anonymous group has continued to meet during the year, with considerable improvement in attitude generally shown by members of this group. Due to pressure of other work, it was necessary to relieve the Classification Officer of the supervision of the A.A. group, and arrangements for the Chief Vocational Officer to take over such supervision were made.

YOUNG INMATES

With a view to increased segregation of young inmates under the age of twenty-one years, arrangements were made during the year to remove all adult inmates from the library department. All young inmates then received were assigned to this department where they were under the direction of the schoolteachers. They remain in this department during the reception period where the schoolteachers can have them under close observation. They are also immediately available for counselling by these officers and encouraged to undertake a course of study while in the institution. After the reception period, when they are considered by the Classification Board, the Schoolteacher's report and recommendations are available. They are then assigned to employment by the Board.

The practice of providing cell accommodation for vocational trainees and young inmates in one cell block has been continued, also the period of recreation in the evenings.

With few exceptions, young inmates only are employed in the printing and bookbinding department, and some of the lads have shown remarkable aptitude at these trades.

CHAPLAINS

The chaplains report that with the improved morale generally in the institution, most of the inmates have a better outlook on life and are showing an increased interest in the chapel services.

As in the past, inmates having family difficulties of any kind are referred to the chaplains.

A mission was held in each of the chapels during the period December 2 to 9, 1951. The services of special speakers were secured for this period and the attendance at this mission was purely voluntary. The special missionary for the Roman Catholic services was Rev. Father Mulcahy of Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, and the missionary for the Protestant services was the Rev. Canon W. S. Noble, Rector of St. Alban's Cathedral, Prince Albert. Ministers from the city were invited to attend these services. During the year, Salvation Army officials visited the penitentiary on several occasions and conducted additional services on Sunday afternoons.

There being no Rabbi attached to the Hebrew congregation in Prince Albert, arrangements were made to have a visiting Rabbi attend at the penitentiary.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain, through church channels, was instrumental in securing employment for a young man of his congregation in a district in which no welfare organization was represented.

The organists were faithful in the performance of their duties, and choir practices were held regularly.

RECREATION

During the year the fast-ball programme was continued with departmental teams playing regular schedules. All schedules were under the supervision of the inmate commissioner and the Inmate Committee elected by the inmate population. During the summer months several outside teams visited the penitentiary to play against the inmate All-Star team. The All-Star team was successful in all events but one. On three occasions they defeated the Junior Lumber Jacks, junior provincial champions for the Province of Saskatchewan. During the summer months, in addition to fast-ball, soccer, touch rugby, handball, table-tennis, horse shoes, etc., were indulged in by inmates other than the members of fast-ball teams.

With the coming of cold weather, a standard size sheet of ice was provided for ice hockey, this ice area being surrounded by a four-foot fence. Inmates were permitted to have skates from their effects and have skates and boots sent in by relatives, also to purchase these items and other hockey equipment from funds to their credit in the Inmates' Welfare Fund.

Several departmental teams within the institution were formed and a hockey schedule was arranged. Later in the winter, arrangements were made to have several local intermediate teams visit the penitentiary to play against an all-star team composed of inmates. The penitentiary team, however, was not as successful in hockey as in fast-ball.

Early in the season, through the kind co-operation of Mr. James Wilson, coach of the Prince Albert Junior Mintos and Mr. Alex Shibicki, coach of the

Flin Flon Bombers, two twenty-minute periods of exhibition hockey were played by these two teams on the penitentiary rink on a Sunday afternoon. This game was much appreciated by the inmate population.

During the winter, Mr. Murray Armstrong, coach of the Regina Pats, and Mr. Don McCullough, chief referee for the Prince Albert district, visited the penitentiary and gave instructions to a number of inmates in refereeing and in style of hockey. These visits were greatly appreciated.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Experience during previous years having shown the advantage of a pre-vocational training programme for inmates desirous of inclusion in vocational classes, these programmes were continued throughout the year. In addition to giving vocational trainees the necessary basic training for a course, the manner in which a student applies himself to the pre-vocational course indicates the attitude to be expected of him during the course itself. This has been helpful when screening applicants for courses. Instructor Draughting (vocational) H. M. Jackson has given very valuable assistance not only in such pre-vocational courses, but also in the related training programme.

The programme of social study introduced during the previous year has been enlarged upon with good results. Regular showings of educational films have been carried out. The cultivation of a proper attitude on the part of vocational trainees is considered fully as important as the gaining of trade knowledge and skill.

In addition to the vocational training, arrangements have been made whereby Mr. Jackson conducts classes in draughting and mathematics for interested inmates from the industrial shops of the institution; these classes have proved very helpful.

The vocational classes in painting and decorating have continued in operation during the year in the shop originally provided for the vocational classes in plumbing. These classes have shown good progress and have also been of assistance to the administration generally in undertaking some of the decorating in the institution as training projects. The classes in rural repairs have made good progress as the members have had very worthwhile experience working on cars of members of the staff on custom requisition. This provided useful experience at no cost to the institution as all parts are provided by owners of the cars. The classes have also had excellent training in repairing and overhauling various types of mechanized farm equipment, the property of the institution.

The class in vocational carpentry completed construction of staff house No. 3 during the year and this house is now occupied by Chief Keeper Weeks. A good start was made on staff house No. 4 during the autumn of 1951, but due to winter weather setting in early, this building was not sufficiently advanced to permit of interior work during the winter.

EDUCATION

The Schoolteacher-Librarian reports a successful year with increased interest in the educational programme on the part of inmates. While 18 inmates only were shown on the school roll as at March 31, 1952, there has been an increase in the number of inmates studying correspondence courses. These men receive help with the more difficult problems from Schoolteacher Dunning and Assistant Schoolteacher Swystun. The number of inmates enrolled for correspondence courses are as follows:

Canadian Legion Correspondence courses (Veterans)	40
Canadian Legion Correspondence courses (Non-veterans)	67
Saskatchewan Government Correspondence courses	25

During the winter months, short courses were held in agriculture, prospecting and in St. John's Ambulance first aid. Outside lecturers came in for the purpose of conducting such courses.

In January, 1952, arrangements were made to put hobby articles on display for sale to members of the staff. A number of the inmates who showed artistic ability also displayed their paintings for sale. In order to fairly assess the value of such paintings, Mr. Charles Stegeman, an artist who received training in Belgium and who at that time was in Prince Albert, very kindly came to the penitentiary and placed a value on several paintings and gave a very helpful lecture to those interested in this type of work.

During the month of January, the testing of inmates to ascertain their mental ability and educational standing was commenced. This has proved of assistance to the Classification Board.

MOTION PICTURES AND ENTERTAINMENT

Monthly showings of entertainment films to the inmate population throughout the year, with the exception of the months of July and August, was continued. Training and educational films were also made use of during the year, for showing to small groups of inmates during recreational periods in inclement weather, the vocational projection room being used for this purpose.

In preparation for the Christmas and New Year holidays, steps were taken to organize an inmate orchestra to provide entertainment during the season. Guard P. Voros, who is active in orchestra work in Prince Albert, was the organizer and supervisor for the inmate group. Practices were held during noon hours and after the normal closing of the prison in the evenings, and scenery was made and painted by the inmates. Concerts were then given on Christmas and New Year's days and were much appreciated by the audiences. With the permission of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, the inmate orchestra and concert party put on a show on Sunday afternoon, January 6th, for members of the staff and their wives. Among the officials invited to this show was Mr. E. A. Rawlinson, Manager of Radio Station CKBI in Prince Albert. Mr. Rawlinson was so impressed by the talent of the performers that he suggested holding an amateur night at the penitentiary to raise funds for the Anti-Tuberculosis League of this province. An amateur night was conducted under the auspices of the Associated Commercial Travellers of Prince Albert. Additional telephones were run into the institution and the staff of CKBI conducted the programme. Phone calls requesting various numbers were taken and donations were received throughout the evening, the total donations amounting to over \$1,000.00. In order that an audience be present to provide applause for the programme going out over the air, a number of members of the Associated Commercial Travellers and their wives were in attendance together with officers of the institution and their wives. Very favourable comments have been heard from the public regarding this programme and it is believed that greater assistance can be expected from the public in offering employment, etc., to ex-inmates.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

During the year work was continued on the following projects:

The dairy barn was completed with the exception of the manure-carrying equipment. The dairy herd has been installed.

Milk house—This building was completed and put into operation.

Staff house No. 3—Completed and occupied by the Chief Keeper.

Double garage—For staff houses Nos. 3 and 4; this building was partly completed. The west side is in use.

Staff house No. 4—This building was commenced during the late summer of 1951, but due to an unusually early winter condition, work was not sufficiently advanced to permit of work on the interior into the winter months.

Spray booth, garage—Work on this project proceeded during the winter and as at March 31st, was 95 per cent completed.

Air line, rural repair department—An air line was run from the compressor in the prison garage to the rural repair department during the year.

Piggery—Lighting is 95 per cent completed.

Staff houses—Water and sewer lines for the staff houses were completed during the year.

Dairy—Service lines to the dairy barn were also completed.

During the year an officers' barber shop was constructed in the basement of the administration building as an annex for the library department.

Warden's residence—The removal of the verandas and the construction of front and back entrances and exterior decorating was completed during the year.

In addition to the above, there were numerous small projects and an extensive decorating programme.

MANUFACTURE FOR OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Plant labels manufactured for the Department of Agriculture numbered 226,056 and manual training benches for the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration totalled 36.

The printing and bookbinding department manufactured 500 booklets and printed 70,000 forms for other government departments. This department also handled all necessary printing for this and other penitentiaries.

The tailor department manufactured a quantity of prisoners' clothing for the R.C.M.P. It is regretted that due to the fact no Instructor Tailor was available, it was necessary to request assistance from other institutions in the manufacture of discharge clothing, officers' uniforms and winter pea jackets.

The sheet metal department manufactured 35 garbage can covers for the Prince Albert National Park.

In addition to the above, the various departments, under the supervision of the Chief Trade Instructor, carried out all maintenance and necessary repairs for the penitentiary.

FARM OPERATIONS

During the growing and maturing seasons, weather conditions were very favourable and a bumper crop was expected with surpluses of grain and vegetables. However, as in the previous year, inclement weather was experienced in September and winter actually set in in the month of October with the result that 175 acres in grain were left in stock. This was the general condition throughout this district. While vegetable crops were all harvested, it was necessary to take up the potatoes and other vegetables from wet ground which lessened their keeping qualities. Despite these factors, it is not anticipated that the purchase of any vegetables will be necessary, and the remaining grain will be thrashed as soon as weather permits.

It is with pleasure that we report that the dairy herd was received in May and has shown no setback as a result of the transfer from eastern to western climatic conditions. The foundation stock received here is of an excellent type and great interest has been shown in the herd by agricultural representatives all over the province. Since arrival, eleven calves have been born, six of them heifers. During the winter 1951-52, some difficulty was experienced with con-

sensation in the dairy barn. This was not evident during normal winter weather, but when the temperature dropped from 30 to 40 degrees below zero, the use of the ventilating system was not feasible as the water lines would freeze. With the experience gained and the use of an additional heating unit, it is hoped to eliminate this problem during the coming winter.

Work on the milk house has been completed and pasteurizing equipment installed and put into use. This equipment is working very satisfactorily and the dairy herd is now providing all the milk requirements of the Steward's department.

Feeder cattle.—As in the past year, the Farm Instructor reports a loss of \$1,565.14 due to the high prices paid for feeder animals as compared to the price of beef paid by the Steward's department.

Poultry Flock.—During the year the poultry flock was increased by 500 birds with the result that the Steward's department was provided with eggs and 800 dozen were sold as surplus.

Hogs.—Difficulty was experienced in the breeding of hogs due to sterility on the part of brood sows. Investigations were made and it was discovered that a number of the animals were affected by brucellosis. On this being reported to the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, it was decided to slaughter the present herd as the animals reached a suitable weight and place the carcasses in cold storage until all hogs would be thus disposed of, then thoroughly disinfect the piggery, hog pastures and adjacent buildings, and start a new herd with fresh breeding stock. This programme is now being carried out.

During the winter 1951-52, considerable clearing of land took place and approximately 75 acres of raw land are now ready to be broken.

During the year, roads were maintained along the prison boundaries, surplus cinders from the boiler house being used for this purpose.

STAFF

During the year, two members of the staff with many years of service were retired: Steward R. A. Bassett, because of ill health, and Assistant Engineer R. C. H. Wilson, having attained the age of sixty-five years. On March 17th, Accountant W. Cayo was transferred to the Federal Training Centre at St. Vincent de Paul, Quebec, to take over the duties of Accountant at that institution. As of the same date, Assistant Accountant J. P. Jutras was promoted to the position of Accountant at Saskatchewan Penitentiary. On June 5th, Classification Officer C. E. DesRosiers left the staff of Saskatchewan Penitentiary on transfer to Manitoba Penitentiary to take up the position of Chief Keeper at that institution. On June 11th, Assistant Steward B. E. Hamilton of Kingston Penitentiary arrived at this institution to take up the duties of Steward, with the resulting promotion to that position. Chief Keeper C. A. Williamson of the staff of British Columbia Penitentiary arrived at Saskatchewan Penitentiary on August 11th and took up the duties of Classification Officer on that date. In May, 1951, Senior Clerk Baldie attended the Senior Clerks' Conference at Ottawa. In June of the same year, Warden J. W. Everatt attended the Wardens' Conference at Ottawa and in March, 1952, Deputy Warden G. T. Crofton and Chief Trade Instructor West attended a joint conference of deputy wardens and chief trade instructors, at "Calderwood", Kingston, Ontario. All officers attending such conferences returned to the institution with a better understanding of the new programme.

While penitentiary officers' training courses were discontinued due to lack of accommodation at Ottawa, in-service training continued in the form of lectures and suitable films during the winter months.

COLLIN'S BAY PENITENTIARY

H. CLEETON, *Warden*

The total inmate population on register as of March 31, 1952, was 370, including two inmates out of the penitentiary on temporary ticket-of-leave, undergoing treatment for tuberculosis in Ongwanada Sanatorium, Kingston. The inmate movement during the year was as follows:

Received by transfer:

From Kingston Penitentiary.....	192
From St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	19
From gaol.....	1
Total.....	212

Released during the year:

By expiration of sentence.....	125
By ticket-of-leave.....	35
By pardon.....	1
By transfer.....	23
By court order.....	4
By death.....	2
Total.....	190

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

The penitentiary Physician, Dr. F. D. O'Connor, reports that the general health of the inmate population was excellent throughout the year. There were 206 cases of inmate illness where hospitalization was considered advisable, being a reduction of 35 cases from the previous year. Of the 206 cases, most were of a minor nature. The total number of hospital days was 1,747.

During the year 16 inmates were transferred to Kingston Penitentiary for surgical treatment. Three inmates were transferred to Ongwanada Sanatorium under temporary ticket-of-leave for treatment for tuberculosis, and one inmate transferred to the psychiatric ward at Kingston Penitentiary. There were no major accidents. Two inmates died as a result of drinking ethylene glycol antifreeze, full report of which was made, after investigation, to the Commissioner.

The Ontario Department of Health travelling chest clinic made its annual visit in January and X-rayed the total inmate population, also 93 members of the staff.

The Red Cross blood donor clinic also visited the institution in December and of the inmate population of 369 there were 214 volunteer blood donors.

SPIRITUAL AND MORAL WELFARE

Religious services were held in the Protestant and Roman Catholic chapels each Sunday throughout the year; in addition, special services were conducted on all Holy Days. Inmate attendance at the regular Sunday services is almost one hundred per cent. The behaviour and reverence of the inmates at religious services has been excellent throughout the year. The Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains report that the number of inmates attending Holy Communion doubled during the past year.

Study groups and instruction classes were conducted throughout the year by the Rev. Minto Swan and Rev. Father F. Devine, S.J., for inmates of their respective faiths.

Rev. Father N. Bradley, S.J., and his successor, Rev. Father F. Devine, S.J., conducted Holy Mass and confessions regularly for inmates of the Roman Catholic faith.

The continued assistance of the Reverend Fathers of the staff of Regiopolis College, Kingston, at confessions and other special services in the Roman Catholic chapel throughout the year is appreciated.

Rabbi Kellerman held regular monthly services for those inmates of the Hebrew faith and all Jewish holidays were observed.

Senior Major A. E. Waters, of the Salvation Army, conducted monthly services for those inmates of the Protestant faith who desired to attend. In addition, Major Waters rendered further valuable assistance to inmates and their families.

During the year we were most fortunate in having the two positions of part-time chaplains created to full-time positions. This has been most beneficial as the Rev. Minto Swan and Rev. Father F. Devine, S.J., have not only been able to give more time to the spiritual welfare of the inmate population but they are now able to take a larger part in the activities of the institution, especially where the inmates' welfare and family relations are concerned.

On August 9, 1951, Rev. Father N. Bradley, S.J., resigned as part-time Roman Catholic Chaplain after three years of excellent service. He was succeeded by Rev. Father F. Devine, S.J., of the staff of Regiopolis College.

The choirs of both chapels under the direction of Mr. Harry Birchall, organist, have maintained a very good standard throughout the year.

STAFF TRAINING

During the year a further number of officers attended the penitentiary officers' training courses. Almost one third of the staff of this penitentiary have now attended these specialized courses. In addition to those officers attending the courses mentioned, eight senior officers attended special conferences held for chaplains, deputy wardens, chief trade instructors, school teachers, executive secretaries and senior clerks. Two instructors also attended a ten days' specialized course in welding in Montreal. One Assistant Hospital Officer attended a ten-day laboratory technical course at the Hotel Dieu Hospital in Kingston.

In-service training was carried out during the winter months by a series of lectures by senior officers of the staff and one lecture by Deputy Commissioner J. McCulley. The officers' library was further augmented by the receipt of new publications on penological affairs and articles written by the Commissioner and deputy commissioners.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY

The Schoolteacher reports that at the end of the year there were 190 correspondence courses in progress as compared with 159 at the end of the previous fiscal year, thus showing a marked increase in the interest on the part of the inmates of gaining further knowledge. Daily classes were held for all grades up to High School Entrance class.

Sixteen candidates were successful in obtaining High School Entrance certificates signed by the Public School Inspector of Kingston.

A series of lectures was given for the benefit of the inmates as follows:

Dr. H. W. Curran (Biology).

Professor H. Alexander (Literature).

Dr. A. W. Joliffe (Geology).

Dr. R. H. Hay (Co-operatives).

Professor A. Bieler (Art).

Professor F. L. Bartlett (Leathercraft).

Mr. D. Miles, Ontario Department of Agriculture (Agriculture).

The library continued to be a centre of activity as indicated by the number of issues of books and other literature as recorded by the Schoolteacher:

Fiction and bound volumes.....	32,896 issues
Non-fiction.....	7,050 "
Institutional subscriptions to magazines and periodicals....	37,994 "
Private subscriptions to magazines and periodicals.....	7,386 "
Technical books.....	1,049 "
Educational books.....	1,328 "
Newspapers.....	21,844 "
Newspapers re-issued.....	10,643 "
Total circulation.....	120,280 "

There was a total of 302 new fiction and non-fiction books and 222 educational and technical books added to the library during the year.

Books repaired and rebound totalled 689. A new 48-page library catalogue was completed and a copy issued to each inmate.

The authorization in September for the subscription by inmates to daily newspapers for the first time in the history of Canadian penitentiaries was enthusiastically received by the inmate population; it was the realization of a privilege that had been looked forward to for many years by inmates passing through our penal institutions. It is doubtful if any of the new innovations introduced into our penitentiaries under the enlightened penal programme has given so much satisfaction to the inmate population as has daily newspapers.

CLASSIFICATION AND REHABILITATION OF INMATES

Meetings of the Classification Board were held twice monthly during the year. The Classification Officer held a total of 1,601 interviews with inmates. There were also 21 interviews with relatives of inmates. The continued close co-operation of outside agencies in furnishing information of value to the Classification Officer for use of the Classification Board has been most helpful throughout the year and is much appreciated.

In the rehabilitation of inmates, the John Howard Society and the National Employment Service have been most active, the former having held 177 interviews with inmates and the latter 146 interviews. The Department of Veterans Affairs Counsellor held a total of 63 interviews. Through the co-operation of the John Howard Society and the National Employment Service, many encouraging reports are furnished to the Classification Officer from time to time, dealing with the progress made by discharged inmates in their rehabilitation after release from the institution. The appointment of the Rev. Minto Swan and Rev. Father F. Devine, S.J., as full-time chaplains has permitted of their giving much more time to the rehabilitative aspects of the inmates of their respective faiths with very good results.

Considerable ground work was done by the senior officers on newcomer and pre-release courses and it is anticipated that these courses will be put into effect early in the new fiscal year.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The interest shown by the inmates in the vocational training programme of this institution has reached its highest point since its first inception in 1947. The Chief Vocational Officer reports that during the year, 123 inmates received some measure of training and of this number 43 inmates successfully completed the prescribed course and received certificates of merit. On March 31st, there were 59 inmates on full course and of this number it is expected all will eventually complete their courses. Trades in progress are construction carpentry, brick-

masonry, sheet metal, plumbing and steamfitting, and machinists. To these trades will be added in a short time auto mechanics, the building for which is now nearing completion.

During the year 32 graduates of vocational training were released. Of this number, as far as is known from the best information available, 93·94 per cent are so far endeavouring to live useful lives in the communities to which they have returned. This percentage is slightly higher than that attained last year and reflects the sound programme of vocational training developed for the inmates of this penitentiary and which will be further expanded as more facilities become available.

As in the past three years, vocational trainees of the carpentry, brick-masonry, plumbing and steamfitting, and sheet metal classes were employed during the summer months on construction work which included the complete erection of an additional staff house, thus giving the inmates practical experience in the construction trades being taught.

On September 26, 1951, the third graduation ceremony was held in the auditorium at which 37 graduates received certificates of merit. For the first time the whole inmate population was given the opportunity of attending the ceremony on a voluntary basis, and it is worthy of note that 98 per cent of the inmates were in attendance, thus revealing their growing interest in trade training while serving their sentences.

RECREATION AND DIVERSION

Softball was the most popular recreation during the year, operating from May 24th until well on into October with eight teams taking part in a well organized schedule—four in the Major League and four in the Minor League. Some very good exhibition games were arranged at intervals during the season with good teams from outside points. These games were greeted with great enthusiasm by the inmates and were marked by clean play and good sportsmanship by all those taking part. Volley-ball, rugby, handball, horse-shoe pitching also create considerable interest among the inmates almost the year round as weather permits.

A most successful Field Day was held on September 9th, which included all the events that contribute to such a sports programme.

Four evenings each week, all inmates are allowed out of their cells into the corridors for two hours to play bridge, cribbage, canasta, checkers and chess.

Motion pictures were shown on Sunday afternoons during the winter months, two such showings each month being paid for from the Inmates' Welfare Fund.

During the year an inmate orchestra was organized, and an all-inmate concert party presented a full two-hour show on December 23rd. The following entertainment was also provided for inmate benefit during the winter months: Dick Edney's dance orchestra, two concerts by outside entertainers, also a concert party provided by the local Red Cross Society.

Interest in hobbies continues to grow with leather craft being the most popular.

With the permission of the Commissioner, an exhibit was held in the Hotel LaSalle, Kingston, of the art work produced by the inmates of Collin's Bay and Kingston Penitentiaries. This art exhibit was sponsored by the Rotary Club of Kingston and caused considerable interest. Judging of the pictures was carried out by Professor Bieler of Queen's University and prizes were awarded to those inmates having the best works of art.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

With this institution still under construction, the works programme was a large one during the year. The second floor of new cell block B-3 was entirely completed and partly occupied by inmates on March 13, 1951. Completion of the ground floor of this block is now in sight and it is expected that the whole interior will be completed and ready for occupation at the end of three months. Considerable work was also done on the exterior walls of this building.

The new automotive building which will eventually house the vocational class in motor mechanics and the maintenance department for trucks and heavy construction equipment was proceeded with. The remaining foundation walls at the north end were formed and poured; all concrete block walls were built and steel sash and door frames set in. Roof trusses were fabricated and erected and the entire roof and monitors completed. All concrete slabs in the basement and on the ground floor were poured and finished. Interior partitions were erected and wood doors and sash manufactured and installed. Insulation of the roof area was completed and asbestos sheets applied. Glazing of all windows and interior partitions was finished. Exhaust ducts were fabricated and erected. Most of the interior painting was done.

An additional staff house (H-8) was erected in the main by vocational trainees—plastering, painting and glazing, and manufacture of storm doors, windows and fly screens being done by the Chief Trade Instructor's department as was the storm sewer. The brickwork on staff house H-7 erected the previous year was painted and the exterior woodwork given a further coat of paint. Combination doors and fly screens for this house were also manufactured and installed.

Corridor K-3 at the east end of the new cell block was proceeded with. The north wall was built and large window frames and sash manufactured and installed as were two smaller windows. Glazed partitions were manufactured and erected on the second floor with doors all complete. Plastering on both floors was completed. Cement base and floor were laid on the ground floor and cement floor upstairs. The upper floor, when completed, will house the offices of the Classification Officer at the north end and will provide a Board room at the south end.

The south-west tower was constructed from the ground up. All forming and concrete work was completed and structural steel of the floor and stairs placed. The lantern was framed and sheathed and all interior finished lumber applied. Sash and casings were manufactured and installed. Doors were fabricated and all glazing completed.

A new paint shop was erected. Excavation work was done, forms erected and foundations poured. Cement block walls were erected and steel sash and door frames installed. Structural steel trusses were set in place and corrugated asbestos roof laid. Floor slab was poured and interior steel partitions were erected and glazed. Plastering and insulation were completed, doors manufactured and hung. Air ducts were fabricated and installed.

Alterations to two of the large roof monitors of the inmates' kitchen were completed. Wall and floor tile were completed in the vegetable room. The fan and most of the duct work of the new ventilating system were installed.

The west trunk sewer was completed and two concrete manholes formed and poured.

The quarry fence was extended 100 feet to the east and stripping of the extended area was commenced. This additional area should supply sufficient stone for the institution's needs for some years to come.

In addition to the main construction projects mentioned, many smaller construction jobs were undertaken and completed together with a great deal of maintenance work including a considerable painting programme.

The shops were taxed to capacity, manufacturing and fabricating the numerous items required in the construction of buildings and requirements of maintenance work.

MOTOR MECHANICS DEPARTMENT

This department was kept overly busy throughout the year. Maintenance and overhaul work on all cars, trucks, construction equipment, farm tractors, and other gasoline-operated equipment used within the institution. In addition, considerable custom work was carried out for officers in cars overhauled and repaired.

Approximately 7,263 tons of dimension stone, crushed stone, crusher rock, and rock fill were hauled to locations as required. Six thousand cu. yds. of stripping were removed from the new extension at the quarry; approximately 225 cu. yds. of shale for road purposes were also hauled, as were 1,500 cu. yds. of refill for the new automotive building.

Excavation for a new storm sewer by power shovel for a distance of 830 feet, of which one third was rock, was completed. Sewer pipe was lowered by power shovel and refill put in by bulldozer.

Approximately 1,200 tons of coal were unloaded at the railway siding.

Owing to the large construction programme at this institution, the Motor Mechanics department is called upon to do many jobs where motorized equipment is required on construction work, such work being of a nature not ordinarily connected with the sole operation of the Motor Mechanics department.

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Further progress was made on the installations in the new steam power plant. A new auxiliary steam header for feed pumps, vacuum pumps, soot blower, etc., was constructed. A cat-walk was also erected under the main steam header. A steel trough was erected under the feed screw of the coal bunker. A washroom and shower space were also completed.

Plumbing installations were completed on the ground floor of new cell block B-3, all fixtures installed and tested. Showers have been installed and plumbing roughed in for slop sinks. Radio speakers have been installed on the ground floor and a considerable amount of wiring done for the signal system. Wiring for lighting system has been completed in the west half of the building. Heating system is also being installed.

Two new electric ranges, two new electric deep fat fryers and an electric toaster were installed in the inmates' kitchen. Underground electric cables were run to meet requirements of the new equipment. Two new steam kettles were also installed involving considerable work in re-arranging of piping.

In the new automotive building, work was rushed on the permanent heating system in order that other trades could carry on work in the building throughout the winter months. A temporary 35 K.V.A. transformer was installed to provide lighting. Conduit work has been completed and 75 per cent of the fluorescent lighting fixtures are installed. The heating system was completed and all piping was asbestos-covered. Four stand pipes, fitted with fifty feet of 1½" fire hose, were also installed.

Plumbing, heating, and electrical installations were completed in the new paint shop C-10. An exhaust fan was installed in the spray paint room, as was the necessary fire-fighting equipment.

Heating and electrical wiring work was completed in corridor K-3.

Extension and renovating of steam lines to meet the requirements of new buildings was undertaken. This work was all the more difficult as steam to all buildings required to be maintained while the work was in progress.

Work on the installation of permanent electrical equipment in the new steam power plant was proceeded with as conditions permitted. To date, three 200 K.V.A. distribution transformers have been set up complete with secondary bus bars in place. The new switchboard has been set in position and a considerable amount of conduit installed in connection with hooking up the new switchboard. Two thousand feet of lead armoured cable were pulled in the boiler house duct. The steam turbine generator was set up on its foundations.

Permanent lighting on the main driveway was completed; this included the erection of three 35-foot standards on concrete bases and the laying of 550 feet of underground cable.

In addition, the Plant Engineer's department carried out a great deal of other work in connection with construction, besides a heavy programme of maintenance work and, at the same time, maintained the efficient operation of the steam power plant throughout the year.

Regular inspection of the fire-fighting equipment was maintained; monthly instruction to officers in the use of the equipment and fire-fighting was carried out through the year.

FARMING OPERATIONS

Weather conditions being most favourable, grain and other crops were above average as indicated by the following figures on production:

Grain.....	bushels	12,781
Hay.....	tons	447
Straw.....	tons	188
Roots.....	lbs.	18,000
Timothy seed.....	lbs.	1,980
Ensilage—corn.....	tons	255½
Beans—string.....	lbs.	28,205
Beets.....	lbs.	9,468
Turnips.....	lbs.	35,690
Pumpkin.....	lbs.	80,150
Onions.....	lbs.	11,090
Cabbage.....	lbs.	15,010
Carrots.....	lbs.	38,895
Tomatoes.....	lbs.	56,570
Other vegetables.....	lbs.	17,675

Acreage under cultivation was: grain, 230 acres; hay, 117 acres; vegetables, 27 acres; seeded to pasture, 130 acres; summer fallow, 25 acres.

Farm produce supplied to the Steward's department for consumption within the penitentiary were: beef, 54,912 lbs.; eggs, 8,896 dozen; vegetables, 93,135 lbs.

During the year a total of 140 head of feeder cattle was purchased and two calves produced. Nine hundred chicks were purchased. There were 46,981 feet of ditching and tiling completed.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Throughout the year, the Steward's department has been operated in an excellent manner. The Steward has maintained a good standard of meals and much credit is due to him for his untiring efforts at all times. The new bake shop which was opened late in the previous year has produced bread above average quality; total production was 219,104 lbs. of bread and 54,938 lbs. of cake, pastry and buns.

New electric ranges, two deep fat friers and two new heavy aluminum cookers were purchased and installed. A new exhaust fan system was also installed.

Processed meats produced totalled 22,232 lbs., consisting of ham, bacon, beef, pork and beef sausages, bologna, corned beef, hock loaf, macaroni and cheese loaf, and weiners. Five thousand lbs. of beets were pickled and 2000 cabbage processed to sauerkraut.

STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT

The efficient operation of the Stores department is still somewhat handicapped, operating as it is in the old temporary wooden building which has been in existence for 20 years. It is sincerely hoped that provision will be made in the 1953-54 estimates for a new fire-proof stores building with ample space for storage and offices for the Storekeeper and his assistant.

The movement of railway cars (on the siding) which required to be unloaded was:

Incoming for Collin's Bay Penitentiary.....	94
Outgoing for Collin's Bay Penitentiary.....	1
Incoming for Kingston Penitentiary.....	17
Outgoing for Kingston Penitentiary.....	9
Total cars.....	<hr/> 121

GENERAL

During the year further new policies were introduced which were formulated at the Wardens' Conference held in Ottawa in June last with the Commissioner and deputy commissioners. The introduction of further privileges for the inmates in the form of daily newspapers, canteen, Christmas parcels and higher remuneration has greatly contributed to the morale of the inmates, so much so that the explosive tension which existed within the penitentiary prior to 1947 has now practically vanished. These new policies along the lines of modern penological treatment of inmates have produced a far better attitude among the inmate population. Morale has reached an all-time high. Inmates are now being discharged better trained and with a better outlook towards society and final rehabilitation.

Staff changes during the year were: by resignation, twelve; by retirement, five; by transfer to the Penitentiary Staff College, two—total, 19. Nineteen new officers were appointed.

Alcoholics Anonymous was introduced into the penitentiary with the first meeting being held on June 9th, and since that date, meetings were held every two weeks with much success. It is known that of the original inmate members of A.A. who have since been discharged from this institution, all are successfully employed and keeping contact with outside groups of Alcoholics Anonymous.

APPENDIX TO THE ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1952

ANALYSES OF
ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE	PAGE
1. Admissions and discharges during the year ended March 31, 1952	133
OFFENCE	
2. Nature of offence by number of convictions.....	134
3. Nature of offence by term of sentence.....	136
4. Nature of offence by type of sentence.....	138
5. Nature of offence by penal record.....	140
6. Nature of offence by age on admission.....	142
7. Nature of offence by origin.....	144
8. Nature of offence by marital status.....	146
9. Nature of offence by religion.....	147
10. Nature of offence by degree of education.....	148
11. Nature of offence by social habits.....	149
12. Nature of offence by residence.....	150
13. Nature of offence by employment status.....	151
14. Nature of offence by weekly earnings when last employed.....	152
SENTENCE	
15. Term of sentence by penal record.....	153
16. Type of sentence by penitentiary (16 to 21 years of age).....	153
AGE	
17. Age on admission by penitentiary.....	153
18. Age on admission by type of sentence.....	154
19. Age on admission by penal record.....	155
20. Age on admission by marital status.....	155
21. Age on admission by number of dependents.....	156
22. Age on admission by degree of education.....	157
23. Age on admission by residence.....	158
24. Age on admission by social habits.....	158
25. Age on admission by previous occupation and employment status	159
ORIGIN, COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP	
26. Origin by birthplace and citizenship.....	160
27. Origin by degree of education.....	161
28. Birthplace of inmates by birthplace of parents.....	162
29. Birthplace of inmates born outside Canada by length of residence in Canada.....	163
30. Birthplace by degree of education.....	164

TABLE OF CONTENTS—Concluded

TABLE	PAGE
EMPLOYMENT STATUS PRIOR TO COMMITMENT	
31. Previous occupation by penitentiary.....	165
32. Weekly earnings when last employed by marital status.....	165
33. Employment status by marital status and number of dependents	166
RECIDIVISTS	
34. Recidivists by time served.....	167
35. Recidivists by penal record.....	167
36. Recidivists by degree of education.....	168
37. Recidivists by social habits.....	168
38. Recidivists by employment status.....	169
39. Penal record by residence and employment status.....	170
40. Penal record by non-penal institution history.....	170
MISCELLANEOUS	
41. Degree of education by language spoken.....	171
MALES DISCHARGED	
42. Age on discharge by age on admission.....	171
43. Method of discharge by penitentiary.....	172
44. Method of discharge by time served.....	172
45. Nature of offence by time served.....	173
46. Main occupation during sentence by time served.....	175
FEMALES ADMITTED	
47. Nature of offence by term of sentence.....	176
48. Nature of offence by penal record.....	177
49. Nature of offence by age on admission.....	178
50. Nature of offence by marital status and social habits.....	179
51. Nature of offence by religion.....	180
52. Origin by birthplace and citizenship.....	181
FEMALES DISCHARGED	
53. Age on discharge by age on admission.....	182
54. Nature of offence by time served.....	182
55. Method of discharge by time served.....	183

REPORT OF PENITENTIARY ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

April 1, 1951 to March 31, 1952

INTRODUCTION

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics maintains a perpetual inventory of persons committed to and discharged from Canadian penitentiaries by means of a system whereby admission and discharge cards are completed by penitentiary authorities and a copy forwarded to the Bureau. The information contained in the following tables is tabulated from these cards.

Three tables which appeared in the 1951 report have been omitted in this report as the cross-classification did not seem to have particular value. They were: Types of Sentences by Penitentiaries, Birthplaces of Inmates by Residence Prior to Commitment and Recidivists by Number of Dependents.

Table 17, Age on Admission by Penitentiary, Table 18, Age on Admission by Type of Sentence and Table 19, Age on Admission by Penal Record, which previously included only admissions up to 21 years of age are now extended to all age groups. Table 23 now shows education attainment by school grade.

The tables formerly under the heading Young Offenders may be found under the heading Age on Admission.

To facilitate the analysis of this Appendix, the 55 tables have been grouped under ten headings.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES (Table 1)

There were 137 fewer admissions to penitentiaries and 71 more discharges in the year ended March 31, 1952, than in the previous year. During the twelve months, 323 inmates were transferred from one penitentiary to another. At the close of the year, March 31, 1952, there were 150 fewer males and 20 more female inmates on the register than at the same date in 1951.

The following table shows the total admissions and discharges, not including transfers from one penitentiary to another, and the inmates on register on March 31 for the ten-year period 1943-1952.

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Total direct admissions.....	1,060	1,171	1,210	1,452	1,522	1,397	1,571	2,026	1,996	1,859
Total discharges.....	1,419	1,241	1,264	1,355	1,300	1,485	1,504	1,546	1,919	1,990
Inmates on register March 31.....	2,969	3,078	3,129	3,362	3,752	3,851	4,225	4,740	4,817	4,687

NATURE OF OFFENCES (Tables 2-14)

Of the male inmates admitted during the year, 79.1 per cent committed crimes against rights and property of which more than half (55.4 per cent) were guilty of violent crimes of breaking and entering with theft and robbery.

Offences against the person and reputation were the cause of 9 per cent of the commitments. Three murders, three murder attempts, 35 cases of manslaughter and 22 cases of rape were in this group.

Offences against morals and public convenience accounted for another 8.5 per cent of the admissions, and more than half of these offenders had committed breaches of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

Offences against the administration of law and justice included 34 escapes or attempts to escape from lawful custody and 10 ticket-of-leave violators.

The following table shows the percentage of the offences committed by the employed, and those who were unemployed, had never worked, were retired or were students at the time of the offence.

	Employed Per cent	Not Employed Per cent
Offenders against public order and peace.....	50.0	50.0
Offenders against the administration of law and justice.....	52.0	48.0
Offenders against morals and public con- venience.....	72.7	27.3
Offenders against the person and reputation..	88.9	11.1
Offenders against rights and property.....	63.3	36.7
Relating to bank notes and counterfeiting.....	100.0	

The usual place of residence of the majority of the men (85.9 per cent) was recorded as urban, 8.8 per cent were rural residents and 4.4 per cent were transients or wanderers.

SENTENCES (Tables 15 and 16)

More than half of the men (56.3 per cent) admitted to the penitentiaries received a sentence of less than three years; another one third of them (33.9 per cent) were committed for from 3 to under 6 years; and 4.5 per cent were given ten years and more. Seventeen men were incarcerated for 20 years and more, as well as 7 given life sentences. Four habitual criminals were given indeterminate sentences. In 24 cases lashes were added to the penalty, and in 71 cases a fine was imposed. Of the latter, the offence in 52 instances was breach of the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

AGE ON ADMISSION (Tables 6, 17-25)

Young Offenders

There were 324 young offenders between the ages of 15 and 21 years admitted to penitentiaries in the year under consideration. Twenty-three boys were 16 years of age, while there were 9 juveniles who had not had a sixteenth birthday.

The following table shows the proportion of these boys confined to each penitentiary.

	Per cent		Per cent
St. Vincent de Paul (Quebec)	49.6	Kingston (Ontario).....	3.4
Dorchester (Maritimes)....	17.0	British Columbia.....	5.6
Saskatchewan.....	13.9	Manitoba.....	4.6
Collin's Bay (Ontario).....	5.6	Newfoundland.....	0.3

Most of their offences (87.7 per cent) were against property and mainly the daring crimes of breaking and entering and theft, robbery while armed and with violence, and automobile theft.

Crimes against the person were the reason for the commitments of eighteen of these youths (5.6 per cent). One was guilty of murder, one of manslaughter and six of rape.

Only 39.8 per cent of these young men were first offenders. Thirty-four of them (10.5 per cent) had previous commitments to penitentiaries. The remainder of the recidivists had been in gaols, reformatories or both. Thirteen of them had escaped from lawful custody, and three were ticket-of-leave violators.

Twelve of these minors were married men. Two others were already widowers, and one divorced. Forty-eight dependents were affected by their confinement.

At the time of the crime 44.1 per cent of these youths were unemployed or had never worked. Eight of them were students. When asked about alcohol and drug habits, ninety-one of these young people claimed that they were abstainers, eight that they were excessive drinkers and 2 that they used drugs as well as alcohol.

Although 4 of these boys were illiterate, more than half of them (59 per cent) were reported to have achieved Grade 7 in school, and 21.3 per cent to have attended high school.

All Ages

The largest proportion of admissions (23.5 per cent) were men in the age group of 21 to 24 years; the next largest those of 25 to 29 years (20.9 per cent), and the third largest the young offenders of less than 21 years of age (18.0 per cent). These three groups, all in their twenties or teens, constituted approximately two thirds of the admissions.

All but 20.8 per cent of the males admitted had had previous penal institution commitments, in fact over a third of them (38.9 per cent) had had previous penitentiary confinements.

Single men were in the majority (60.4 per cent). Slightly more than one third (35 per cent) of the inmates had persons financially dependent on them—children, parents or younger brothers and sisters. The number of dependents ranged from one in 220 cases to over 10 in seven cases, with the average approximately 2.3 dependents.

Illiteracy was recorded in 29 cases. The school attainment of 16.4 per cent of the men was not beyond 4th grade; 36.1 per cent had not gone beyond 6th grade, and the achievement of 70.9 per cent had not reached beyond 8th grade; 27.4 per cent had attended high school for some period of time, and eleven men had some higher education.

The claim of moderate use of alcohol was made by 68.1 per cent of all men admitted, while 14.4 per cent said they were abstainers; 12.4 per cent were recorded as excessive drinkers, and 4.3 per cent as users of drugs.

ORIGIN, COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP (Tables 26-30)

Before drawing conclusions regarding racial background and countries of birth from which the inmates come, comparison should be made with the general population distribution of persons of like origin and birthplace. Nearly 80 per cent of the men admitted to penitentiaries were of British (42.6 per cent) and French (37.2 per cent) extraction, which is to be expected in a country populated mainly by these two races. According to the 1951 Census, those of British origin were 47.9 per cent, and those of French 30.8 per cent of the population of Canada, including both sexes and all ages. Of the European races, German, Polish and Ukrainian were numerically the next most common origins recorded, though none of these were more than 2.7 per cent of all admissions.

Canada was the country of birth of 92·7 per cent of the male admissions; 35 of the men were born in other British countries, 59 in Europe and 34 in the United States of America. Of those born outside this country, 12 had been in Canada less than 5 years, six of whom were from the U.S.A.; 106 had been here 10 years or more. The period of residence was not stated in 14 cases.

Both parents of 60·4 per cent of the inmates were born in Canada; 10·7 per cent had one parent born in this country, and in another 9·3 per cent of the cases both parents were British born.

Added to the native born Canadian citizens were 93 men who had been naturalized, so that 97·8 per cent of the men were Canadian citizens. There were five British citizens and 33 citizens of foreign countries.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS PRIOR TO COMMITMENT (Tables 31-33)

Gainful employment at the time of commitment was reported for two thirds of the men (66·1 per cent). Two thirds of those employed were in the following types of occupations.

	Per cent
Manufacturing and mechanical.....	20·5
Construction.....	20·4
Transportation.....	13·9
Commercial.....	11·1

Of the 587 unemployed, 71·9 per cent were single men, 42·4 per cent had been out of work for less than three months, an added 24·4 per cent for less than a year, and 25·4 per cent for a year or more.

According to the statement of the inmates, their wages when last employed varied from less than \$10.00 a week to \$70.00 a week and over. In 12·5 per cent of the cases the wages reported were under \$30.00 a week; 53·5 per cent earned \$30·00 to \$59.00 a week, and 23·3 per cent \$60.00 or more a week.

The following table shows the percentage of those employed and unemployed in the different age groups. (Table 25).

	Total	15 to 19 years	20 to 29 years	30 to 39 years	40 years and over
	%	%	%	%	%
Total.....	100	100	100	100	100
Employed.....	66·1	51·3	66·9	66·3	76·2
Unemployed.....	32·5	44·0	32·0	32·8	23·4
Students, never worked and retired.....	1·4	4·7	1·1	0·9	0·4

RECIDIVISM (Tables 34-40)

The men who had already been committed to some penal institution numbered 1,422 or 78·7 per cent of the total count. Almost half of these had been previously sentenced to a penitentiary. Two years or more had already been spent in a penal institution by 59·1 per cent of the recidivists; five years or more by 25·9 per cent; 10 years and over by 8·6 per cent; and 14·3 per cent were

known to have had some training school experience. At the time of their last offence 63·9 per cent of the repeaters were gainfully employed.

Reports showed that 90·2 per cent of the excessive drinkers were in the group of recidivists, so were all but one of the 76 drug addicts.

MALES RELEASED (Tables 42-46)

A total of 1,956 male inmates were released in the year under consideration. One hundred and seven of them (5·5 per cent) were still in their teens, while more than half (55·7 per cent) were not yet thirty years of age. Thirty-six men were over 60.

The sentence had expired for 78·2 per cent of the men. Of the 1,530 releases who had served full time, 56·9 per cent had been detained for a period under two years while another 39·6 per cent had served from two to under five years, and 3·5 per cent had been detained for 5 years or more. Seventeen men had been over 10 years in the penitentiary.

Ticket-of-leave was granted for 18·7 per cent of those released. The majority of these had been inmates for less than 2 years. Twenty-one men were pardoned and 24 had died.

FEMALES ADMITTED (Tables 47-52)

There were 54 women admitted to penitentiaries during the year. All women inmates are assigned to Kingston Penitentiary, but at March 31, 1952, there was one in the Newfoundland gaol and two still in the British Columbia Penitentiary.

Eighteen of these women were from 16 to 24 years of age. Offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act were the reason for 30 of the admissions, and nine of them were in the young offenders group of 24 years or less. Sixteen women had committed offences against rights and property, and the remaining eight, offences against the person of which one was murder, one infanticide and two manslaughter.

This was the second commitment to a penal institution for all but six of these women, though it was the first commitment to a penitentiary for all but nine.

The length of sentence varied from 2 to 12 years with the average length of time 2 years, 9 months and 25 days. In addition there was one life sentence.

All but eight of the women were born in Canada. There were two born in the British Isles, five in other European countries and one in the United States. Six of them were naturalized Canadians who had been in this country for at least six years. One citizen of Czechoslovakia had resided in Canada for 22 years, and one American citizen for 12 years.

More than half (41) of these 54 women were married of whom six were widows and one a divorcee. Only three of them had any dependents. Eight of them were reported to be drug users and another 19 users of both drugs and alcohol, while 10 claimed to be abstainers from the use of alcohol and drugs.

Other information obtained from the reports but which has not been tabulated showed that only three of these women were rural residents, though 13 were classified as transients. Six were reported to have previously been confined to a hospital for the insane, and three to a tuberculosis hospital. Seven of them were illiterate; nine had attended Grades 3 to 6 in school, 18 Grades 7 and 8 and

17 Grades 9 to 12. The school grade was not known in three cases. Twenty-four of them were housewives and 17 were unemployed. The occupation of the thirteen employed at the time of commitment was mainly of a personal service nature, though millinery, factory work and fortune telling were also recorded as a means of livelihood. The weekly earnings, when last employed, of those other than housewives varied from \$6.25 to \$63.00, with the average weekly wage of \$27.70.

FEMALES DISCHARGED (Tables 53-55)

During the year the sentence expired for 25 women, two others were pardoned and released and seven were given ticket-of-leave, making a total of 34 discharges.

Nine of those discharged were from 19 to 24 years of age, and the oldest was 64. Their stay in the penitentiary varied from 1 year 6 months and 1 day to 12 years and 10 days, with the average length of incarceration of 2 years 11 months and 15 days.

TABLE 1.—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED
MARCH 31, 1952

	Total Inmates	New- found- land	Dor- chester	St. Vincent de Paul	King- ston	Collin's Bay	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	British Colum- bia
Inmates on register March 31, 1951.....T.	4,817	30	622	1,406	935	348	387	526	563
M.	4,712	30	622	1,406	831	348	387	526	562
F.	105				104				1
Admissions— Received by direct admission.....M.	1,805	12	219	608	448	1	100	212	205
F.	54	1	5	10	14		7	5	12
Received by transfer.M.	286		1	10	27	211	*36		1
F.	37				37				
Total admissions....T.	2,182	13	225	628	526	212	143	217	218
M.	2,091	12	220	618	475	212	136	212	206
F.	91	1	5	10	51		7	5	12
Total admitted during year and retained....M.	1,806	12	220	605	310	136	108	211	204
F.	54	1			51				2
Releases— Discharges.....M.	1,956	11	323	551	296	167	143	213	252
F.	34				34				
Transfers.....M.	285		2	54	200	23	1	3	2
F.	37		5	10			7	5	10
Total releases.....T.	2,312	11	330	615	530	190	151	221	264
M.	2,241	11	325	605	496	190	144	216	254
F.	71		5	10	34		7	5	10
Inmates on register March 31, 1952.....T.	4,687	32	517	1,419	931	370	379	522	517
M.	4,562	31	517	1,419	810	370	379	522	514
F.	125	1			121				3

* Includes one Eskimo transferred for record purposes from Eskimo Point, N.W.T., to Manitoba Penitentiary where he is serving his sentence.

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 2.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Single Offence		Multiple Offences	
		Single Conviction	Multiple Convictions	One Conviction for Each Offence	Multiple Convictions
Total Inmates.....	1,806	975	241	297	293
Against Public Order and Peace.....	10	4		6	
Carrying offensive weapons.....	8	3		5	
Illegal possession of firearms.....	2	1		1	
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	50	33	2	12	3
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	34	20	2	10	2
Obstructing peace officer.....	2	1			1
Perjury.....	2	2			
Possessing contraband merchandise.....	1			1	
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	10	10			
Unlawfully at large; breach of recognition.....	1			1	
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	154	101	35	12	6
Buggery, and attempt.....	6	5	1		
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	14	10	3		1
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	21	10	10	1	
Incest.....	24	20	3		1
Living on avails of prostitution.....	6	3	1	1	1
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, breach of.....	79	51	17	9	2
Procuration, and attempt.....	2			1	1
Seduction.....	2	2			
Against the Person and Reputation.....	162	120	10	24	8
Abduction.....	1	1			
Abortion, and attempt.....	5	2	1	2	
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	11	6		4	1
" indecent.....	10	8	1	1	
" intent to rob.....	17	8		8	1
" on female.....	9	3	5	1	
" on peace officer.....	1			1	
Bigamy.....	1		1		
Carnal knowledge.....	22	18	1	3	
Carnal knowledge, attempt.....	4	4			
Causing grievous bodily harm, and attempt.....	7	5	1		1
Endangering life.....	1			1	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 2.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS—*Concluded*

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Single Offence		Multiple Offences	
		Single Conviction	Multiple Convictions	One Conviction for Each Offence	Multiple Convictions
Against the Person and Reputation — <i>Concluded</i>					
Manslaughter.....	35	35			
Murder.....	3	3			
“ attempt.....	3	2			1
Rape.....	22	18		1	3
“ attempt.....	3	1		2	
Shooting with intent.....	2	2			
Wounding, and with intent.....	5	4			1
Against Rights and Property.....	1,428	717	194	241	276
Aiding and abetting.....	1	1			
Arson, and attempt.....	15	7	1	6	1
Breaking, entering and theft.....	460	215	66	66	113
Breaking and entering with intent...	93	58	8	21	6
Breaking and entering, attempt....	3	1		2	
Conspiracy.....	27	12	5	8	2
Damage to property.....	4	2	1	1	
Extortion, blackmail, and attempt..	2	2			
False pretences and fraud.....	66	13	21	9	23
Forgery.....	37	8	8	5	16
Possessing housebreaking instruments	15	9	3	3	
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	44	28	8	3	5
Robbery.....	32	21	1	5	5
“ with violence.....	75	52	4	14	5
“ while armed.....	110	48	14	30	18
“ while armed, attempt.....	18	11	2	2	3
Theft.....	223	129	37	26	31
“ of automobile.....	160	80	12	37	31
“ of bicycle.....	8	5	1	1	1
“ of horse, cattle, birds and animals.....	9	3		1	5
“ of postal matter.....	1				1
Uttering forged document, and attempt.....	25	12	2	1	10
Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Money.....	2			2	
Counterfeiting, and attempt.....	1			1	
Possessing counterfeiting tools.....	1			1	

[illegible]

* Ticket-of-leave violator.

TABLE 4.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TYPE OF SENTENCE

MALES ADMITTED

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Type of Sentence									
		Simple	Simple with Lash	Simple and Fine	Con-current	Con-current with Lash	Con-current and Fine	Con-secutive with Lash	Con-secutive and Fine	Con-current and Con-secutive with Lash	Remanet and Sentence
Total Inmates.....	1,806	889	12	35	634	9	24	80	2	82	7
Against Public Order and Peace.....	10	4			2	1				3	
Carrying offensive weapons.....	8	3			1	1				3	
Illegal possession of firearms.....	2	1			1						
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	50	7	1		8			14		3	11
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	34	3			5			14		2	10
Obstructing peace officer.....	2	1			1						
Perjury.....	2				1			1			1
Possessing contraband merchandise.....	1				1						
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	10	3	1								6
Unlawfully at large, breach of recognizance.....	1									1	
Against Religion, Morals and Public Conviction.....	154	49	2	33	27	2	11	16	10	4	
Buggery and attempt.....	6	5						1			
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	14	10			1			2		1	
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	21	9	1		10			1			1
Invest.....	24	16	1	1	4	1		1			1
Living on avails of prostitution.....	6	3			2		1				
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, breach of.....	79	3		32	9	1	10	11	10	3	
Procuration, and attempt.....	2	1			1						
Seduction.....	2	2									
Against the Person and Reputation.....	162	116	3		30	1	1	8		3	
Abduction.....	1	1									
Abortion, and attempt.....	1	2			2		1				
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	11	6			3	1				1	
" indecent.....	10	6			4						
" intent to rob.....	17	8			8			1			
" on female.....	9	2	1		4			2			
" on peace officer.....	1	1			1						
Bigamy.....	1	1									
Carnal knowledge.....	22	18			3			1			

[illegible]

TABLE 5.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY PENAL RECORD

MALES ADMITTED

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	First Commitment	Penal Record						Not Stated	
			Gaol only	Reform-atory only	Peni-tentiary only	Gaol and Reform-atory	Gaol and Peni-tentiary	Reform-atory and Peni-tentiary		Gaol, Reform-atory and Peni-tentiary
Total Inmates.....	1,806	375	477	121	77	122	375	94	156	9
Against Public Order and Peace.....	10	4	1	1		1	1		2	
Carrying offensive weapons.....	8	4	1	1					1	
Illegal possession of firearms.....	2					1			1	
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	50	3	10	14	5	6	8	2	2	
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	34	2	8	11	1	5	3	2	2	
Obstructing peace officer.....	2			1	1					
Perjury.....	2			2						
Possessing contraband merchandise.....	1		1	1		1				
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	10	1	1		3		5			
Unlawfully at large, breach of recognizance.....	1					1				
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	154	36	45	7	5	6	34	4	17	
Buggery, and attempt.....	6	1		1	1	1		1	1	
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	14	5	5				2			
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	21	12	6	1	1		1			
Incest.....	24	13	9				1	1		
Living on avails of prostitution.....	6	1	1			1	1		3	
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, breach of.....	79	2	24	5	2	5	27	2	12	
Procurement, and attempt.....	2	1				1	1			
Seduction.....	2	1					1			
Against the Person and Reputation.....	162	90	29	9	6	6	13	5	3	1
Abduction.....	1	1				1				
Abortion, and attempt.....	5	2	1		1					1
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	11	3	3	1			3	1		
“ indecent.....	10	5	2	1			1	1		
“ intent to rob.....	17	4	4	2		2	2	1	2	
“ on female.....	9	4	5				5			
“ on peace officer.....	1	1	1							
Bigamy.....	1	1								
Carnal knowledge.....	22	14	2	1	1	2	2			

TABLE 6.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

MALES ADMITTED

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Age on Admission					Total under 21 Years	Age on Admission								
		Under 16 Years	16 Years	17 Years	18 Years	19 Years		20 Years	21-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-39 Years	40-44 Years	45-49 Years	50-59 Years	60 Years and over
Total Inmates.....	1,806	9	23	43	71	96	82	324	424	378	238	179	112	68	59	24
Against Public Order and Peace.....	10				1			1	1	5	1	2				
Carrying offensive weapons.....	8				1			1	1	5	1					
Illegal possession of firearms.....	2											2				
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	50		1	1	5	5	5	16	16	12	3	2	1			
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	34		1	1	4	5	3	13	9	8	1	2	1			
Obstructing peace officer.....	2									1						
Perjury.....	1								1		1					
Possessing contraband merchandise.....	1															
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	10				1		2	3	4	2	1					
Unlawfully at large; breach of recognizance.....	1															
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	154		2			3		5	12	22	17	34	22	20	14	8
Buggery, and attempt.....	6									2		1	2		1	1
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	14									2	2	1	3	3	1	2
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	21		1					1		1	1	2	5	3	2	4
Incest.....	24					1			2	2		6	4	7	3	
Living on avails of prostitution.....	6							1	1	1		2				
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, breach of.....	79					1		1	7	17	10	19	8	8	4	5
Prostitution, and attempt.....	2										1	1	1		1	
Seduction.....	2															
Against the Person and Reputation.....	162		3	4	4	4	7	18	37	26	24	13	12	11	11	10
Abduction.....	1												1			
Abortion, and attempt.....	5													3	1	1
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	11			1				1	3	2	2	1	1	1		
“ intent to rob.....	10							2	1	1	3	1	2			
“ on female.....	17					1	1	2	4	7	3		2	2	2	2
“ on peace officer.....	9									1						
Bigamy.....	1															
Carnal knowledge.....	22						1	1	3	5	4	2		1	3	3
Carnal knowledge, attempt.....	4								1	1	1		1		1	
Causing grievous bodily harm, and attempt.....	7						1	1	2	2	1	1				
Endangering life.....	1															
Manslaughter.....	35				2	1		3	8	2	5	7	3	1	3	3
Murder.....	3		1					1	1	1		1		1	1	1
“ attempt.....	3															
Rape.....	22		1		2	1		6	10	4	2	2	1	1	1	
Rape, attempt.....	3															
Shooting with intent.....	3								2		1					
Wounding, and with intent.....	5						1	1	2		1		1		1	1

[illegible]

TABLE 7.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY ORIGIN

Nature of Offence	Total In-mates	Origin																																
		British Isle Races				Other European Races												Asiatic Races				Other Races												
		English	Irish	Scottish	Austrian	Belgian	Czech and Slovak	Finnish	French	German	Greek	Hungarian	Italian	Jewish	Lithuanian	Netherlander	Polish	Roumanian	Russian	Scandinavian				Yugoslavia	Other	Chinese	Japanese	Other	Eskimo	North American	Indian	Negro	Not Stated	
																				Danish	Icelandic	Norwegian	Swedish											
Total Inmates.....	1,806	367	219	184	10	1	6	5	671	49	1	12	31	10	1	24	42	6	18	8	1	13	8	41	8	3	5	1	4	1	38	17	1	
Against Public Order and Peace.	10	1	4	1				1								1			1				1											
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	50	14	6	7		1		12				1				4								1	3							1		
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	34	11	2	5		1		3				1				3							1	2								1		
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	10	1	4	2				3								1							1											
Other.....	6	2						2																										
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	154	38	25	10	3			38	7		1	9	2		1	7		3				1	2	4			1				1	1		
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	21	3	4					12	1							1																		
Incest.....	24	10	3	2				8				1																						
Opium.....	79	15	17	8	3			5	5			7	2			6		3				1	2	4			1				1			
Act, breach of.....	30	10	1					13	1		1	1				1						1									1			
Other.....																																		
Against the Person and Reputation.....	162	34	20	19	2		2	42	2		2	3				3	8		1	1		1	2	2			1	1			1	9	4	
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	48	10	10	4				19								1							1								2	1		
Manslaughter.....	35	4		5	1		1	10	1			2				2											1				1	3		
Murder.....	3	1					1	1																										
" attempt.....	3	1										1				1																		
Rape, and attempt.....	25	5	3					4	1							1							1											
Other.....	48	14	6	5	1		1	8			1	1				2		1		1		1	1	1			1				4			

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 8.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY MARITAL STATUS

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Marital Status					
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Not Stated
Total Inmates.....	1,806	1,091	526	39	31	118	1
Against Public Order and Peace.....	10	5	5				
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	50	36	13			1	
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	34	25	8			1	
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	10	7	3				
Other.....	6	4	2				
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	154	67	65	6	6	10	
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	21	16	3	2			
Incest.....	24	4	17	1	1	1	
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, breach of.....	79	35	34	2	4	4	
Other.....	30	12	11	1	1	5	
Against the Person and Reputation.....	162	76	61	10	2	13	
Assault.....	48	25	18	1		4	
Manslaughter.....	35	16	11	7		1	
Murder.....	3	2	1				
“ attempt.....	3		2			1	
Rape, and attempt.....	25	15	8			2	
Other.....	48	18	21	2	2	5	
Against Rights and Property.....	1,428	907	381	23	22	94	1
Arson, and attempt.....	15	8	5	1		1	
Breaking, entering and theft.....	460	317	102	2	6	33	
Breaking and entering with intent, and attempt.....	96	65	20	3	2	6	
Conspiracy.....	27	13	12		1	1	
False pretences and fraud.....	66	30	25	2	3	6	
Forgery.....	37	14	13	3	2	5	
Possessing housebreaking instruments..	15	12	2			1	
Receiving and retaining stolen property..	44	21	18	1		4	
Robbery.....	32	20	7		1	4	
“ with violence.....	75	38	30		1	5	1
“ while armed, and attempt....	128	84	32	1	1	10	
Theft.....	223	141	64	5	3	10	
“ of automobile.....	160	119	33	1	2	5	
Uttering forged document, and attempt	25	12	9	3		1	
Other.....	25	13	9	1		2	
Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Money.....	2		1		1		

TABLE 9.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY RELIGION

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Religion																	No Religion	Not Stated
		Adventist	Anglican	Baptist	Christian Science	Doukhabor	Eastern Religions	Greek Orthodox	Jewish	Lutheran	Mennonite	Pentecostal	Presbyterian	Protestant n.o.s.	Roman Catholic	Salvation Army	United Church of Canada	Other Religions		
Total Inmates.....	1,806	1	293	65	3	2	2	13	15	31	1	11	81	21	908	14	177	17	84	7
Against Public Order and Peace.....	10		1	1		1				1			1		3		1		1	
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	50																			
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	34		9	2	1								2	1	27		8			
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	10		9	2									2	1	16		4			
Other.....	6				1										5					
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	154		28	8			1		3	2		4	10	3	71	1	12	4	6	1
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	21		1	2			1						2		11		1	2		1
Incest.....	24		3	1								2	2		11	1	3	1		
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, breach of.....	79		18	4				3	3	2		2	6	3	31		4	1	6	
Other.....	30		6	1											18		4			
Against the Person and Reputation.....	162		30	7		1		1	1	5	1	4	8	4	71	3	16	1	8	1
Assault.....	48		9	2						1		1	1	1	25	2	2	5	2	
Manslaughter.....	35		7	1		1				1	1	2	2	1	15	1			1	
Murder.....	3																			
" attempt.....	3														2		1			
Rape, and attempt.....	25		6	1									1	2	10	2		1		
Other.....	48		8	3					1	2		1	4	1	18	1	6		3	1
Against Rights and Property.....	1,428	1	224	47	2		1	12	11	23		3	60	13	795	10	140	12	69	5
Arson, and attempt.....	15	1	2							1					8		1	2		
Breaking, entering and theft.....	460		60	16	1		3	3	2	10		1	18	7	264	4	45	5	23	1
Breaking and entering with intent, and attempt.....	96		20	2						2			5	2	53		5		6	1
Conspiracy.....	27		3		1		2	2	1	1			6		11		6	6	3	
False pretences and fraud.....	66		21	1			1	1	2				2		28	1	1	5	1	
Forgery.....	37		13	1						2			2	1	11		2	1	3	1
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	15		4	1										1	8					
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	44		12	2				1	1	2				1	19		3		1	
Robbery.....	32		5	3						1			7		18		2	1	1	
" with violence.....	75		14	2				1	1	1					35		10	1	4	
" while armed, and attempt.....	128		39	5				1	1	2			4		76		13	1	6	
Theft.....	223		24	6			1	1	4	1		1	12	1	142	1	16	2	10	1
" of automobile.....	160		22	7									5	1	89	2	24	1	5	1
Uttering forged document, and attempt.....	25		3	1									1		15	1	3		1	
Other.....	25		2												18		4			
Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Money.....	2		1												1					

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 10.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Illiterate	Degree of Education		Not Stated
			School Grade 1-13	Above High School	
Total Inmates.....	1,806	29	1,746	11	20
Against Public Order and Peace.....	10		10		
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	50	1	49		
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	34	1	33		
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	10		10		
Other.....	6		6		
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	154	3	145	1	5
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	21		18	1	2
Incest.....	24	1	21		2
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, breach of.....	79	2	76		1
Other.....	30		30		
Against the Person and Reputation.....	162	8	152	1	1
Assault.....	48	1	47		
Manslaughter.....	35	3	32		
Murder.....	3		3		
“ attempt.....	3		3		
Rape, and attempt.....	25		24		1
Other.....	48	4	43	1	
Against Rights and Property.....	1,428	17	1,389	9	13
Arson, and attempt.....	15	1	14		
Breaking, entering and theft.....	460	3	452		5
Breaking and entering with intent, and attempt.....	96		95		1
Conspiracy.....	27	1	25	1	
False pretences and fraud.....	66	1	62	3	
Forgery.....	37		37		
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	15		15		
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	44		43		1
Robbery.....	32	1	31		
“ with violence.....	75	2	72		1
“ while armed, and attempt.....	128		125	2	1
Theft.....	223	6	212	1	4
“ of automobile.....	160	2	158		
Uttering forged document, and attempt.....	25		23	2	
Other.....	25		25		
Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Money.....	2		1		1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 11.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY SOCIAL HABITS

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Social Habits					
		Abstinent	Use of Alcohol		Drugs only	Alcohol and Drugs	Not Stated
			Moderate	Excessive			
Total Inmates.....	1,806	260	1,230	224	23	54	15
Against Public Order and Peace.....	10	2	3	4		1	
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	50	8	35	6		1	
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	34	7	23	4			
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	10	1	7	1		1	
Other.....	6		5	1			
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	154	20	70	13	17	34	
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	21	4	14	3			
Incest.....	24	4	17	2		1	
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, breach of.....	79	5	23	1	17	33	
Other.....	30	7	16	7			
Against the Person and Reputation...	162	29	111	19		2	1
Assault.....	48	5	36	6		1	
Manslaughter.....	35	6	22	7			
Murder.....	3	1	2				
“ attempt.....	3	1	2				
Rape, and attempt.....	25	4	18	3			
Other.....	48	12	31	3		1	1
Against Rights and Property.....	1,428	200	1,010	182	6	16	14
Arson, and attempt.....	15	3	12				
Breaking, entering and theft.....	460	67	324	56		8	5
Breaking and entering with intent and attempt.....	96	12	64	18		1	1
Conspiracy.....	27	4	21	2			
False pretences and fraud.....	66	6	46	13			1
Forgery.....	37	3	22	11		1	
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	15		14		1		
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	44	4	34	4	1	1	
Robbery.....	32	3	26	3			
“ with violence.....	75	4	56	11	2	1	1
“ while armed, and attempt.....	128	16	100	9		1	2
Theft.....	223	33	153	30	2	3	2
“ of automobile.....	160	37	104	18			1
Uttering forged document, and attempt.....	25	5	16	3			1
Other.....	25	3	18	4			
Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Money.....	2	1	1				

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 12.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY RESIDENCE

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Residence			
		Rural	Urban	Transient	Not Stated
Total Inmates.....	1,806	159	1,551	79	17
Against Public Order and Peace.....	10		9	1	
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	50	2	44	3	1
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	34		32	2	
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	10	1	7	1	1
Other.....	6	1	5		
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	154	23	111	19	1
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	21	4	14	3	
Incest.....	24	12	11	1	
Opium and Narcotics Drug Act, breach of.....	79	5	61	12	1
Other.....	30	2	25	3	
Against the Person and Reputation.....	162	33	126	2	1
Assault.....	48	8	38	2	
Manslaughter.....	35	10	25		
Murder.....	3	2	1		
" attempt.....	3		3		
Rape, and attempt.....	25	2	23		
Other.....	48	11	36		1
Against Rights and Property.....	1,428	101	1,259	54	14
Arson, and attempt.....	15	4	9		2
Breaking, entering and theft.....	460	26	415	16	3
Breaking and entering with intent and attempt.....	96	4	89	2	1
Conspiracy.....	27	1	26		
False pretences and fraud.....	66	5	57	4	
Forgery.....	37	8	28	1	
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	15		14	1	
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	44	4	37	2	1
Robbery.....	32	5	26	1	
" with violence.....	75	6	61	7	1
" while armed, and attempt.....	128	6	115	4	3
Theft.....	223	15	197	11	
" of automobile.....	160	10	145	3	2
Uttering forged document, and attempt.....	25	3	21	1	
Other.....	25	4	19	1	1
Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Money.....	2		2		

TABLE 13.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Employment Status				Unem- ployed	Period of Unemployment					Time not stated	
		Em- ployed	Student	Never Worked	Retired		Not Stated	Under 3 Months	3 and under 6 Months	6 and under 12 Months	1 and under 2 Years		2 and under 3 Years	3 Years and over
Total Inmates.....	1,806	1,193	10	14	1	1	249	79	64	48	39	64	44
Against Public Order and Peace.....	10	5					5		1		1		
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	50	26					24	2	3	3			11
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	34	13					21	4	2	2			11
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	10	9					1		1				
Other.....	6	4					2	1		1			
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	154	112	1	1			40	9	6	7	2	5	7
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	21	15	1				5	1	1	1	1		
Intoxication.....	24	22					2		2				
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, breach of.....	79	47		1			31	7	3	5	1	5	7
Other.....	30	28					2	1		1			
Against the Person and Reputation.....	162	144	2		1		15	7	3	1	1	2	
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	48	43					9	4		1			
Manslaughter.....	35	32	1		1		1						
Murder.....	3	1	1										
" attempt.....	3	3											
Rape, and attempt.....	25	25											
Other.....	48	40					8	2	1	2	1	2	
Against Rights and Property.....	1,428	904	7	13		1	503	226	72	51	37	35	56
Arson, and attempt.....	15	12					3		1			1	
Breaking, entering and theft.....	460	264	5	4			187	77	28	24	16	15	17
Breaking and entering with intent, and attempt.....	96	58		1			37	22	4	2	2	2	3
Conspiracy.....	27	19	1				7	3	1		1	1	1
False pretences and fraud.....	66	54					12	5	2	1	1	1	2
Forgery.....	37	32					5	2	2				1
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	15	9					5	3					
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	44	35		1			13	5	1	1	1	1	1
Robbery.....	32	19					8		5	1	2	2	
" with violence, and attempt.....	18	15					23		2	6		3	
" while armed.....	128	75		3		1	50	27	10	3	3	3	1
Theft.....	223	133	1	1			88	32	12	9	3	10	17
of automobile.....	160	111		3			46	25	5	4	5	1	5
Uttering forged document, and attempt.....	25	16					9	5	1	1	1	1	1
Other.....	23	16					9	7					1
Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Money.....	2	2											

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 14.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY WEEKLY EARNINGS WHEN LAST EMPLOYED

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Weekly Earnings										Own Account	Not Applicable	Not Stated
		Under \$10	\$10 and under \$20	\$20 and under \$30	\$30 and under \$40	\$40 and under \$50	\$50 and under \$60	\$60 and under \$70	\$70 and over					
Total Inmates.....	1,806	3	47	175	295	389	282	200	221	4	10			180
Against Public Order and Peace.....	10			1	3		4							2
Against the Administration of Law and Justice..	50													11
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	34		1	3	7	11	7	7	2	1				10
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	10		1	3	6	2	4	5						1
Other.....	6				1		2		1	1				1
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience	154	1	4	10	18	21	22	18	32				1	27
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	21		1	1	7	4	4	3	5				1	1
Incest.....	24		2	2	1	3	3	3						6
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, breach of.....	29		1	3	8	8	13	12	18					16
Other.....	30	1		4	2	4		2	11					4
Against the Person and Reputation.....	162		3	17	20	28	25	28	20	1				20
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	48		1	6	6	8	9	10	4					4
Manslaughter.....	35			2	4	9	1	7						6
Murder.....	3				1		1							1
attempts.....	3													
Rape, and attempt.....	25				3	4	4	4	3					2
Other.....	48		2	4	6	7	7	6	8	1				7
Against Rights and Property.....	1,428	2	39	144	247	339	224	147	165	2	9			120
Arson, and attempt.....	15		1	1	2	3	1	1	1					4
Breaking, entering and theft.....	460		13	51	84	109	71	41	47	1	5			38
Breaking and entering with intent, and attempt.....	96													
Conspiracy.....	27		1	8	18	28	13	11	7					10
False pretences and fraud.....	66				1	1	8	5	4				1	5
Forgery.....	37			6	9	9	10	15	12					5
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	15			2	3	5	4	7	12					4
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	44			3	3	1	2	11	1					3
Robbery.....	32			2	7	11	8	11	5					4
“ with violence.....	75			1	7	7	5	3	4					8
“ while armed, and attempt.....	128		2	9	20	35	13	7	8					7
Theft.....	223	1	3	8	19	35	21	17	17				1	7
“ of automobile.....	160		9	23	48	29	29	14	25					22
Uttering forged document, and attempt.....	25		6	4	44	44	31	7	18				2	7
Other.....	25	1	1	3	1	9	5	3	3					2
Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Money..	2								2					1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 15.—TERM OF SENTENCE BY PENAL RECORD

Term of Sentence	Total Inmates	First Offence	Penal Record							Not Stated
			Gaol	Reform-atory	Peniten- tiary	Gaol and Reform-atory	Gaol and Peniten- tiary	Reform-atory and Peniten- tiary	Gaol, Reform-atory and Peniten- tiary	
Total Inmates.....	1,806	375	477	121	77	122	375	94	156	9
Under 2 years.....	10	1	1		3		5			
2 and under 3 years.....	1,006	209	332	58	26	78	193	34	74	2
3 and under 4 years.....	366	62	73	32	22	24	90	25	36	2
4 and under 5 years.....	114	17	21	10	6	5	25	13	17	
5 and under 6 years.....	133	37	23	8	3	7	31	10	11	3
6 and under 7 years.....	30	12	3	4	2		6		1	2
7 and under 8 years.....	38	4	8	1	4	3	9	3	6	
8 and under 9 years.....	17	5	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	
9 and under 10 years.....	10	3	1	1	1		1	1	1	
10 and under 15 years.....	44	12	10	3	2	3	3	4	1	
15 and under 20 years.....	10	3		1	2		3		1	
20 and under 25 years.....	8	2		1	1	1	1		2	
25 years and over.....	9	4	3				1			
Life.....	6	2			3			1		
Death, commuted to life.....	1	1							2	
Indeterminate.....	4	1			1					

MALES UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE ADMITTED

TABLE 16.—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARY

Type of Sentence	Total Inmates under 21 Years	New-found-land	Dor- chester	St. Vincent de Paul	King- ston	Collin's Bay	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	British Colum- bia
Total Inmates under 21 Years	324	1	55	161	11	18	15	45	18
Simple.....	134		38	60		4	9	15	8
Simple with lash.....	1			1					
Concurrent.....	141		15	80	2	8	5	25	6
Concurrent with lash.....	3			1					2
Concurrent and fine.....	1								1
Consecutive.....	19	1	2	4	7	4			1
Concurrent and consecutive.....	18			13	1	1	1	2	
Concurrent and consecutive with lash.....	3			2				1	
Remanet and sentence.....	4				1	1		2	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 17.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENITENTIARY

Age on Admission	Total Inmates	New-found-land	Dor- chester	St. Vincent de Paul	King- ston	Collin's Bay	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	British Colum- bia
Total Inmates.....	1,806	12	220	605	310	136	108	211	204
Under 16 years.....	9		4	2				3	
16 years.....	23		5	15				2	1
17 years.....	43		8	24		3		7	1
18 years.....	71		11	43	1	3		6	4
19 years.....	96	1	21	35	5	4	10	14	6
20 years.....	82		6	42	5	8	2	13	6
Total Inmates under 21 Years.....	324	1	55	161	11	18	15	45	18
21 to 24 years.....	424	3	46	147	65	49	14	61	39
25 to 29 years.....	378	3	38	108	82	36	27	31	53
30 to 34 years.....	238	2	33	68	48	15	20	20	32
35 to 39 years.....	179	1	17	54	44	9	9	17	28
40 to 44 years.....	112	1	13	34	25	4	12	10	13
45 to 49 years.....	68		8	15	17	2	6	11	9
50 to 59 years.....	59	1	6	15	16	3	2	11	5
60 years and over.....	24		4	3	2		3	5	7

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 19.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENAL RECORD

Age on Admission	Total Inmates	First Commitment	Penal Record							Not Stated
			Gaol only	Reform-atory only	Peniten-tiary only	Gaol and Reform-atory	Gaol and Peniten-tiary	Reform-atory and Peniten-tiary	Gaol. Reform-atory and Peniten-tiary	
Total Inmates.....	1,806	375	477	121	77	122	375	94	156	9
Under 16 years.....	9	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
16 years.....	23	15	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
17 years.....	43	28	8	2	2	1	1	.....	1	.....
18 years.....	71	26	29	5	3	6	1	.....	1	.....
19 years.....	96	35	41	4	2	7	5	.....	1	.....
20 years.....	82	17	33	12	9	2	5	2	2	.....
Total Inmates under 21 Years...	324	129	114	28	16	16	12	2	4	3
21 to 24 years.....	424	80	126	48	16	37	70	16	29	2
25 to 29 years.....	378	57	87	23	16	38	97	27	31	2
30 to 34 years.....	238	36	61	10	9	11	62	12	36	1
35 to 39 years.....	179	19	46	7	7	9	48	12	31	.....
40 to 44 years.....	112	16	18	3	7	5	40	12	11	.....
45 to 49 years.....	68	17	14	1	2	3	19	5	6	1
50 to 59 years.....	59	11	8	.....	3	3	20	8	6	.....
60 years and over.....	24	10	3	1	1	.....	7	.....	2	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 20.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY MARITAL STATUS

Age on Admission	Total Inmates	Marital Status					Not Stated
		Single	Married	Widower	Divorced	Separated	
Total Inmates.....	1,806	1,091	526	39	31	118	1
Under 16 years.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 years.....	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 years.....	43	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years.....	71	70	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 years.....	96	89	3	2	1	1	.....
20 years.....	82	75	7	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Inmates under 21 Years...	324	309	11	2	1	1	.....
21 to 24 years.....	424	324	79	1	1	18	1
25 to 29 years.....	378	207	138	3	4	26	.....
30 to 34 years.....	238	106	104	4	6	18	.....
35 to 39 years.....	179	65	83	2	9	20	.....
40 to 44 years.....	112	36	47	7	5	17	.....
45 to 49 years.....	68	22	33	5	.....	8	.....
50 to 59 years.....	59	17	22	10	5	5	.....
60 years and over.....	24	5	9	5	.....	5	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 21.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

Age on Admission	Total Inmates	No Dependents	Number of Dependents										Not Stated
			Number with Dependents	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight to Ten	Over Ten	
Total Inmates.....	1,806	1,174	625	220	170	126	48	26	14	8	6	7	7
Under 16 years.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 years.....	23	22	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 years.....	43	41	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years.....	71	68	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 years.....	96	88	7	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 years.....	82	71	11	6	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total Inmates under 21 Years.....	324	299	24	11	8	3	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1
21 to 24 years.....	424	319	103	45	33	21	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
25 to 29 years.....	378	224	154	48	55	31	13	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30 to 34 years.....	238	122	114	32	31	26	12	6	1	.....	.....	1	2
35 to 39 years.....	179	80	99	37	16	20	11	4	4	2	.....	.....	.....
40 to 44 years.....	112	49	62	21	15	11	4	6	1	6	1	.....	.....
45 to 49 years.....	68	28	40	9	8	11	3	2	2	2	2	2	1
50 to 59 years.....	59	37	21	10	4	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	.....
60 years and over.....	24	16	8	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 22.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Age on Admission	Total Inmates	Illiterate	School Grade													Above High School	Not Stated
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Total Inmates.....	1,806	29	13	54	78	123	140	214	247	382	192	138	90	59	16	11	20
Under 16 years.....	9				1	1		1	3	3							
16 years.....	23						4	5	10	2	1						
17 years.....	43	1	1	3			2	4	13	11	4	1	2				
18 years.....	71		2	3	6		6	11	14	14	6	3	3				
19 years.....	96	2	1	3	6		8	17	15	11	16	9	4	2			
20 years.....	82	1		3	5		12	10	13	16	8	6	2	2			2
Total Inmates under 21 Years.....	324	4	4	4	14	19	37	49	65	57	35	19	11	4			2
21 to 24 years.....	424	5	2	8	13	27	31	64	70	90	46	25	24	7	5	5	2
25 to 29 years.....	378	4	2	9	10	22	28	39	52	86	49	39	17	15	3	1	2
30 to 34 years.....	238	4	1	10	6	15	14	25	30	59	25	15	17	11	4	1	1
35 to 39 years.....	179	5	3	9	16	12	9	11	13	40	19	16	8	11	1		6
40 to 44 years.....	112	1		7	4	11	10	12	8	19	6	14	10	5	1	2	2
45 to 49 years.....	68		1	2	3	3	8	6	4	18	4	3	2	3	2		2
50 to 59 years.....	59		1	3	11	4	3	7	5	9	5	6	1	2			2
60 years and over.....	24	5		2	1	3		1		4	3	1		1		2	1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 23.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY RESIDENCE

Age on Admission	Total Inmates	Residence			
		Rural	Urban	Transient	Not Stated
Total Inmates.....	1,806	159	1,551	79	17
Under 16 years.....	9	2	7		
16 years.....	23	3	20		
17 years.....	43	3	40		
18 years.....	71	4	67		
19 years.....	96	9	85	2	
20 years.....	82	7	72	3	
Total Inmates under 21 Years..	324	28	291	5	
21 to 24 years.....	424	30	371	17	6
25 to 29 years.....	378	33	321	17	7
30 to 34 years.....	238	23	202	12	1
35 to 39 years.....	179	14	152	12	1
40 to 44 years.....	112	11	95	4	2
45 to 49 years.....	68	7	56	5	
50 to 59 years.....	59	7	48	4	
60 years and over.....	24	6	15	3	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 24.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY SOCIAL HABITS

Age on Admission	Total Inmates	Social Habits					
		Abstainer	Use of Alcohol		Use of Drugs only	Use of Alcohol and Drugs	Not Stated
			Moderate	Excessive			
Total Inmates.....	1,806	260	1,230	224	23	54	15
Under 16 years.....	9	4	5				
16 years.....	23	11	11				1
17 years.....	43	18	25				
18 years.....	71	19	50				2
19 years.....	96	18	71	4		1	2
20 years.....	82	21	56	4		1	
Total Inmates under 21 Years...	324	91	218	8		2	5
21 to 24 years.....	424	58	302	48	4	9	3
25 to 29 years.....	378	33	280	47	5	12	1
30 to 34 years.....	238	22	170	33	6	5	2
35 to 39 years.....	179	23	102	38	3	11	2
40 to 44 years.....	112	10	75	18	4	4	1
45 to 49 years.....	68	7	45	11		5	
50 to 59 years.....	59	8	31	18		2	
60 years and over.....	24	8	7	3	1	4	1

TABLE 25.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PREVIOUS OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Previous Occupation	Total In-mates	Age on Admission													
		Under 16 Years	16 Years	17 Years	18 Years	19 Years	20 Years	21-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-39 Years	40-44 Years	45-49 Years	50-59 Years	60 Years and over
Total Inmates.....	1,806	9	23	43	71	96	82	424	378	238	179	112	08	59	24
Agriculture.....	56	2	1		2	2	3	14	11	6	2	1	3	6	3
Clerical.....	27				3	1		4	7	5	3	1	2		1
Commercial.....	132	1	1	2	1	6	1	31	26	19	15	13	7	8	2
Construction.....	243	1	2	7	4	9	12	52	52	23	29	20	11	17	2
Communication.....	2						1		1						
Electric light and power production.....	8				1			1	3		1		1	1	
Fishing, trapping, logging.....	84		1	1	2	4	4	18	23	9	13	3	2	3	1
Labourer.....	35	1		1	1	3	3	7	7	4	2	3	1	2	
Managerial.....	1										1				
Manufacturing and mechanical.....	245	1	1	3	8	14	9	53	55	41	21	20	15	3	2
Mining.....	34			1				6	6	6	5	3	3	3	1
Professional.....	11							3	2	1	1	1	2		1
Services—Domestic.....	32	1		1	2	2	2	7	4	4	3	3	2	1	3
Personal.....	49			2			2	5	12	12	10	2	3	1	
Protective.....	55			4	3	6	6	25	4	2	3		1	1	
Other.....	13				1	1	1	4	2	2		2			
Transportation.....	166			1	4	11	6	52	45	20	15	9		2	
Total employed.....	1,193	4	7	23	32	59	48	282	260	154	124	81	54	47	18
Student.....	10	2	1	2	2	1	1		2						
Never worked.....	14	2	1		2		1	3	2	1	2				
Retired.....	1														1
Not stated.....	1							1							1
Unemployed.....	587	1	14	18	35	36	33	138	114	83	53	31	14	12	5
Under 3 months.....	249		9	10	12	16	15	67	45	35	19	14	4	2	1
3 and under 6 months.....	79		2	4	7	5	4	20	15	10	6	3		2	1
6 and under 12 months.....	64		1		4	4	2	17	9	10	7	3		3	
1 and under 2 years.....	48		2	1	4	1	3	9	13	5	4	3	2	1	
2 and under 3 years.....	39				1	3	5	7	10	6	4	1		2	
3 years and over.....	62				2	2	2	11	14	10	8	4	6	2	2
Time not stated.....	46	1		1	5	5	3	7	8	7	5	3			1

TABLE 27.—ORIGIN BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Origin	Total Inmates	Illit- erate	School Grade													Above High School	Not Stated
			1	2	3	4 -	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Total Inmates.....	1,806	29	13	54	78	123	140	214	247	382	192	138	90	59	16	11	20
British Isles races.....	770	8	4	10	20	34	41	66	93	190	106	85	53	34	11	5	10
English.....	367	5	2	4	10	22	21	36	43	89	43	34	27	18	6	3	5
Irish.....	219	3	1	4	5	7	15	16	25	36	26	26	15	9	4	2	2
Scottish.....	184	1	1	2	5	5	5	14	28	50	27	25	11	7	1	2	3
Other European races.....	989	14	9	37	53	83	91	136	148	186	84	49	34	25	5	6	9
Austrian.....	10	1						2	1	3	1	1	1				
Belgian.....	1	1						1		2	1						
Czech and Slovak.....	6					2				2	1			2			
Finnish.....	5									1	2						
French.....	671	7	8	34	47	69	79	110	113	92	48	24	15	11	2	4	8
German.....	49			1		1	1	5	6	17	6	3	5	3		1	
Greek.....	1																
Hungarian.....	12	1			1	1	2	2	1	2	1				1		1
Italian.....	31	1			1	1	3	3	7	7	3	2	2	1	1		
Jewish.....	10	1								4	1	1	3				
Lithuanian.....	1					1											
Netherlands.....	24	1		1		1		1	2	9	2	3	1	3			
Polish.....	42	2		1	1	2	1	4	3	16	5	5	2				
Romanian.....	6								1	1		1	1	1			
Russian.....	18						3		4	4	2	4	1	1			
Scandinavian—Danish.....	8						1		1	1	1	1	1	1		1	
Icelandic.....	1					1				6	2	1	1				
Norwegian.....	13							1	4	10	4	1	1	1			
Swedish.....	8			2	5		1	7	4	7	7	2	1	1			
Ukrainian.....	41		1		1				1	4	1	1					
Yugoslavic.....	8			1					1	2	1	1					
Other.....	3								1	2							
Asiatic races.....	10	1			1	1				1	1	3	2				
Chinese.....	5			1		1					1	1	2				
Japanese.....	1																
Other.....	4	1								1		2					
Other races.....	56	6		7	4	5	8	12	6	5	1	1	1				
Eskimo.....	1	1															
North American Indian.....	38	4		4	4	4	7	8	3	2		1	1				
Negro.....	17	1		3		1	1	4	3	3	1						
Not stated.....	1																1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 28.—BIRTHPLACE OF INMATES BY BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS

Birthplace of Inmates	Total Inmates	Birthplace of Parents						Not Stated
		Both Canadian	Both British	Both Foreign	One Canadian, one British	One Canadian, one Foreign	One British, one Foreign	
Total Inmates.....	1,806	1,091	169	274	99	95	41	37
Canada.....	1,674	1,076	138	198	98	93	39	32
Britain—								
England and Wales.....	18		15	1	1		1	
Northern Ireland.....	9		6	3				
Scotland.....	6		5	1				
Other British Commonwealth countries.....	2	1						1
United States.....	34	10	5	14		2		3
Europe—								
Austria.....	3	1		2				
Belgium.....	1			1				
Czechoslovakia.....	4	1		3				
Denmark.....	2	1		1				
Finland.....	3			3				
France.....	2			1			1	
Germany.....	2			2				
Hungary.....	5	1		4				
Italy.....	3			3				
Netherlands.....	4			4				
Norway.....	2			2				
Poland.....	13			13				
Roumania.....	4			4				
Russia (Estonia, Lithuania, Ukraine).....	6			6				
Sweden.....	1			1				
Yugoslavia.....	4			4				
Asia—								
China.....	1			1				
Latin American countries.....	2			2				
Not stated.....	1							1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 29.—BIRTHPLACE OF INMATES BORN OUTSIDE CANADA
BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN CANADA

Birthplace of Inmates	Total Inmates	Length of Residence in Canada				
		Born in Canada	Less than 5 Years	10 to 15 Years	15 Years and over	Not Stated
Total Inmates.....	1,806	1,674	12	14	92	14
Canada.....	1,674	1,674				
Britain—						
England and Wales.....	18		1	4	11	2
Northern Ireland.....	9				8	1
Scotland.....	6			1	4	1
Other British Commonwealth coun- tries.....	2				2	
United States.....	34		6	3	18	7
Europe—						
Austria.....	3				3	
Belgium.....	1				1	
Czechoslovakia.....	4		1	1	2	
Denmark.....	2				2	
Finland.....	3				3	
France.....	2		1		1	
Germany.....	2				2	
Hungary.....	5			2	3	
Italy.....	3		1		2	
Netherlands.....	4		1	1	2	
Norway.....	2				2	
Poland.....	13			1	12	
Roumania.....	4			1	3	
Russia (Estonia, Lithuania, Ukraine)	6				5	1
Sweden.....	1				1	
Yugoslavia.....	4		1		3	
Asia—						
China.....	1				1	
Latin American countries.....	2				1	1
Not stated.....	1					1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 31.—PREVIOUS OCCUPATION BY PENITENTIARY

Previous Occupation	Total Inmates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total Inmates.....	1,806	12	220	605	310	136	108	211	204
Agriculture.....	56		8	12	5	5	1	23	2
Clerical.....	27	1	3	7	6	1		6	3
Commercial.....	132		8	35	34	19	4	17	15
Construction.....	243	1	18	84	45	16	18	47	14
Communication.....	2				1			1	
Electric light and power production.....	8	1		1		1	1	3	1
Fishing, trapping, logging.....	84	2	24	7	2	4	6	11	28
Labourer.....	35		7	15	1	4	6		2
Managerial.....	1				1				
Manufacturing and mechanical.....	245	2	12	56	65	33	15	31	31
Mining.....	34		2	2	4	1	1	16	8
Professional.....	11		2	2			3	3	1
Service—Domestic.....	32			15	5		1	4	7
Personal.....	49		3	14	16	5	5	3	3
Protective.....	55		14	15	4	5	2	12	3
Other.....	13		1	4	3		4	1	
Transportation.....	166		15	51	27	15	11	31	16
Total employed.....	1,193	7	117	320	219	109	78	209	134
Student.....	10		5	2		1			2
Never worked.....	14	1	1	10	1	1			
Retired.....	1								1
Not stated.....	1			1					
Unemployed.....	587	4	97	272	90	25	30	2	67
Under 3 months.....	249	1	46	134	20	17	10		21
3 and under 6 months.....	79	2	20	32	12		4		9
6 and under 12 months.....	64		11	25	14	4	5		5
1 and under 2 years.....	48		5	20	10	1	1	1	10
2 and under 3 years.....	39		5	21	7	1	1		4
3 years and over.....	62		4	31	13		3	1	10
Time not stated.....	46	1	6	9	14	2	6		8

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 32.—WEEKLY EARNINGS WHEN LAST EMPLOYED BY MARITAL STATUS

Weekly Earnings	Total Inmates		Marital Status					
	Number	Per-centage	Single	Mar-ried	Wid-owed	Divor-ced	Separ-ated	Not Stated
Total Inmates.....	1,806	100.0	1,091	526	39	31	118	1
Under \$10.....	3	0.2	3					
\$10 and under \$20.....	47	2.6	43	3			1	
\$20 and under \$30.....	175	9.7	144	24	1	1	5	
\$30 and under \$40.....	295	16.3	204	63	9	4	15	
\$40 and under \$50.....	390	21.6	236	113	13	2	26	
\$50 and under \$60.....	281	15.6	157	97	2	11	14	
\$60 and under \$70.....	200	11.1	95	82	2	5	16	
\$70 and over.....	221	12.2	90	91	7	6	27	
Own account.....	4	0.2		3			1	
Not applicable.....	10	0.5	10					
Not stated.....	180	10.0	106	53	5	2	13	1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 33.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY MARITAL STATUS AND NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

Employment Status	Total Inmates		Marital Status					No Dependents	Number of Dependents								Not Stated
	Number	Percentage	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated		One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight to Ten	
Total Inmates.....	1,806	100.0	1,091	526	39	31	118	1	1,174	625	170	126	48	26	14	8	7
Employed.....	1,193	66.1	647	404	31	25	86	.....	702	487	141	101	38	20	9	8	6
Student.....	10	0.5	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Never worked.....	14	0.8	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Retired.....	1	.05	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not stated.....	1	.05	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Unemployed.....	587	32.5	422	120	7	6	32	.....	448	136	29	25	10	6	5	.....	2
Under 3 months.....	249	13.8	185	47	2	3	12	.....	187	62	13	16	5	4	1	.....	1
3 and under 6 months.....	79	4.4	52	22	1	.....	4	.....	54	24	7	1	3	1	.....	.....	.....
6 and under 12 months.....	64	3.5	51	9	1	.....	3	.....	53	10	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1 and under 2 years.....	48	2.7	1	13	.....	.....	4	.....	35	13	8	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....
2 and under 3 years.....	39	2.2	33	2	1	.....	3	.....	34	5	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 years and over.....	62	3.4	40	18	2	.....	2	.....	50	12	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Time not stated.....	46	2.5	30	9	.....	3	4	.....	35	10	4	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 34.—RECIDIVISTS BY TIME SERVED

[illegible]

TABLE 35.—RECIDIVISTS BY PENAL RECORD

[illegible]

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 36.—RECIDIVISTS BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Inmates	Degree of Education			
		Illiterate	School Grade 1-13	Above High School	Not Stated
Total inmates.....	1,806	29	1,746	11	20
No previous commitments.....	375	5	356	6	8
Total recidivists.....	1,422	24	1,381	5	12
One previous commitment.....	278	6	268	2	2
Two previous commitments.....	218	5	213		
Three.....	185	4	178	1	2
Four.....	158	2	154	1	1
Five.....	122	2	120		
Six to ten.....	340	3	332		5
Eleven to fifteen.....	73		71	1	1
Sixteen to twenty.....	36	1	34		1
Over twenty.....	12	1	11		
Not stated.....	9		9		

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 37.—RECIDIVISTS BY SOCIAL HABITS

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Inmates	Use of Alcohol			Use of Drugs only	Use of Alcohol and Drugs	Not Stated
		Abstinent	Moderate	Excessive			
Total inmates.....	1,806	260	1,230	224	23	54	15
No previous commitments...	375	89	260	22	1		3
Total recidivists.....	1,422	169	963	202	22	54	12
One previous commitment.....	278	58	199	14	1	3	3
Two previous commitments.....	218	22	164	21	3	4	4
Three.....	185	27	129	22	1	6	
Four.....	158	18	116	21	2	1	
Five.....	122	9	86	17	2	7	1
Six to ten.....	340	30	211	71	8	17	2
Eleven to fifteen.....	73	3	40	18	4	8	
Sixteen to twenty.....	36	2	14	12	1	5	2
Over twenty.....	12		4	5		3	
Not stated.....	9	2	7				

TABLE 38.—RECIDIVISTS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

MALES ADMITTED

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Inmates	Employment Status					Unem- ployed	Period of Unemployment						
		Em- ployed	Student	Never Worked	Retired	Not Stated		Under 3 Months	3 and under 6 Months	6 and under 12 Months	1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 Years and over	Time not Stated
Total Inmates.....	1,806	1,193	10	14	1	46	542	249	79	64	48	39	62	1
No previous commitments.	375	281	8	2	.....	6	78	44	15	10	6	1	1	1
Total recidivists.....	1,422	909	2	12	1	40	458	201	62	54	42	38	61	.....
One previous commit- ment.....	278	188	1	4	1	9	75	34	12	7	8	8	6	.....
Two previous commit- ments.....	218	136	1	2	.....	5	74	36	9	9	3	7	10	.....
Three.....	185	113	.....	.....	.....	3	69	32	10	8	7	6	6	.....
Four.....	158	99	.....	1	.....	2	56	24	15	5	1	2	9	.....
Five.....	122	83	.....	1	.....	2	36	19	1	2	7	2	5	.....
Six to ten.....	340	215	.....	4	.....	13	108	45	11	16	9	11	16	.....
Eleven to fifteen.....	73	47	.....	.....	.....	3	23	9	2	5	2	2	3	.....
Sixteen to twenty.....	36	20	.....	.....	.....	2	14	2	2	1	5	.....	4	.....
Over twenty.....	12	8	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....
Not stated.....	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 39.—PENAL RECORD BY RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Penal Record	Total Inmates	Residence and Employment Status							
		Rural		Urban		Transient		Not Stated	
		Em- ployed	Unem- ployed and Student	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed, Student, Retired	Em- ploy- ed	Un- em- ploy- ed	Em- ploy- ed	Un- em- ploy- ed
Total Inmates.....	1,806	127	32	1,027	524	31	48	8	9
No previous commitments.....	375	42	15	232	75	5	1	2	3
Gaol only.....	477	39	10	263	136	9	14	2	4
Reformatory only.....	121	5	.....	66	45	1	4	.....	.....
Penitentiary only.....	77	3	.....	47	25	1	.....	1	.....
Gaol and reformatory.....	122	7	.....	72	39	.....	1	3	.....
Gaol and penitentiary.....	375	22	6	187	129	10	19	.....	2
Reformatory and penitentiary.....	94	2	.....	70	20	.....	2	.....	.....
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	156	6	1	88	50	5	6	.....	.....
Not stated.....	9	1	.....	2	5	.....	1	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 40.—PENAL RECORD BY NON-PENAL INSTITUTION HISTORY

Penal Record	Total Inmates	No Non- penal Insti- tution History	Non-penal Institution					
			Hos- pital for Insane	Home for Mental Defectives	Tuber- culosis Hos- pital	Protec- tion Home	Training School	Not Stated
Total Inmates.....	1,806	759	16	13	11	31	229	747
No previous commitments.....	375	161	3	2	.....	7	25	177
Gaol only.....	477	182	5	3	2	8	47	230
Reformatory only.....	121	71	.....	1	2	1	25	21
Penitentiary only.....	77	33	.....	.....	1	4	10	29
Gaol and reformatory.....	122	58	.....	1	.....	5	23	35
Gaol and penitentiary.....	375	130	6	2	2	3	35	197
Reformatory and penitentiary.....	94	52	.....	.....	3	.....	18	21
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	156	70	2	4	1	2	44	33
Not stated.....	9	2	.....	.....	.....	1	2	4

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 41.—DEGREE OF EDUCATION BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN

Degree of Education	Total Inmates	Language Spoken						
		English only	French only	English and French	English and Mother Tongue	English, French and Mother Tongue	Mother Tongue only	Not Stated
Total Inmates.....	1,806	1,054	201	509	33	7	1	1
Illiterate.....	29	17	1	5	5			1
Grade one.....	13	5	6	2				
Grade two.....	54	24	15	15				
Grade three.....	78	29	19	27	3			
Grade four.....	123	48	20	51	3		1	
Grade five.....	140	51	37	51	1			
Grade six.....	214	93	40	78	2	1		
Grade seven.....	247	126	31	85	3	2		
Grade eight.....	382	280	16	77	7	2		
Grade nine.....	192	128	9	52	1	2		
Grade ten.....	133	105	3	26	4			
Grade eleven.....	90	73		15	2			
Grade twelve.....	59	46	2	11				
Grade thirteen.....	16	13		2	1			
Above high school.....	11	8		3				
Not stated.....	20	8	2	9	1			

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 42.—AGE ON DISCHARGE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Age on Admission	Total Inmates Discharged	Age on Discharge								
		15 to 19 Years	20 to 24 Years	25 to 29 Years	30 to 34 Years	35 to 39 Years	40 to 44 Years	45 to 49 Years	50 to 59 Years	60 Years and over
Total Inmates Discharged.....	1,956	107	514	468	284	212	141	85	97	48
15 to 19 years.....	266	107	154	2	3					
20 to 24 years.....	595		360	228	5	2				
25 to 29 years.....	363			238	121	3	1			
30 to 34 years.....	251				155	90	3	3		
35 to 39 years.....	183					117	58	6	2	
40 to 44 years.....	113						79	33	1	
45 to 49 years.....	81							43	36	2
50 to 59 years.....	68								58	10
60 years and over.....	36									36

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 43.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY PENITENTIARY

Method of Discharge	Total Inmates Discharged	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total Inmates Discharged.....	1,956	11	323	551	296	167	143	213	252
Expiration of sentence....	1,529	9	237	422	274	125	127	176	159
Ticket-of-leave.....	366	2	78	117	8	35	11	29	86
Pardoned.....	23	.....	6	4	2	1	3	4	3
Released on court order..	13	.....	.....	.....	6	4	.....	3	.....
Released on order of military authorities.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Died.....	24	.....	1	8	6	2	2	1	4

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 44.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED

Method of Discharge	Total Inmates Discharged	Time Served								
		Under 1 Year	1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	5 and under 10 Years	10 and under 15 Years	15 and under 20 Years	20 Years and over
Total Inmates Discharged.....	1,956	59	1,107	437	217	58	47	18	10	3
Expiration of sentence.....	1,529	7	863	361	200	45	36	12	4	1
Ticket-of-leave.....	366	38	218	73	13	10	4	6	4	.....
Pardoned.....	23	.....	14	1	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Released on court order....	13	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Released on order of military authorities.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Died.....	24	4	9	2	1	2	2	.....	2	2

TABLE 45.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates Dis- charged	Time Served								
		Under 1 Year	1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	5 and under 10 Years	10 and under 15 Years	15 and under 20 Years	20 Years and over
Total Inmates Discharged.....	1,956	59	1,107	437	217	58	47	18	10	3
Against Public Order and Peace.....										
Carrying offensive weapons.....	17		10	4		3				
Illegal possession of firearms.....	11		5	3		3				
Public mischief.....	3		2							
Unlawful possession of explosives.....	1		3		1					
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....										
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	45	4	23	6	11		1			
Perjury.....	29		16	3	9		1			
Possessing contraband merchandise.....	4	1	1	1	1					
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	1		1							
Unlawfully at large; breach of recognizance.....	6	3	1	1	1					
Other.....	4		4							
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....										
Buggery, and attempt.....	152	4	76	37	28	6		1		
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	13		6	4	3					
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	16		14	1	1					
Incest, and attempt.....	27		17	4	6	2		1		
Living on avails of prostitution.....	29		11	9	6					
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, breach of.....	2		1	1						
Parading in the nude.....	60	1	27	16	12	4				
Procurement, and attempt.....	3	3		2						
Against the Person and Reputation.....										
Abduction.....	161	3	72	40	13	10	7	8	6	2
Abortion, and attempt.....	2		2							
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	14		12	2		1				
" indecent.....	11	2	6	1	1					
" intent to rob.....	29		14	10	3	2				
" on female.....	9		7	1	1					
Bigamy.....	1		1							
Carnal knowledge, and attempt.....	18		8	6	2	1	1			
Causing grievous bodily harm, and attempt.....	5		3	2						
Endangering life.....	2		1		1					
Manslaughter.....	20	1	2	4	1	2	3	3	2	2
Murder.....	7						1	3	3	
Negligence to provide.....	1		1							

TABLE 45.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED—*Concluded*

MALES DISCHARGED

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates Discharged	Time Served								
		Under 1 Year	1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	5 and under 10 Years	10 and under 15 Years	15 and under 20 Years	20 Years and over
Against the Person and Reputation— <i>Concluded</i>										
Rape, and attempt.....	27	.....	8	11	2	3	2	1	1	.....
Shooting with intent.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide, attempt.....	2	.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wounding, and with intent.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against Rights and Property.....	1,576	48	925	350	165	37	38	9	3	1
Arson, and attempt.....	49	13	24	7	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Breaking, entering and theft.....	467	5	266	111	51	14	18	1	1	.....
Breaking and entering with intent.....	128	1	81	25	17	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	13	.....	10	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Conspiracy.....	63	14	26	13	8	1	1	1	.....	.....
Damage to property.....	6	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Extortion, blackmail, and attempt.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
False pretences and fraud.....	70	.....	54	13	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Forgery.....	52	.....	39	8	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	14	.....	5	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	56	.....	35	12	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery, and attempt.....	28	1	15	10	2	2	2	4	.....	.....
“ with violence.....	106	3	39	42	14	2	9	3	1	.....
“ while armed.....	77	1	21	14	23	7	2	2	.....	.....
“ while armed, attempt.....	16	.....	4	2	7	.....	3	3	.....	.....
Theft.....	220	4	155	43	12	3	3	.....	1	.....
“ of automobile.....	146	3	106	25	7	3	1	.....	.....	.....
“ of bicycle.....	5	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ horse, cattle, birds and animals.....	8	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ of postal matter.....	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uttering forged document, and attempt.....	43	2	26	14	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Money										
Counterfeiting.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Possessing and uttering counterfeit money.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Against the Defence of Canada Regulations.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
In Canada.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Overseas.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

Time Served

Occupation	Total Inmates Discharged	Time Served								
		Under 1 Year	1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	5 and under 10 Years	10 and under 15 Years	15 and under 20 Years	20 Years and over
Total Inmates Discharged.....	1,956	59	1,107	437	217	58	47	18	10	3
Not employed.....	6	2	2	11	5	1	2	.....	1	1
Barbering.....	39	1	19	8	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Blacksmith.....	30	.....	18	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Bookbinding.....	5	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broom and brush shop.....	4	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butcher.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas work.....	39	2	24	9	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Carpenter and cabinet maker.....	117	3	67	29	13	2	.....	2	1	.....
Change room and laundry.....	38	2	17	9	7	1	.....	2	2	.....
Char service.....	62	2	34	12	11	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Clerk and book-keeping.....	51	.....	21	16	5	3	2	3	.....	1
Cooking, baking and kitchen help.....	85	2	44	22	8	5	4	.....	.....	.....
Construction—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Building carpenter.....	8	.....	3	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Bricklaying.....	80	2	38	28	7	4	.....	1	.....	.....
Plastering.....	6	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machine operator.....	8	.....	3	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Labourer.....	612	31	370	106	74	16	13	.....	2	.....
Truck driving and teamster.....	10	.....	7	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineer's department—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Electrician.....	32	.....	16	10	1	2	.....	2	1	.....
Plumbing.....	35	1	24	5	2	1	.....	1	1	.....
Steam fitting.....	17	1	8	6	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stoking.....	13	.....	9	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gardening.....	27	1	18	4	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Farming (general).....	154	2	104	29	13	2	3	1	.....	.....
Hospital orderly.....	22	1	14	2	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Library.....	44	.....	29	8	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Machine shop.....	7	.....	3	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Motor Mechanic.....	31	.....	14	8	5	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Painting.....	36	.....	18	9	6	2	.....	1	1	.....
Printing.....	9	.....	3	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quarrying, stone cutting.....	62	1	33	18	7	1	2	.....	.....	.....
School.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoemaking.....	65	1	37	17	7	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Tailoring.....	112	3	55	28	15	3	6	1	1	.....
Tinsmith, sheet metal worker.....	63	1	32	16	8	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Upholstering.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Rural repairing.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital patient.....	22	.....	12	6	1	2	.....	.....	.....	1

TABLE 47.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TERM OF SENTENCE

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Term of Sentence									
		2 Years	Over 2 and under 3 Years	3 years	Over 3 and under 4 Years	Over 4 and under 5 Years	Over 5 and under 6 Years	6 Years	7 Years	12 Years	Life
Total Female Inmates.....	54	26	12	6	3	1	1	1	2	1	1
Against Morals and Public Convenience.....	30	9	12	5	2	1	1	1			
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	30	9	12	5	2	1	1	1			
Against the Person.....	8	5							2		1
Abandoning child.....	1	1									
Abortion, and attempt.....	1	1									
Assault, causing grievous bodily harm.....	1	1									
Infanticide.....	1	1									
Manslaughter.....	2								2		
Murder.....	1										
Suicide, attempt.....	1	1									1
Against Rights and Property.....	16	12		1	1		1	1		1	
Arson, and attempt.....	2	1									
Breaking, entering and theft.....	1	1									
False pretences.....	1	1									
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	1										
Robbery, with violence.....	2	2								1	
Robbery, while armed.....	1	1									
Theft.....	6	5			1						
Uttering forged document.....	2	1		1							

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 48.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY PENAL RECORD

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	First Commit- ment	Penal Record						Goal, Reform- atory and Peniten- tiary	Not Stated
			Gaol only	Reform- atory only	Peniten- tiary only	Gaol and Reform- atory	Gaol and Peniten- tiary	Reform- atory and Peniten- tiary		
Total Female Inmates.....	54	6	4	14	3	19	1	1	4	2
Against Morals and Public Convenience.....	30			10	2	12			4	2
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	30			10	2	12			4	2
Against the Person.....	8	3	1	1	1	2				
Abandoning child.....	1	1								
Abortion, and attempt.....	1		1			1				
Assault, causing grievous bodily harm.....	1									
Infanticide.....	2	1		1	1					
Manslaughter.....	1									
Murder.....	1	1								
Suicide, attempt.....	1					1				
Against Rights and Property.....	16	3	3	3		5	1	1		
Arson, and attempt.....	2	1				1				
Breaking, entering and theft.....	1		1							
False pretences.....	1	1								
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	1									
Robbery, with violence.....	2			2						
Robbery, while armed.....	1		1							
Theft.....	6	1		1		3		1		
Uttering forged document.....	2		1				1			

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 49.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Age on Admission						
		16-19 Years	20-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-39 Years	45-49 Years	50-60 Years
Total Female Inmates.....	54	3	15	15	7	6	2	6
Against Morals and Public Convenience.....	30	1	8	9	3	5		4
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	30	1	8	9	3	5		4
Against the Person.....	8		1	2	2	1	1	1
Abandoning child.....	1			1	1			
Abortion, and attempt.....	1			1				
Assault, causing grievous bodily harm.....	1							
Infanticide.....	1					1		
Manslaughter.....	2							
Murder.....	1		1					
Suicide, attempt.....	1				1			
Against Rights and Property.....	16	2	6	4	2		1	1
Arson, and attempt.....	2	2						
Breaking, entering and theft.....	1			1			1	
False pretences.....	1							
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	1							
Robbery, with violence.....	2		2					1
Robbery, while armed.....	1		1					
Theft.....	6		3	2	1			
Uttering forged document.....	2			1	1			

TABLE 50.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY MARITAL STATUS AND SOCIAL HABITS

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Marital Status				Social Habits				
		Single	Married	Divorced	Widowed	Abstinent	Tem- perate	Inter- perate	Use of Drugs	Use of Alcohol and Drugs
Total Female Inmates.....	54	13	34	1	6	10	15	2	8	19
Against Morals and Public Convenience.....	30	6	19	1	4	2	4	.....	8	16
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	30	6	19	1	4	2	4	.....	8	16
Against the Person.....	8	.....	7	.....	1	1	5	2	.....	.....
Abandoning child.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Abortion, and attempt.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Assault, causing grievous bodily harm.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Infanticide.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
Murder.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Suicide, attempt.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Against Rights and Property.....	16	7	8	.....	1	7	6	.....	.....	3
Arson, and attempt.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breaking, entering and theft.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
False pretences.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery, with violence.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Robbery, while armed.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft.....	6	3	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	3
Uttering forged document.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 51.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY RELIGION

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Religion							Atheist
		Anglican	Baptist	Greek Orthodox	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	Salvation Army	Theosophist Circle	United Church
Total Female Inmates.....	54	12	2	1	4	26	1	1	5
Against Morals and Public Convenience.....	30	9	1	1	4	8	.....	1	4
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	30	9	1	1	4	8	.....	1	4
Against the Person.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....	.....
Abandoning child.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Abortion, and attempt.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Assault, causing grievous bodily harm.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Infanticide.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Murder.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Suicide, attempt.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Against Rights and Property.....	16	3	1	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	1
Arson, and attempt.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breaking, entering and theft.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
False pretences.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Robbery, with violence.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Robbery, while armed.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Theft.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1
Uttering forged document.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 52.—ORIGIN BY BIRTHPLACE AND CITIZENSHIP

Origin	Total Female Inmates	Birthplace						Citizenship		
		Canada	British Isles			Europe			United States	Canadian Born
			England	Scotland	Austria	Czecho- slovakia	Ireland	Italy		
Total Female Inmates....	54	46	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	46
British Isles races.....	25	21	1	1			1		1	21
English.....	8	6	1						1	6
Irish.....	9	8					1			8
Scottish.....	8	7		1						7
Other European races.....	24	20			1	2		1		20
Austrian.....	1				1					1
Czechoslovakian.....	2					2				
French.....	9									
Italian.....	2	9								9
Lithuanian.....	1	1						1		1
Norwegian.....	1	1								1
Polish.....	1	1								1
Rumanian.....	1	1								1
Russian.....	1	1								1
Swedish.....	2	2								2
Ukrainian.....	3	3								3
Asiatic races.....	1	1								1
Japanese.....	1	1								1
Other races.....	4	4								4
Indian (North American).....	2	2								2
Negro.....	2	2								2

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 53.—AGE ON DISCHARGE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Age on Admission	Total Females Discharged	Age on Discharge							
		20 to 24 Years	25 to 29 Years	30 to 34 Years	35 to 39 Years	40 to 44 Years	45 to 49 Years	50 to 59 Years	60 Years and over
Total Females Discharged.....	34	6	10	8	2	1	1	5	1
19 years.....	1	1							
20 to 24 years.....	8	5	2	1					
25 to 29 years.....	12		8	3	1				
30 to 34 years.....	5			4	1				
35 to 39 years.....	1					1			
40 to 44 years.....	1						1		
45 to 49 years.....	2							2	
50 to 55 years.....	4							3	1

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 54.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED

Nature of Offence	Total Females Discharged	Time Served						
		1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	5 and under 6 Years	7 and under 8 Years	10 and under 11 Years	12 Years
Total Females Discharged..	34	18	9	2	1	2	1	1
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	1		1					
Perjury.....	1		1					
Against Morals and Public Convenience.....	15	9	6					
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	15	9	6					
Against the Person and Reputation.....	9	3		1	1	2	1	1
Assault with intent to rob, while armed.....	1	1						
Manslaughter.....	5			1	1	2	1	
Murder.....	1							1
Suicide, attempt.....	2	2						
Against Rights and Property....	9	6	2	1				
Breaking and entering with intent.....	1	1						
False pretences.....	2	1	1					
Receiving stolen goods.....	1	1						
Robbery, with violence.....	2		1	1				
Theft.....	1	1						
Uttering forged document.....	2	2						

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 55.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED

Nature of Offence	Total Females Dis- charged	Time Served						
		1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	5 and under 6 Years	7 and under 8 Years	10 and under 11 Years	12 Years
Total Females Discharged..	34	18	9	2	1	2	1	1
Expiration of sentence.....	25	15	8	1	1
Pardon.....	2	2
Ticket-of-leave.....	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

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Government
Publications

CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF
PENITENTIARIES

For the Fiscal Year Ended
MARCH 31, 1953



"CANDLERWOOD"
Penitentiary Staff College
Kingston, Ontario

EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953

CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT
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For the Fiscal Year Ended
MARCH 31, 1953



EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1953



*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.H.,
Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1953, made by him in pursuance of the provisions of Section 15 of the Penitentiary Act, 1939.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

S. S. GARSON,
Minister of Justice.

To the Honourable S. S. Garson, P.C., Q.C., LL.D., M.P., Minister of Justice.

SIR,—In accordance with Section 15 of the Penitentiary Act, 1939, I have the honour to submit herewith the following report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1953, together with excerpts from wardens' reports and appropriate Statistics dealing with the penitentiaries.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. B. GIBSON,

Commissioner.

OTTAWA, September 1, 1953.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
I—INTRODUCTORY.....	7
II—ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF.....	9
Headquarters Staff.....	9
Appointments.....	9
Promotions.....	9
Retirements.....	10
Permanencies.....	11
New Positions.....	11
Coronation Amnesty.....	12
III—STATISTICS OF THE INMATE POPULATION.....	12
General Data.....	12
First Offenders.....	13
Behaviour of Inmates.....	13
Penitentiary Recidivism.....	13
Nationality of Inmates.....	14
Young Inmates in Penitentiaries.....	14
Releases 1952-1953.....	14
Admissions 1952-1953.....	14
Penal Record of Inmates Admitted.....	15
Young Inmates Admitted (males).....	16
Penal Record of Young Inmates Admitted.....	16
Nature of Offences (Young Inmates).....	17
Employment Before Conviction (Young Inmates).....	17
Marital Status (Young Inmates).....	17
Population Trend (General).....	17
IV—CLASSIFICATION.....	18
V—EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.....	20
VI—PHYSICAL TRAINING AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES.....	22
VII—HOBBIES.....	23
VIII—RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES.....	24
IX—TRAINING OF OFFICERS.....	25
X—AFTER-CARE OF PRISONERS.....	28
XI—VOCATIONAL TRAINING.....	29
Industrial Staff Training.....	33
XII—INDUSTRIAL DIVISION.....	34
XIII—PENITENTIARY FARMS.....	40
XIV—STEWARDS' DEPARTMENT.....	49
Kitchen Sanitation and Personal Hygiene.....	49
Penitentiary Farm Produce Sold to Stewards.....	49
Processed Meats.....	49
Bakery Production.....	49
Inmate Rations.....	50

TABLE OF CONTENTS—*Concluded*

	PAGE
XV—MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES.....	50
XVI—ACCOUNTS, STORES AND PURCHASING SERVICES.....	51
XVII—CONSTRUCTION.....	53
XVIII—CONCLUSION.....	56
TABLES RESPECTING INMATES—	
Table I—Movement of Population.....	57
Table II—Nationality.....	58
Table III—Civil Status.....	58
Table IV—Duration of Sentence.....	59
Table V—Ages.....	59
Table VI—Creeds.....	59
Table VII—Previous Convictions.....	60
Table VIII—Employment of Inmates.....	61
Table IX—Comparative Statement of Revenue.....	62
Table X—Comparative Statement of Disbursements.....	63
Table XI—Comparative Statement of Disbursements (by Penitentiary) as at March 31, 1953.....	63
Table XII—Comparative Statement of Operating Costs for Services Rendered and Goods Consumed.....	64
Table XIII—Statement of Operating Costs for Services Rendered and Goods Consumed in the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1953.....	65
Table XIV—Comparative Statement of Capital and Operating Costs for Services Rendered and Goods Consumed.....	66
Table XV—Expenditures on Medical and Allied Services 1952-1953.....	66
Table XVI—Activities of Welfare Organisations.....	67
ANNUALS REPORTS OF THE WARDENS—	
Kingston Penitentiary.....	69
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	76
Dorchester Penitentiary.....	84
Manitoba Penitentiary.....	94
British Columbia Penitentiary.....	99
Saskatchewan Penitentiary.....	106
Collin's Bay Penitentiary.....	113
Federal Training Centre.....	121
STATISTICAL DATA BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS ON INMATES RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR (Table of Contents).....	135

INTRODUCTION

1. It has been said that prison inmates represent the failures of our normal educational processes, our churches, our homes and our social agencies. Obviously, in part, they also represent the failures of our correctional programmes. Too often, convicted persons return repeatedly to penal institutions; a few continue to do so all their lives, but it has been observed in many cases that maturity and the impact of an individualized programme of treatment bring a new outlook and a realization of error. Statistically, there are hopeful signs. The percentage of penitentiary repeaters continues at a level somewhat below that of five years ago, when 45·45 per cent of penitentiary inmates had served at least one previous penitentiary sentence. The percentage at March 31, 1953 was 40·45, a slight change from the previous year's figure of 40·05 per cent.

2. Without attaching undue significance to such data, it seems apparent that, although penitentiary population rises with growing population of the nation, with multiplicity of laws and with increasing effectiveness of enforcement agencies, there are forces at work which have been able to hold in check the factors which promote penitentiary recidivism.

3. The atmosphere of a penitentiary is not wholly conducive to reform. It can be said, however, that progress has been made in the right direction. The programme of centralized and local in-service training has made staff members increasingly aware of their responsibilities and of the opportunities they have to inspire and uplift inmates who need their help.

4. Institutional "climate" has improved immeasurably in recent years. It is now an accepted principle that self-discipline is the best form of all discipline, and that all the facilities of the penitentiary system and of its friendly associates are available to help an inmate who sincerely attempts to reform and rehabilitate himself.

5. Speaking of Child Welfare, Lawrence K. Frank has said that "no one, no matter how insignificant or unimportant he may seem to be, can be neglected, unnecessarily deprived or frustrated, maltreated or humiliated. Everyone so treated will by so much be less capable of contributing to social order, less capable of respecting others, because he cannot maintain peace and order in himself or respect himself". Reporting upon a comparative study of 500 delinquents and 500 non-delinquents, Sheldon and Eleanor Glueck have pointed to the vicious circle of character-damaging influences on children exerted by parents who are themselves the distorted personality products of adverse parental influences. Relating these observations to the promotion of a healthy correctional programme in penitentiaries, we can clearly see at least two promising applications of principle:

- (a) That to whatever extent is possible within a secure custodial environment, neglect, frustration and humiliating experiences should be replaced by opportunities to gain self-respect and self-control. Activities should be based upon hopeful planning for a better future; each inmate should be treated, even in difficult circumstances, with respect for his dignity as a man.

- (b) Officers should at all times conduct themselves with awareness of the possibility that inmates, especially youths, may "adopt" them as ego-ideals or mental substitutes for deficient or non-existent parents. However "late in the day" it may be to attempt correctional influence upon an offender whose pattern of delinquency goes back to pre-school age, the potential influence of a wise, mature penitentiary officer is not to be overlooked. Fortunate are those individual staff-members whose fatherly treatment has already been acknowledged by ex-inmates as the turning point in their careers!

6. We do not need to be reminded of the necessity for effective classification and segregation, as vigorously urged by the Royal (Archambault) Commission of 1938. It is important to note that these terms are not synonymous. Before reporting upon classification it would be well to discuss the process of segregation, which in its fullest sense means the physical separation of similar groups of offenders in separate institutions. Ideally, it implies central control of sufficiently numerous institutions having specialized facilities, with adequate legal machinery to enable the separation of inmates according to their individual needs.

7. The Royal Commission said: "It is obvious that it is not practical in Canada to provide the same variety of institutions to house the various classes of prisoners as may be provided in thickly populated countries. In addition to this, the division of prison population between federal and provincial authority greatly accentuates the difficulties of proper classification". Six Canadian penitentiaries exist by declaration of the Penitentiary Act, one each in the provinces of New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. To those six penitentiaries only are offenders sentenced by courts to serve terms of two years or more.

8. A measure of effective segregation has been accomplished through the creation of two additional institutions by proclamation of the Governor in Council as provided in the Penitentiary Act. One of these, at Collin's Bay, Ontario, was commenced two decades ago; its population consists of younger and more reformable types of offenders carefully selected from men committed by the courts to Kingston Penitentiary. The second special institution, known as The Federal Training Centre, is located in close proximity to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. Officially opened in 1952, it too is caring for selected youths, most of whom are French-speaking or bilingual. Vocational training and education are prominently featured in the treatment programmes at both of these two special institutions.

9. Segregation remains a major problem in the Maritimes and in all the western provinces. Nor can the problem be considered solved so far as Quebec and Ontario are concerned. It is impractical at present to designate each of our major institutions a receptacle for a specific type of offender. Geographical separation imposes very definite limitations upon any such plan, not only from the monetary point of view but the personal as well. It can never be regarded as humane and conducive to rehabilitation to remove an inmate hundreds of miles from his wife or family, his friends and potential future employers. We are therefore still obliged for practical reasons to retain, in all of our institutions, mixed groups of inmates who should more properly be separated. We need constantly to strive to improve this situation. The solution is not wholly in the power of the Penitentiaries Commission nor of the Federal Government. Too many youths are being sent to penitentiary for lack of an adequate number of provincially-operated reformatory institutions having treatment facilities comparable to those which the penitentiaries provide. Probation is not being used to the extent that is possible as an alternative to incarceration. We need, not more penitentiaries, but fewer reformable types committed to those which do exist.

II—ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF

HEADQUARTERS AND STAFF

10. It was with sincere regret that the resignation of Deputy Commissioner Joseph McCulley was accepted in September 1952. Prior to 1947, he had been in the educational field all his life and it was on account of his continued interest in this field that he accepted the position of Warden of Hart House, University of Toronto, where he will be brought into close contact with a large body of young men. Mr. McCulley was appointed to the Penitentiary Service as Deputy Commissioner in September, 1947. In this capacity he was responsible for the training of personnel, and for educational, recreational and religious facilities for inmates. He made an outstanding contribution to the Penitentiary Service during his five years of office and his associates were very sorry to see him go. We wish him every success in his new appointment.

11. The position of Deputy Commissioner left vacant by Mr. McCulley was immediately filled by Mr. Ralph E. March, B.Sc., who comes to Ottawa with a fourteen-year penitentiary experience. Mr. March, a native of New Brunswick and a graduate of the Provincial Normal School and of the University of New Brunswick, had been principal of several schools in the province for ten years before joining the Penitentiary Service as Instructor Electrician at Dorchester Penitentiary in 1938. He served in the Canadian Army with the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals from 1940 to 1946, proceeding overseas to the South Pacific and Australia with the No. 1 Special Wireless Group as Captain and Adjutant of his unit. After his return to duty, upon retirement from the Forces, he was appointed Deputy Warden of Dorchester Penitentiary. Mr. March brings to his new post an educational background and a knowledge of the practical administration of penitentiary affairs that will be of special advantage in the particular duties of his position.

12. The American Prison Association elected the Commissioner of Penitentiaries as President of the Association in October, 1952. Such honour had not been bestowed on any Canadian for the last fifty years and the Commissioner feels greatly honoured by this mark of esteem. In this capacity, the Commissioner will preside over the next meeting of the American Prison Congress which will be held in Toronto in October, 1953.

13. On May 16, 1953, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, conferred on the Commissioner the degree of Doctor of Laws *honoris causa*. The Commissioner received the hearty congratulations of all his staff for these honours.

APPOINTMENTS

14. During this fiscal year, there were 244 appointments; 82 were veterans with overseas active service (total appointments for 1951-52: 157; for 1950-51: 293; 1949-50: 195). Of the 244 appointments, 154 were to the position of Guard. This high figure is due to the opening of the Federal Training Centre at St. Vincent de Paul, Quebec, where 58 applicants were appointed to the position of Supervisor Grade 1. Guards appointed elsewhere were: Kingston Penitentiary, 37 (including 2 Matrons); Collin's Bay Penitentiary, 16; British Columbia Penitentiary, 12; St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, 9; Saskatchewan Penitentiary, 9; Dorchester Penitentiary, 8 and Manitoba Penitentiary, 5.

PROMOTIONS

15. Sixty penitentiary officers were promoted to higher classification within the Service. Promoted to key positions were the following: at Dorchester Penitentiary, Chief Keeper C. W. Crandall to be Deputy Warden and Senior Supervisor J. A. DeVarenes, from the Federal Training Centre, to be Chief

Keeper: at the Federal Training Centre, Instructor Machinist J. P. A. M. Lavery to be Chief Vocational Officer; at Collin's Bay Penitentiary, Instructor Carpenter E. S. Ogilvie to be Chief Trade Instructor. All these officers had rendered meritorious service and their promotions were well deserved.

RETIREMENTS

16. The turnover of staff has been about the same as in the two previous years: 163 against 157 in 1951-52 and 162 in 1950-51. From the total of 163 for this year, 106 resigned (1951-52: 104; 1950-51: 95). Forty-three were retired; 7 were dismissed; 4 died; 2 were transferred; one was granted military leave.

17. Amongst those who retired there were 17 penitentiary officers who had been in the Service for more than 25 years. Respective data are as follows by penitentiary:

Penitentiary	Officer	Date of Appointment	Original Position	Promotions	Date of Retirement
Kingston.....	Ribbens, A. W.....	Sept. 22, 1924	Guard...	Warden on May 1, 1935; Keeper on November 16, 1940; Assistant Chief Keeper on July 9, 1948.	April 15, 1952
	Westlake, C. F....	June 13, 1921	Guard...	Guard Censor Clerk on May 1, 1950.	August 10, 1952
	Turpin, R. O.....	May 7, 1921	Guard...	.....	March 25, 1953
St. Vincent de Paul...	Tassé, R.....	Aug. 12, 1925	Guard...	.....	July 9, 1952
	Piché, E.....	July 26, 1926	Instructor Machinist	.....	November 22, 1952
	Botting, S.....	April 1, 1921	Guard...	.....	November 27, 1952
	Payne, P. F.....	Feb. 1, 1922	Guard...	Keeper on July 1, 1925.	December 9, 1952
	Lapointe, J. A....	Sept. 19, 1916	Guard...	.....	December 15, 1952
	Malenfant, P.....	Sept. 20, 1927	Instructor Carpenter	.....	January 14, 1953
	Bolduc, M.....	Sept. 4, 1912	Guard...	.....	March 28, 1953
Dorchester.....	DeVarenne, W. J..	June 27, 1914	Guard, Grade 1	Guard Grade 2 on November 1, 1949.	September 1, 1952
	Lyne, F. A.....	Sept. 13, 1920	Guard...	Instructor Painter on March 1, 1946.	November 30, 1952
	Cole, E. W.....	July 1, 1919	Guard...	Keeper on April 1, 1937	February 25, 1953
Manitoba.....	Davidson, J.....	April 21, 1924	Guard...	Keeper on June 1, 1946.	January 5, 1953
British Columbia....	Dixon, G. S.....	Feb. 14, 1921	Guard...	.....	June 13, 1952
	Fraser, S.....	May 5, 1921	Guard...	Keeper on August 1, 1939.	November 1, 1952
Collin's Bay.....	Barber, W. H. G...	Jan. 4, 1924	Guard...	Keeper on June 1, 1930.	April 1, 1952

ERRATUM: Underneath "Promotions" on page 10, opposite Kingston, "Warden on May 1, 1935" should read "Warder on May 1, 1935".

18. The following table records the total appointments and separations in the Service for the last 16 years:

Year	Appointments	Separations
1937-1938.....	95	62
1938-1939.....	96	53
1939-1940.....	105	53
1940-1941.....	104	60
1941-1942.....	78	113
1942-1943.....	70	113
1943-1944.....	112	92
1944-1945.....	130	114
1945-1946.....	142	153
1946-1947.....	235	188
1947-1948.....	193	128
1948-1949.....	225	147
1949-1950.....	195	96
1950-1951.....	293	162
1951-1952.....	157	157
1952-1953.....	244	163

PERMANENCIES

19. One hundred officers were made permanent against 75 in the previous fiscal year. On March 31, 1953, there were 1,102 permanent penitentiary officers.

NEW POSITIONS

20. Thirty-three new positions were authorized by the Treasury Board: one on the executive staff; 12 on the administrative staff and 20 additional positions on the custodial staff at the Federal Training Centre to meet local requirements. By institutions, these positions were:

	Executive	Administrative	Custodial	Total
Kingston.....	..	2	..	2
St. Vincent de Paul.....	..	3	..	3
Federal Training Centre.....	..	1	20	21
Dorchester.....	..	1	..	1
Manitoba.....
British Columbia.....	..	1	..	1
Saskatchewan.....	1	1	..	2
Collin's Bay.....	..	3	..	3
Penitentiary Staff College.....
	<u>1</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>33</u>

21. Amongst the positions on the administrative staff, there were two positions for vocational training at Collin's Bay Penitentiary and one Classification Assistant at Kingston Penitentiary.

22. Since the proclamation of the Penitentiary Act 1939 on September 1, 1947, 399 positions have been authorized. By classification, there positions are:

	Executive	Administrative	Custodial	Total
1947-1948.....	4	38	22	64
1948-1949.....	8	21	2	31
1949-1950.....	1	16	17	34
1950-1951.....	4	38	83	125
1951-1952.....	11	26	75	112
1952-1953.....	1	12	20	33
	<u>29</u>	<u>151</u>	<u>219</u>	<u>399</u>

23. By penitentiary, these 399 positions are distributed as hereunder:

	Executive	Administrative	Custodial	Total
Kingston.....	3	19	26	48
St. Vincent de Paul.....	6	34	49	89
Dorchester.....	1	12	16	29
Manitoba.....	1	8	9	18
British Columbia.....	3	15	10	28
Saskatchewan.....	2	18	10	30
Collin's Bay.....	2	25	8	35
Federal Training Centre.....	8	20	91	119
Penitentiary Staff College.....	3	..	..	3
	29	151	219	399

CORONATION AMNESTY

24. His Excellency the Governor in Council, by P.C. 953-559, dated April 9, 1953, approved of an amnesty to prisoners in Canadian penal institutions to mark the coronation of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II. The amnesty was granted primarily as a reward for good conduct. It provided that each inmate entitled to the amnesty was credited, as of May 29, 1953, with 30 days for each year of his sentence, to be applied against the number of days still to be served as of that date, subject, however, to such credit being reduced by the number of days of remission forfeited or failed to earn since January 1, 1949 or which the inmate might thereafter forfeit or fail to earn because of misconduct.

25. The date, January 1, 1949, was selected as representing the approximate time when the present penitentiary programme, which has invited co-operation from inmates, became effective. Owing to the amnesty, the total number of releases by expiration of sentence in May, 1953 was 386 against 105 in April and 159 in June of the same year. Although the amnesty did not happen in the fiscal year 1952-53, it is deemed desirable to mention it in this report in view of its importance in our Service.

III.—STATISTICS OF THE INMATE POPULATION

GENERAL DATA

26. On March 31, 1952, there were 4,686 inmates on the penitentiary registers. This year, on the same date, the total was 4,934, an increase of 248. Figures for each institution are shown in Table I on page 00. Newfoundland has one less than last year. The increase over the previous fiscal year was as follows by institution: Dorchester, 22; St. Vincent de Paul and the Federal Training Centre combined, 127; Kingston and Collin's Bay combined, 45; Manitoba, 9; Saskatchewan, 14; British Columbia, 32.

27. Inmates admitted at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary were 781 against 513 at Kingston Penitentiary. Owing to the overcrowded conditions at these two institutions, transfers were arranged to Dorchester and Manitoba Penitentiaries where more accommodation was available. The following table shows the total population for the last 23 years:

Year	Population	Year	Population
1931.....	3,714	1943.....	2,968
1932.....	4,164	1944.....	3,078
1933.....	4,587	1945.....	3,129
1934.....	4,220	1946.....	3,362
1935.....	3,552	1947.....	3,752
1936.....	3,098	1948.....	3,851
1937.....	3,264	1949.....	4,225
1938.....	3,580	1950.....	4,740
1939.....	3,803	1951.....	4,817
1940.....	3,772	1952.....	4,686
1941.....	3,688	1953.....	4,934
1942.....	3,232		

FIRST OFFENDERS

28. From the total number on the penitentiary registers on March 31, 1953, there were 1,077 inmates or 21.81 per cent who had no previous conviction of any kind. Percentages for the last two previous years were: 1951-52, 22.89; 1950-51, 23.70. Amongst those first offenders, there were 496 who had been admitted during the year. Two hundred and seventeen of these first offenders were below 21 years of age.

BEHAVIOUR OF INMATES

29. The behaviour of inmates, resulting from the new penitentiary programme, has improved greatly during the last five years, notwithstanding the increase of population. Figures of prison offences have been compared on a calendar year basis since January 1, 1948. They are as follows:

	Total Prison Offences	Total Population as on December 1st of Each Year
1948.....	5,550	4,012
1949.....	4,984	4,526
1950.....	4,571	4,733
1951.....	3,970	4,658
1952.....	3,889	4,734

30. The above figures show that for the calendar year 1952 the proportion of offences per inmate was 0.821 whereas a similar proportion in 1948 was 1.38. The increase of inmate population between December, 1948 and December, 1952 was 722, whereas the decrease of prison offences was 1,661.

PENITENTIARY RECIDIVISM

31. The general percentage of recidivism—all types of sentences—is 78.1 (3,857 inmates). As already stated, there were 1,077 inmates who were first offenders. A total of 2,938 inmates were in the penitentiary for the first time. The number of penitentiary recidivists was 1,996 (775 admitted during 1952-53), representing 40.45 per cent of the whole population (previous percentages: 1951-52, 40.05; 1950-51, 39.01; 1949-50, 38.71).

32. The following table gives figures respecting the penitentiary recidivism by institution:

Penitentiary	Popula- tion March 31, 1953	No Previous Peniten- tary Commit- ments	Total Recidi- vists	Previous Penitentiary Commitments			
				One	Two	Three	Four or more
Newfoundland.....	31	27	4	2		2	
Dorchester.....	539	304	235	116	59	29	31
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1,257	723	534	298	127	66	43
Federal Training Centre.....	288	287	1	1			
Kingston.....	T. 948	399	549	255	135	75	84
	M. 845	316	529	242	131	73	83
	F. 103	83	20	13	4	2	1
Collin's Bay.....	398	371	27	26	1		
Manitoba.....	388	183	205	96	44	27	38
Saskatchewan.....	536	348	188	109	40	22	17
British Columbia.....	529	296	253	130	57	41	25
TOTAL.....	4,934	2,938	1,996	1,033	463	262	238 ..

NATIONALITY OF INMATES

33. Inmates who were Canadian subjects totalled 4,554. Amongst the British subjects, 62 were born in England, 26 in Ireland, 27 in Scotland and one was from another British country. Two hundred and sixty-four inmates were foreign born, amongst which the largest groups were: United States, 91; Poland, 38; Roumania, 30; Germany, 10.

34. The number of foreign born inmates, notwithstanding the large immigration of the last four years, has decreased to 264 from 316 in 1948-49. The total number of those born in foreign countries was 474 in 1938-39. Those born in the British Isles or other British countries now total 116 against 121 in the previous fiscal year and 301 in 1938-39.

YOUNG INMATES IN PENITENTIARIES

35. On March 31, 1953, there were 564 inmates under 21 years of age (485 in the previous fiscal year). of whom 454 had been admitted during the year. The total number of young inmates represents 11.43 percent of the whole population. Although this percentage is higher than last year, it is less, however, than in the years 1940-1948 as will be shown in the following table:

	Total Population of All Ages	Under 21	Percentage of Total
1940.....	3,772	463	12.3
1941.....	3,688	465	12.6
1942.....	3,232	421	13.02
1943.....	2,969	447	15.1
1944.....	3,078	486	15.8
1945.....	3,129	455	14.5
1946.....	3,362	452	13.4
1947.....	3,752	519	14.1
1948.....	3,851	497	12.9
1949.....	4,225	481	11.38
1950.....	4,740	551	11.62
1951.....	4,817	520	10.79
1952.....	4,686	485	10.34
1953.....	4,934	564	11.43

RELEASES 1952-53

36. During the year, 1,899 inmates (including 59 females) were discharged. Those released by way of ticket-of-leave were as follows, for the last four years, by penitentiary:

	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50
Kingston.....	18	15	18	20
St. Vincent de Paul.....	85	117	131	135
Dorchester.....	76	78	74	67
Manitoba.....	23	11	17	10
British Columbia.....	42	86	133	31
Saskatchewan.....	46	29	39	33
Collin's Bay.....	29	35	47	34
Federal Training Centre.....	65	..	..	..
Newfoundland.....	..	2	..	1
	384	373	459	331

ADMISSIONS 1952-53

37. During the year, and as recorded in tables elsewhere in this report, there were 3,119 admissions. Leaving aside the readmissions due to transfers, 2,101 males and 51 females were received direct from courts, a total of 2,152 prisoners.

PENAL RECORD OF INMATES ADMITTED (MALES)

38. The penal record of inmates admitted was as follows:

Males

No previous commitment of any kind.....		496
Gaol only.....	537	830
Reformatory only.....	140	
Gaol and Reformatory.....	153	
Penitentiary only.....	64	775
Gaol and Penitentiary.....	398	
Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	93	
Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	220	
		<hr/> 2,101

Females

No previous commitment of any kind.....		13
Gaol only.....	4	28
Reformatory only.....	7	
Gaol and Reformatory.....	17	
Penitentiary only.....	1	10
Gaol and Penitentiary.....	1	
Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	3	
Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	5	
		<hr/> 51

39. Of the 2,101 male inmates admitted, 1,605 had a previous criminal record. This is 76·39 per cent of the total received (percentage for the previous year was 79·25 per cent).

40. Four hundred and ninety-six or 23·6 per cent had no previous criminal record of any kind (previous year: 20·75 per cent).

41. If we consider the criminal record of both the female and male inmates admitted, it is found that 509 or 23·65 per cent had no previous criminal record of any kind: 785 or 36·47 per cent had been in a penitentiary before; 858 or 39·87 per cent had been in penal institutions other than a penitentiary.

42. The male penitentiary recidivists admitted during the year total 775. These were as follows by institutions:

Newfoundland.....	3
Dorchester.....	88
St. Vincent de Paul.....	217
Kingston.....	206
Collin's Bay.....	7
Manitoba.....	64
Saskatchewan.....	82
British Columbia.....	108
	<hr/> 775

43. By institution, where they are today incarcerated, these 775 inmates had already served one or more sentences in the following institutions:

	Penitentiary only	Gaol and Penitentiary	Reformatory and Penitentiary	Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary
Newfoundland.....	1	2		
Dorchester.....	13	54	5	16
St. Vincent de Paul.....	26	166	5	20
Kingston.....	6	6	73	121
Collin's Bay.....	1		4	2
Manitoba.....	3	40	3	18
Saskatchewan.....	6	62		14
British Columbia.....	8	68	3	29
	<hr/> 64	<hr/> 398	<hr/> 93	<hr/> 220

YOUNG INMATES ADMITTED (MALES)

44. Of the 2,101 males admitted, 454 or 21·13 per cent were under 21 years of age (last year: 324, representing 17·94 per cent of the total received). There were therefore 130 more young inmates admitted than in the previous fiscal year. In fact, this large increase exceeds by far the figures of previous years as the following table, showing the admissions of young inmates since 1938, will indicate:

Year ending	Under 16	16 Years	17 Years	18 Years	19 Years	20 Years	Total
March 31, 1938.....	1	17	27	61	64	69	239
March 31, 1939.....	3	20	38	67	97	83	308
March 31, 1940.....	1	12	30	77	72	73	265
March 31, 1941.....	2	20	33	56	79	71	261
March 31, 1942.....	1	6	33	41	68	52	201
March 31, 1943.....	10	15	49	42	71	66	253
March 31, 1944.....	4	20	56	87	93	94	354
March 31, 1945.....	2	12	40	68	84	75	281
March 31, 1946.....	4	15	51	69	93	101	333
March 31, 1947.....	4	19	44	70	113	89	339
March 31, 1948.....	2	15	42	75	100	67	301
March 31, 1949.....	4	18	49	64	83	91	309
March 31, 1950.....	6	20	59	85	92	109	371
March 31, 1951.....	5	21	49	76	67	94	312
March 31, 1952.....	9	23	43	71	96	82	324
March 31, 1953.....	18	48	71	90	111	116	454

45. By penitentiary, these young inmates were as follows (figures for 1951-52 are also given hereunder for ready comparison):

	1952-53	1951-52
Newfoundland.....	..	1
Dorchester.....	84	55
St. Vincent de Paul.....	91	161
Federal Training Centre.....	141	...
Kingston.....	18	11
Collin's Bay.....	26	18
Manitoba.....	11	15
Saskatchewan.....	44	45
British Columbia.....	39	18

46. Those at the Federal Training Centre and Collin's Gay Penitentiary had been transferred from St. Vincent de Paul and Kingston Penitentiaries respectively.

PENAL RECORD OF YOUNG INMATES ADMITTED (MALES)

47. Two hundred and seventeen or 47·79 per cent of the total young inmates admitted were first offenders, against 39·81 per cent for 1952-52 and 43·98 per cent for 1950-51. The criminal record of the balance was:

Gaol only.....	134	
Reformatory only.....	40	
Gaol and Reformatory.....	31	
	<hr/>	205
Penitentiary only.....	15	
Gaol and Penitentiary.....	8	
Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	2	
Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary.....	7	
	<hr/>	32

48. The above figures show that while 47·79 per cent had no previous record, 45·15 per cent had been in penal institutions other than a penitentiary. The percentage of penitentiary recidivists was 7·04.

NATURE OF OFFENCES (YOUNG INMATES ADMITTED)

49. The offences against rights and property constitute the largest group, namely, 390 or 85.9 per cent of the grand total of young inmates admitted. Amongst these were 148 for breaking, entering and theft; 79 were theft of automobile.

50. Five young inmates were sentenced to corporal punishment by the courts: two at Kingston Penitentiary, two at British Columbia Penitentiary and one at Manitoba Penitentiary.

EMPLOYMENT BEFORE CONVICTION (YOUNG INMATES)

51. At the time of conviction, 177 were employed; 11 were students; 17 stated that they had never worked. The main occupation for the largest group was: construction, 34; transportation, 33; manufacturing and mechanical, 26; armed forces, 24; commercial, 14.

52. Two hundred and forty-nine were unemployed as against 137 in the previous year.

MARITAL STATUS OF YOUNG INMATES ADMITTED

53. Of the 454 admitted, 439 were single, 14 were married, one was a widower.

POPULATION TRENDS

54. During the past year the penitentiary population has resumed the upward trend that has been in evidence since the end of World War II but which appeared to be halted in 1951-52 when a decrease of 130 was reported.

55. With the continually increasing population of Canada it is perhaps inevitable that the number of those committed to the penitentiaries should increase proportionately. The recent report of the Judicial Section of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for 1951 states that while the total number of convictions in Canada rose from 1,226,615 in 1950 to 1,308,466 in 1951 the convictions for indictable offences decreased from 42,624 to 40,289. This undoubtedly had some bearing on the decrease in penitentiary population in 1951-52. Statistics on convictions during 1952 are not yet available.

56. It is also interesting to note that while convictions for indictable offences have decreased there has been a very substantial and continuing increase in non-indictable offences punishable on summary conviction. In 1951 the proportion of indictable offences to non-indictable was 2.9 per cent whereas in 1921 it was 10.9 per cent.

57. The following table shows the total number of persons convicted of indictable offences in each Province during the calendar year 1951 and the numbers of those so convicted who were awarded penitentiary sentences:—

Province	Total persons convicted	Sentenced to penitentiary	Percentage
Newfoundland.....	490	13	2.7
Prince Edward Island.....	109	10	9.2
Nova Scotia.....	1,296	127	9.9
New Brunswick.....	746	73	9.7
Quebec.....	5,276	600	11.4
Ontario.....	11,801	541	4.6
Manitoba.....	1,565	88	5.6
Saskatchewan.....	1,049	40	3.8
Alberta.....	2,302	175	7.6
British Columbia.....	3,821	210	5.5
Yukon and N. W. T.....	75	8	10.7

58. It will be noted that the proportion of persons sentenced to penitentiary terms after conviction for an indictable offence is much higher in the Maritimes and the Province of Quebec than in other parts of Canada.

59. The following table sets out the intake from the courts at each receiving penitentiary during the last three years:—

	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53
Newfoundland.....	14	13	11
Dorchester.....	243	224	245
St. Vincent de Paul.....	573	618	781
Kingston.....	452	462	513
Manitoba.....	102	107	102
Saskatchewan.....	217	217	241
British Columbia.....	395*	217	256

* Included 104 Doukhobors.

60. The very substantial increase in penitentiary committals from the Courts of the Province of Quebec, many of them under 21 years of age, has presented the administration with difficult problems in accomodation. At the end of the year 282 of the 564 young inmates under 21 in the penitentiaries across Canada were in the two institutions in that province. While the opening of the Federal Training Centre has alleviated the overcrowding to some extent and has permitted the complete segregation of a considerable number of youths, it is evident that further construction will be necessary in the near future if the present trend continues. The situation has been met to some extent during the past year by group transfers of older inmates from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary to Manitoba and Dorchester but such transfers are costly and undesirable from the point of view of administration and discipline.

61. The continuing committal of youths between the ages of 14 and 18 to penitentiary terms is a cause of grave concern.

62. As the figures quoted above indicate, admissions to the penitentiaries in other parts of the country have not varied greatly over the past three years. Some increase is shown at British Columbia Penitentiary where there has been an increasing number of committals for offences against the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. It is of interest to note that out of 110 penitentiary sentences awarded for such offences in 1951 throughout Canada, 51 were in the Province of British Columbia.

63. While the proportion of penitentiary recidivists admitted during the past year has remained stationary, the increase in overall population has been mainly due to the larger number of youthful offenders committed to the penitentiaries.

64. It is to be hoped that with the improved facilities for dealing with youthful offenders which are being set up in some of the Provinces, and with an increased use of probation in proper cases, this trend will be checked, and fewer of such cases will carry into their futures the stigma of a penitentiary sentence.

CLASSIFICATION

65. Classification of inmates, in any penal system, concerns the individual offender. It implies diagnostic study, determination of the treatment plan, implementation of the programme decided upon, observation of its progress and effect, and change of programme where indicated. It is a function which can be performed, even though in a limited sense, despite any restrictions imposed by the facilities. We have a classification staff in every penitentiary, conscient-

iously seeking to identify the causes of past failure of the offender to live in harmony with society and to assist every individual to adjust and prepare himself for better and future citizenship.

66. Scientific aids to classification include the use of intelligence and personality tests, personal interviews, contact with social and welfare organizations in the outside community, liaison with the medical, psychiatric, disciplinary, vocational and academic training, religious and other specialist groups within the institution. In practice, our classification programme has extended itself to include pre-release preparation involving a very close relationship with the National Employment Service, John Howard Societies, Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation, Catholic Rehabilitation Service, and other Prisoners' Welfare organizations, The Salvation Army and individual prospective employers, to all of whom we wish once again to express our gratitude.

67. As explained in previous Annual Reports, the Classification Office in each institution is a focal point in the programme of individual treatment. Our Classification Officers are well equipped by training and experience to understand, guide and counsel those inmates who seek their advice. The Classification Officer has a talk with every inmate at the time of reception; there is a follow-up interview for re-classification purposes six months later; each inmate is seen again prior to his release. This represents the minimum routine. Many inmates request additional opportunities for discussion of personal or domestic problems. The total number of classification interviews, including consultations concerning employment on discharge, exceeds 10,000 annually. The number of written reports concerning individual inmates submitted by all Classification Officers to Head Office was 4,491. This total includes case-histories, follow-up, discharge and specially requested reports. In addition, periodic progress-reports are received, summarizing the Classification Officer's activity and observations. These are frequently augmented by reports of the proceedings of Classification Board meetings.

68. It has been possible, in some of our institutions, to segregate all newly arrived inmates for a period of instruction, during which a course of treatment is determined for each individual. Even where facilities do not permit such preliminary segregation, care is taken to place the new arrival as soon as possible, at work and in living accommodation, with due regard to his needs and to the influences which will be exerted by and upon him. In short, within the limitations which exist, each inmate is studied and treated as a separate individual.

69. The importance of this principle has been given emphasis by designation of the Deputy Warden in each institution as the co-ordinator of the treatment programme. Thus, it is intended to assure that Work Assignment, Classification, Medical, Psychiatric, Religious, Educational, Vocational, Recreational, Placement and all other specialized phases of treatment are applied in the best interest of the moral and social rehabilitation of every individual inmate. It has been found advantageous in several institutions for the Deputy Warden (in this new role) to assume chairmanship of the Classification Board, it being his responsibility to implement its recommendations.

70. This new concept, whereby direct control of treatment is placed immediately below the Warden, has necessitated delegation to the Chief Keeper of some of the traditional duties of a Deputy Warden. These include security, staff placement and control of intra-mural movement. The Chief Keeper's title is now more descriptive than it formerly was of his actual responsibility. There has been a corresponding delegation of housekeeping, reception and discharge procedures to a selected officer entitled Principal Keeper, which post has been created in each institution by abolition of one of the ordinary positions of Keeper.

71. As these various officers gain greater familiarity with their respective altered roles it is intended to integrate the classification programme more and more fully with the total plan for treatment. Even though Assistant Classification Officers have been appointed in the larger institutions, and despite the availability of a Psychologist at one, and of Psychiatrists in several of the penitentiaries, the volume of activity devolving upon Classification Departments has been the cause of much concern. The need for intelligence and personality testing, for individual and group therapy, for individual consultation and guidance is becoming ever more apparent. It will be the duty of the Deputy Warden to ensure, so far as is possible, that Classification Officers are not prevented by marginal activities (such as "public relations" assignments in conducting distinguished visitors about the institution, for example), from completing the mandatory requirements of their appointments which include the preparation and submission of case-histories and other reports concerning individual inmates. Voluntarily or otherwise, Classification Officers are apt to find themselves involved in activity ranging from membership in courts of Inquiry to supervision of inmate publications, the hobby programme, A.A. groups, close liaison with Welfare and employment agencies, testing of staff applicants and a great variety of other helpful and interesting work for which they are well qualified but which militates against completion of the diagnostic duty with which they are charged. The need for co-ordination in this area is fairly obvious.

72. Mention has been made in previous reports of the intelligence, personality and aptitude tests which are used to determine the needs of individual inmates. It is not yet a routine procedure to test all newcomers at every institution, but progress is being made in that direction. It is worthy of note that at two penitentiaries testing is done by the educational staff; at others it is done at the Classification Office.

73. Continuing thought is being given to the problem of preparation for release. Only those who have an intimate knowledge of it can appreciate the difficulties attendant upon the sudden transition from captivity to freedom in a complex modern society. Unfamiliarity with traffic, prices, customs, eating in public—readjustment to family living—all contribute to the difficulty of successful release. It has not yet been possible to work out an effective method of gradual change from institutional to community living, within the facilities at present available.

EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

74. It has been said that correctional education is the sum total of an inmate's learning experience in the institution, whether good or bad. That there are opportunities for acquiring socially undesirable knowledge in a prison cannot be denied. All the greater is the need, therefore, for helpful uplifting activities which may act as antidotes or substitutes for those influences which tend to degrade. Despite increased opportunities for healthy outdoor exercise and for associated recreation, inmates spend many long hours in close confinement. There can be no doubt that this enforced leisure is better spent in study for the improvement of educational status, or in reading for entertainment, than in sheer idle waste or misuse of time. More and more inmates are pursuing a voluntary programme of cellular activity. One result is a corresponding decrease in the exchange of low grade conversation.

75. As prison existence becomes more meaningful, interesting and valuable to the individual, it becomes a closer approximation to a normal way of living. The need for custodial security is fully recognized. Nearly all prisoners ultimately return to society, however, and we are concerned that an increasing number of them do so with an improved social attitude. There is good reason

to believe that such changes can best be accomplished in an atmosphere of activity interest and self-respect. There seems to be little need to fear that penitentiary life is being made too attractive, for, despite the amenities, we have yet to discover the individual who would voluntarily exchange his freedom for the restricted existence of a modern prison.

76. Improvement of educational and related facilities is a continuing process. New schoolrooms and libraries (in conjunction with recreation halls) are being constructed at Federal Training Centre, Kingston and Saskatchewan Penitentiaries. New school quarters have been completed and are now occupied at Manitoba Penitentiary. All of these improvements are designed to meet long-felt needs, and should provide a very real impetus to the educational programme.

77. Classes are held on week-days for illiterates and low literates at every institution. Inmates seeking educational improvement up to Grade VIII level are also provided the opportunity to attend regular classes. Teachers are encouraged to supplement the ordinary school work with audio-visual aids, and by provision of special lectures to interested groups of inmates.

78. A very important part of the educational programme consists of study by correspondence courses. The Department of Veterans Affairs continues to supply courses to non-veteran inmates at public expense as well as to veterans without charge. A change has been effected in the method of accounting for non-veteran courses, whereby a flat fee is paid for each registration rather than for each completed lesson. The result has been a reduction in administrative work for both departments, and our educational staffs have been requested to avoid indiscriminate registration of inmates who show no likelihood of pursuing a course with satisfactory result. A diminished total of registrations for the fiscal year reflects this new arrangement.

79. It is appropriate at this point again to acknowledge our gratitude to the Department of Veterans Affairs and to those Provincial Departments of Education and University Extension Departments which provide valuable assistance through correspondence courses to many penitentiary inmates. Other courses are being followed by inmates, at private expense, through I.C.S. and other correspondence schools. A summary of D.V.A. correspondence courses during the fiscal year follows hereunder:

	Veterans	Non-Veterans	Total
Registrations.....	336	869	1,205
Courses completed.....	108	293	401

80. In the five years during which D.V.A. courses have been available to penitentiary inmates, the aggregate results have been:

	Veterans	Non-Veterans	Total
Registrations.....	2,782	4,896	7,678
Courses completed.....	1,203	1,827	3,030

81. The difference between total registrations and completions is represented by:

- (a) Those who lost interest while pursuing a course,
- (b) those who were insufficiently prepared, and found courses too difficult,
- (c) those who were discharged from penitentiary by expiry or Ticket-of-Leave before completing a course,
- (d) those who are still pursuing an unfinished course.

82. Special lectures and courses have been arranged through the co-operation of faculty members of several Canadian universities, representatives of other government departments and public-spirited organizations, notably the Dale

Carnegie Institute and the Elizabeth Fry Society. Further details may be found in the reports of the Wardens of the respective institutions. Our appreciation is extended to all of those who have contributed to the success of these ventures.

83. It seems probable that, if educational activity in penitentiaries is to be developed much beyond the traditional pattern of the past, ways and means must be worked out whereby the relatively unproductive evening hours can be turned to better use. Problems of security and staff working hours remain to be solved. Assuredly some risks are involved. Attitudes on the part of the public and staff alike may require some modification. Considering the fact that some penal institutions operate without benefit of walls or guns, it does not seem unreasonable to suggest that we may soon be in a position to substitute "medium" for "maximum" security for deserving inmates to implement an evening programme of education. Some progress is already being made in this direction in the matter of recreational activity.

84. Inmates have been permitted to subscribe to daily and weekly newspapers for some time past. Censorship of approved magazines and radio broadcasts is now practically non-existent. The result of this policy is that inmates take an interest in current activity in the outside world, and are frequently very well informed concerning the news of the day. There is a corresponding decrease in use of library books and magazines for mere pastime, but there is an atmosphere of intelligent understanding in which rehabilitative influences have freer scope than was the case when severe censorship was practised.

85. There has been constant progress in the improvement of library facilities. Outdated and worn-out books have been discarded, new reference works purchased. Responsibility for the choice of suitable reading material rests upon the Library Board at each institution, consisting of the Schoolmaster and the two Chaplains. It has been possible, in many cases, to arrange for the examination of books from the suppliers' shelves. In this way the purchase of books of doubtful value or suitability has been eliminated.

PHYSICAL TRAINING AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

86. The annual report for the fiscal year 1949-50 presented for the first time a comprehensive statement of the recreational policy which had begun to develop in our Canadian penitentiaries as an outgrowth of the recommendations of the (Archambault) Royal Commission. It may be pertinent here to repeat that the Royal Commission's report contained strong criticism of the lack of recreational facilities, stating that "a properly planned programme of recreation should be regarded not as entertainment, but as part of the treatment necessary to strengthen soul, mind and body". In seeking to satisfy the basic psychological needs of the individuals committed to our charge, every effort has been made to provide recreational outlets suited to persons of every age and physical condition. It is the consensus of opinion among staff and inmates alike that no other single step taken in recent years has tended to improve the atmosphere as greatly as the extension of the recreational programme to include a variety of competitive athletics. Not only has the deadly dullness and boredom of week-ends disappeared, but there has developed a genuine sense of sportsmanship and a willingness to abide by the rules of the game and of institutional conduct that was conspicuous by its absence a few years ago. The administration of discipline has been vastly simplified, and there can be slight doubt that the improved attitudes developed upon the playing field and in the normal work-day activity are carried over in some measure to the pattern of behaviour after discharge.

87. Details of the recreational programme during the fiscal year will be found in the Wardens' Reports which are incorporated in this volume. Intramural softball, football, volley ball, broom ball and hockey leagues continue to be the major activities in which able-bodied inmates participate. Basket-ball, weight-lifting and gymnastics, horse-shoes or quoits, tennis, handball, wrestling and ping-pong all have their devotees. "Field Days" are the high-light of the season at several institutions, being held on public holidays such as Dominion Day and Labour Day. Generous donations of prizes have been made by interested local citizens and by the inmates themselves through private subscription to Sport Funds. For older and less active inmates there have been facilities for bridge-playing, checkers, chess and similar quiet games. During inclement weather these facilities are also available to other inmates who wish to use them during recreational periods.

88. By providing an opportunity for some of these activities after the end of the normal working day it has been possible to minimize work-stoppage for recreational exercise. It seems probable that our ultimate objective should be to dispense entirely with special "exercise" periods during working hours and to arrange for all exercise during so-called "off" hours.

89. During winter months when normal outdoor recreation is difficult owing to climatic conditions, entertainment movies are provided at public expense once each month. This programme has been supplemented at the inmates' own expense to include showings on certain statutory holidays and Sunday afternoons.

90. Radio programmes have been made available during "closed" hours for many years through the medium of loudspeakers in the corridors. Considerable progress has now been made toward provision of individual head-sets in cells, and it is hoped eventually to dispense with loudspeakers entirely because of the understandable annoyance which has resulted from enforced listening by the minority of inmates to programmes preferred by the majority of their fellows. Two-channel systems have been incorporated in some of these installations; in consequence a choice of programmes is available. Thus, problems of language and individual preference are gradually being solved.

VII.—HOBBIES

91. Reference has previously been made to the time each inmate spends alone in his cell. Some read for pleasure, work on their correspondence courses or simply pass the time by listening to radio programmes. For many other inmates, none of these pastimes are adequate to relieve the boredom. It was with understandable enthusiasm, therefore, that the authorization of a cellular hobby programme was received in 1949. The variety of hobbies now pursued in cells is quite considerable. Details can be found in previous annual reports. It is sufficient to say that some inmates show remarkable skill and ingenuity, producing articles of which any craftsman would be proud, such as leatherwork, violins, decorative plaques and figures, paintings, etc.

92. The disposal of such products presents a problem. They may be sold to visitors and staff-members, sent home or taken away upon release. Sometimes they are disposed of through prisoners' aid or welfare societies. The proceeds enable hobbyists to furnish themselves with raw materials for further hobby-work, and to augment the funds available to them upon release. A percentage of all sales is contributed to the Inmates' Welfare Fund, for the promotion of inmate recreation generally.

93. In our opinion the most important aspect of the hobby programme is the opportunity it provides for inmates to do something interesting and constructive during the evening hours. As every hobbyist knows, relaxation and enjoyment

are to be had from the creative effort which one voluntarily puts into hobby work. In a prison, such activity undoubtedly provides a release from the tension and monotony of close confinement.

94. Permission to pursue a hobby is a privilege, dependent upon the good behaviour and regular work habits of the inmate concerned. The number of participants and the volume of activity have grown to the point where a selected officer at each institution devotes a considerable portion of his time to procurement and distribution of materials, general oversight and control, disposal of products.

95. It was reported last year that the inmate-hobbyists of Kingston Penitentiary had repaired and renovated broken toys for underprivileged children. Collection and distribution was taken care of by the Kingston Fire Department. The Warden's report for this year describes how the project was repeated on a much larger scale in 1952. Generous acts such as this and the magnificent contributions of blood which penitentiary inmates regularly make to the Red Cross reveal a basic human decency in prisoners of which the public is not always aware.

96. Inmate orchestras have continued to develop during the year. Under the leadership of Chaplains and other talented staff-members and inmates several beginners have acquired the rudiments of music and have made very satisfactory progress as instrumentalists. In some penitentiaries two groups exist, one devoting its time to learning to read and play from the written score while others play "by ear" as a pastime. Concert groups have been organized, and variety programmes produced for the entertainment of the inmate body. Some have been heard by the public through broadcast recordings over local radio stations.

97. Inmate publications are produced monthly as an outlet for literary and artistic talents and as a vehicle for the expression of opinion. Circulation is not restricted, and in most cases interested persons may subscribe by making application to the Warden. Favourable comment concerning these publications has frequently been made in the public press; leading articles are often quoted. The department does not always concur in the articles written; neither does it adopt a repressive attitude toward freedom of expression. Such a forum for exchange of opinions provides an opportunity to acquire a better understanding of the inmates' point of view and of the problems of administration.

VIII.—RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

98. The role of penitentiary Chaplain offers a real challenge as well as an opportunity. In fact it has been said that, in the long run, the Chaplain himself will define his role by the choice of functions to which he gives priority. Operating as he does in comparative isolation, that is to say without the support of congregational officers and societies, he is relatively free to develop his own pattern in the areas of preaching and sacramental ministry, pastoral comfort and counsel, religious education.

99. All of our penitentiaries have separate chapels, suitably equipped for divine services of both Protestant and Roman Catholic denominations. Full-time Chaplains carry on the work of both faiths except at the Federal Training Centre where the small Protestant congregation is cared for by the Protestant Chaplain of the neighboring penitentiary, St. Vincent de Paul. The services of a Rabbi are made available wherever there are Hebrew prisoners.

100. Regular Sunday services are always held. Experiments have been made to determine the value of voluntary and compulsory attendance. Generally speaking, attendance is obligatory for the majority of inmates; exemption is granted, upon the Chaplain's recommendation, to those inmates who seem unlikely to benefit from the regular services.

101. Members of the clergy have been welcomed as visiting preachers on numerous occasions. Special missions have been held at each institution, the missionary in each case being chosen from the "outside". Choirs, both male and mixed, sometimes drive several miles to assist our Chaplains in the ministry of regular services. These visits are always much appreciated, and serve to sustain the interest of the inmate congregations.

102. The Salvation Army deserves special mention for its continued interest and assistance. Once each month, usually, the Salvation Army conducts a service in the Protestant Chapel, sometimes with its own full choir and nearly always with at least a quartet of singers or instrumentalists. The attendance and interest shown by the inmates in these services is sufficient evidence of the strong bond which has been created. It is frequently necessary for a Salvation Army representative to visit the penitentiary to interview inmates who have requested assistance or advice in family matters.

103. The Alcoholics Anonymous movement has firmly established itself as a helpful influence for the chronic alcoholic. There are now a few known cases of successful rehabilitation which can be attributed in some measure to the A. A. group work. It has been thought appropriate in a few instances to permit an ex-inmate to visit a penitentiary to attend the Chapter meeting, in the hope that his personal testimony will carry weight with others who face a similar problem. The influence of outside A.A. groups has been of great assistance in helping discharged inmates as well as in the organization and support of chapters in the penitentiaries. The Chaplains and other officers who sponsor their respective groups must feel that this phase of their work holds promise of real accomplishment. That many disappointments will be encountered scarcely needs to be said.

104. Each Chaplain is called upon to contribute his advice and assistance as a member of the Library Board. In this capacity he co-operates in the selection and approval of suitable books and magazines for the inmates' general library. Each Chaplain also maintains a small library of books and pamphlets from which he can provide interested inmates with selected reading material best suited to their needs.

105. As a member of the Classification Board, each Chaplain interviews every newcomer allotted to his flock. Usually both Chaplains make a point of seeing each man who declines to acknowledge any religious affiliation.

106. In the pastoral phase of his work each Chaplain seeks to establish a relationship that will enable him to assist each man in the solution of his problems. Several Chaplains have found that visits to the inmates' home and family are invaluable in promoting such confidence. One Chaplain has been making a practice of conducting each prisoner to the train on the day of his discharge, and is convinced that his close relationship at such a critical time between the man and his pastor may sometimes have an important effect upon the post-release conduct pattern. So, as previously stated, each Chaplain determines his own role in relation to the men he seeks to help. The knowledge of occasional success helps to offset the more obvious cases of failure.

IX.—TRAINING OF OFFICERS

107. The prison Officer has a dual responsibility: security of the prisoner and contribution to his rehabilitation. Neither of these functions can be satisfactorily performed by an amateur. The old-time guard learned his trade the hard way, by experience. Often, it is said, he had very little guidance except his own wits. There is still no effective substitute for experience, but in every phase of modern employment the value of planned training has come to be recognized. The prison service is no exception.

108. The Royal Commission recommended establishment of a school for penitentiary officers in Canada. Previous annual reports disclose the successive steps which resulted in the opening of the Penitentiary Staff College, familiarly known as "Calderwood" in the city of Kingston, Ontario. Frequent acknowledgment has been made of the assistance rendered by the R.C.M.P. during the early stages of our central training programme, which was initiated at the R.C.M.P. Barracks at Rockcliffe and continued at Laurentian Terrace in Ottawa.

109. The new Penitentiary Staff College was formally opened in March 1952 with a joint conference group of Deputy Wardens and Chief Trade Instructors from all eight of our federal penitentiaries. During the remainder of the fiscal year the following training courses were held:

Course No. 27: March 25 to April 30, 1952.

A regular course for English-speaking officers.

Course No. 28: May 7 to June 11, 1952.

Custodial Officers' course, English

Course No. 29: June 15 to June 25, 1952.

A conference of Chief Keepers, providing an opportunity for discussion of all aspects of custodial, rehabilitative and inmate-maintenance work, with special emphasis on the re-allocation of responsibilities which were proposed at the Deputy Wardens' Conference in March, 1952.

Course No. 30: September 5 to October 17, 1952.

Custodial Officers' Course, English.

Course No. 31: October 22 to October 30, 1952.

A conference of Censor Officers representing the eight penitentiaries, affording an opportunity to examine current procedures with regard to inmates' correspondence and visits, and to make recommendations concerning future policy and practice.

Course No. 32: November 6 to December 13, 1952.

A bilingual course for custodial officers, conducted mainly in the French language. Chief Keeper C. E. Desrosiers of Manitoba Penitentiary was Instructional Assistant to the Superintendent Penitentiary Staff College, during this course.

Course No. 33: January 8 to February 18, 1953.

A course in shop-management, teacher training and related subjects for Trade Instructors and certain custodial officers whose duties are closely associated with maintenance, construction and shop work. Chief Vocational Officer R. K. Allaby of Dorchester Penitentiary acted as Chief Instructor, devoting special attention to methods of instruction.

Course No. 34: March 9 to March 26, 1953.

A conference of selected In-Service Training Officers, one from each penitentiary, to promote staff-training at the local level.

110. In July 1952, each Warden was requested to designate the most suitable custodial officer on his staff, preferably of the rank of Guard Grade 2 or Keeper, to undertake or to continue as the case might be, direct responsibility for local staff training under the supervision of the Deputy Warden. In due course the selected officers were assembled at "Calderwood" for mutual exchange of information on the current state of training, for instruction in methods of teaching and for planning the future course of action. An outstanding contribu-

tion to the success of this conference-course was made by Mr. George K. Smith, Chief Training Officer of the Civil Service Commission, who was invited to pay a visit to our new Staff College while the training officers' conference was in progress. Upon this and other occasions Mr. Smith and his associates have given us generous assistance which is gratefully acknowledged.

111. At the close of the fiscal year plans were being made for the Spring and Summer training programme at Staff College. The proposed project of greatest interest and significance was a special four-weeks course for Vocational Training Instructors and Assistant School Teachers during the month of July.

112. As stated in previous annual reports, the pattern of institutional in-service training has consisted mainly of winter lecture-series by the respective Wardens and their senior specialist officers. Emphasis placed upon the value of training in recent years has naturally resulted in greater regularity of such instructional periods. More attention has also been given to the induction of new staff members. Several of the penitentiaries have instituted short courses for small groups of officers, especially during the winter months. Now that In-Service Training Officers have been specifically designated to attend to this responsibility, it is anticipated that special attention will be given at all institutions to the development of local training programmes.

113. In-service training officers were given short courses in teaching methods and human relations whilst in attendance at Course No. 34. There are already some noteworthy indications that these principles are being applied at the local level, where time and facilities are being made available for staff-training purposes as rapidly as circumstances will permit. It has been understood from the outset, of course, that it is not practical or desirable that the selected training officers perform all of the instructional duties. They are rather to be regarded as coordinators and over-seers of the training scheme; they will make all necessary arrangements, calling upon properly qualified fellow staff members to assist in the actual presentation of material. They will keep necessary records, and will devote their special attention to newly appointed officers. A pattern of orientation (induction) training was prepared at the conference in March 1953.

114. Valuable guidance has been had from the American Prison Association's "In-Service Training Standards for Prison Custodial Officers" which was prepared in 1951 by the APA Committee on Personnel Standards and Training. It is hoped in the future to compile a uniform guide for Canadian penitentiary training officers. Meanwhile, plans are going ahead for the production of an Induction Manual for New Officers; Federal Training Centre has already produced a mimeographed brochure which serves a very useful purpose.

115. British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Manitoba penitentiaries have established in-service training curricula along lines best suited to local conditions. Since the March conference, Kingston Penitentiary has instituted short full-time courses which are proving very effective. St. Vincent de Paul is planning a comprehensive course of 40 lectures for officers after normal working hours in the Fall. At Collin's Bay and Dorchester penitentiaries it is anticipated that formal courses can be instituted during the winter of 1953-54.

116. Special mention must be made of the training activity at Federal Training Centre. Faced with the problem of conducting a new and expanding institution with a relatively untrained French-speaking staff, the Director was authorized to organize a series of full-time 4-weeks courses for 20 officers each. Assistance was provided from the Head Office staff in the persons of Deputy Commissioner Dr. L. P. Gendreau and Senior Assistant Commissioner G. L. Sauvant, each of whom devoted a week to each class, covering their respective fields of treatment and administration. At the close of the fiscal year the first of these courses was in progress, plans were being made for successive groups

whose members, unlike those of the first, would have at least a short period of actual experience before their formal training began. Very valuable assistance was given to the Director in this project by Dr. Martel, Psychologist St. Pierre and Plant Engineer Bélanger of St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary and by Director-administrator Grégoire of the Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation Sociale of Montreal.

117. In keeping with the principles enunciated by the Royal Commission for improvement of staff generally, and with their particular emphasis on a merit system of promotion, examinations for Keepership were held at Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul penitentiaries. Candidates were examined in the language of their choice, either French or English.

118. As a result of staff-changes and the transfer of central staff training from Ottawa to Kingston, there has been a temporary cessation of issue of the Penitentiary Service Bulletin. At the time of writing this report the probability is foreseen that publication of the bulletin can be resumed in the Fall of 1953.

119. Figures are not available at present concerning the number of officers who have received training in one form or another in local in-service programmes. It was reported last year that the total coverage of officers up to and including Course No. 26 was 514. During the fiscal year 1952-53 an additional 122 officers participated in the conferences and courses designated above as No. 27 to 34 inclusive, bringing the total for the central training programme to 636.

120. Maintenance of the Penitentiary Staff College buildings and grounds has been well taken care of by inmates and staff of Kingston Penitentiary. The training syllabus for Staff College courses has been varied from time to time to suit the needs of successive groups of officers-in-training. Valuable assistance has been given by the Wardens of Kingston and Collin's Bay penitentiaries by making available their Classification Officers, Chaplains, Plant Engineers, Chief Trade and Vocational and other officers to act as lecturers.

121. We have had very generous help from other government departments. It seems appropriate to mention especially Mr. R. C. Hammond of the Narcotics Control Division, Department of Health and Welfare, Sgt. Eves of the R.C.M.P. Crime Detection Laboratory, "N" Division, Major J. A. Edmison, Assistant to the Principal of Queens University, Mr. C. C. Brooks, Special Placements Officer of the National Employment Service and Mr. G. K. Smith, Chief Training Officer, Civil Service Commission, all of whom have given useful talks to our officers. Dr. S. K. Jaffary of the School of Social Work, University of Toronto, and Dr. L. P. Gendreau, Deputy Commissioner of Penitentiaries have been regular lecturers. Professor Roger Marier of the School of Social Work, McGill University instructed French-speaking officers of Course No. 32 in Modern Social Problems. Several members of our Head Office staff have contributed regular lectures on special subjects. Mr. Joseph McCulley, former Deputy Commissioner of Penitentiaries, was special lecturer to several of the classes. Our thanks are extended to all of these who have contributed to the success of the training programme.

X—AFTER-CARE OF PRISONERS

122. This subject has been so fully discussed in the Annual Reports for 1948 to 1952 inclusive that it seems unnecessary to repeat details which are already a matter of record. It is appropriate, however, to express our appreciation of the continued and expanding efforts of the well-known organizations which devote their energies to the rehabilitation and placement of discharged prisoners. Ex-inmates of the federal penitentiaries constitute an important part of the case-load of such agencies. The regularity of their representatives' visits to our institutions, the efforts they make in behalf of our inmates and their readiness to help in every deserving case merits our commendation.

123. As explained in previous years, the responsibility of the federal department ceases on the day of discharge. To drop the discharged inmate "like a hot-cake" at this moment is to court almost certain failure. He may be in trouble again before he gets his bearings, owing to lack of funds, housing, food, employment and friends, or simply because he loses his self-control in the initial excitement of freedom. It is not desirable at present to expand the penitentiary facilities to provide after-care, because we represent uniformed authority, if for no other reason.

124. Our special thanks are extended for the support we receive and the fine relationship which exists between our department and the John Howard Societies, Elizabeth Fry Societies, the National Employment Service, the Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation Sociale of Montreal, Société de Réadaptation Sociale of Quebec, Catholic Welfare Service of Montreal, Canadian Welfare Association of Winnipeg and the Salvation Army.

125. The principle of federal support to prisoners' aid agencies is now well established. In the fiscal year 1952-53 a total of \$34,500 was disbursed to such agencies in proportion to the number of federal ex-prisoners who have been given assistance.

126. The press and radio continued to treat the subject of penology with insight and genuine concern. Favourable publicity has been given on numerous occasions to events and developments which might have been regarded by some as less newsworthy than the sensational events which emphasize the shortcomings of society generally. To publishers and broadcasters who have given such serious and sane interpretation of the problems with which we wrestle, criticising constructively when necessary, we offer a word of thanks.

XI—VOCATIONAL TRAINING

127. The quoted reports of Wardens under penitentiary headings tell of the activities of vocational training during the year in the individual penitentiaries. Therefore, the purpose here is to review in general terms the progress of this plan of formal vocational trade training in Canadian penitentiaries undertaken in 1947 and first mentioned in the annual report of 1947-48. Since then 1,415 prisoners have been enrolled for courses. Of this total at the end of 1952-53, 357 remained either as trainees on courses or as course graduates still serving sentences. It was necessary to drop 378 from courses during the five years for such reasons as inability to learn and discipline. Five hundred and seventy-three trainees graduated from their courses and 107 were discharged before completion of their courses.

128. Of the 573 graduates, 490 were discharged from the institution. Two hundred and four of these men were placed in employment in the trades learned in vocational training and 69 were placed in other employment. One hundred and fifty discharged graduates did not keep in touch with the institutions. Ninety-three (18.9%) of the discharged graduates acquired additional criminal records, ranging from serious to very petty offences.

129. An additional 142 men known as non-graduates who enrolled originally for vocational training and either were released while actively on course, or after receiving some training were dropped from course for cause, were discharged from the institutions in this period. Thirty-five (24.6%) acquired additional criminal records in varying degrees.

130. The 1949 report set out five major objectives of the plan to train younger inmates. Chief of these were the development in each trainee of social attitudes and work skills and habits that are essential to success outside of prison.

These extracts from recent letters are typical of many received from discharged trainees during the five years the plan has been in operation, and constitute the best available means of measuring results:

From a sheetmetal graduate—

Dear Mr. ()::

You will no doubt be very much surprised to hear from me as it was your opinion that I wouldn't be out long enough to post a letter, let alone write one. However, here I am on the street for the past four months and I wouldn't come back. I want to tell you briefly of my success in adjusting to a free life after being a prisoner for three years.

As you know I successfully, if a bit reluctantly, completed a vocational course in sheetmetal work and had in mind working at that trade on the street. When I got here I registered at the National Employment office with the special placement department. However, I made the mistake of thinking I could find a job on my own and I didn't bother going back until December 19th after over two weeks of job hunting. I would have got a few jobs at \$25.00 or \$30.00 a week washing cars and working in restaurants but I wanted at least enough pay to manage a small apartment for my wife and daughter.

After I decided to go back to the employment office I thought I had reached the end of my endurance. The employment office got me a job that same day at \$1.34 per hour to start. I am now making \$1.64½ per hour for a 40-hour week with time and a half for everything over 40 hours. Last week I cleared \$105.34 and this week I expect to clear over \$100.00 too.

We have a four-room apartment which is just right for my wife, my daughter and I. In the factory where I work only one person knows I have been in prison. He is the personnel manager. I decided to tell him as I didn't want to start by flying under false colours.

Yours gratefully,

"C.A."

Dear Mr. ()::

I wish to thank you for your wonderful letter of recommendation in regards to my apprenticeship.

I have had a little trouble with the police since my last letter but all charges against me were dismissed. It sounds foolish to say I was innocent but I was. I am still planning on my apprenticeship and a happy, honest life.

Once against, thank you for your assistance.

"A.B."

Plumbing Course—

Dear B.

Just a few lines to let you know I remember saying I would write. The job I am working at now is a union job and I am drawing full wages which are \$1.90 per hour. I find there is a lot of difference working out here.

I remain,

"C.E."

Dear Warden,

I received my ticket-of-leave licence today. Thank you very much for helping me get them so soon. I am now working as a pipefitter with the Company here. I joined the Plumbers' Union last week and I expect to write for my journeyman's papers this summer. I am receiving full union pay as fitter, \$1.70 an hour. I am happy, I like the work very well. I am very happy I took the trade I did while I was there otherwise I wouldn't be able to get work here. I hope to have all my family here this summer as there is no future at home.

"J.M."

Dear Mr. ()::

I promised to write you and let you know how I was getting along so thought I would wait and see how I made out before I wrote. I was lucky enough to secure work the second day after I left there and I am still employed by the same firm and getting along fine. I have been given three raises since I started and am now getting \$1.50 per hour which is pretty good considering I started at 75c for the first three days until I showed them what I could do.

We specialize in oil burners but also other types of heating installations and I am working both on bench work and out on installations. This is a busy season in this business and another man and myself are receiving \$25.00 per gravity installation which is very good considering it takes only four to six hours to install. We do two or three a week in spare time.

I managed to secure living accommodation at the "Y" and have become very active in the different activities available to residents and members. I have made many new friends and am confident that I shall have no further dealings which has landed me there.

My certificate has not arrived as yet but I presume it will be on its way soon.
Please give my regards to the Vocational Officers.

"G.M."

Machine Shop Course—

Dear Mr. ()::

I feel ashamed of myself for not writing sooner when I owe you so much for taking a personal interest in me while I was in the institution. I more or less forgot my good intentions when I came home and started drinking and getting into trouble again. Everything is straightened out now and I hope to go ahead with what I planned.

My work is coming along fairly well now although I really made a mess of it when I first started. I had so many distractions on my mind I couldn't concentrate on my work. I am doing mostly lathe work now. Although I don't fancy production work I've gained a good deal of experience and am improving fairly well. I have had three raises since I am here from \$1.00 to \$1.35 although sometimes I don't think I've earned it.

I was down last week enquiring about daytime courses and found I am short on the educational requirements so I was unable to enroll in it. It was a tool design technology course. It really made me wish I had studied harder while I was in the institution. I'll probably take a night course if I find I can get back on days again.

Yours sincerely,

"E.S."

Sheetmetal Course—

Dear Mr. ()::

Thought I would drop you a few lines and let you know how I am making out. Things have gone well since I left there and I obtained work in two days. I am working at both bench work and installation. The first day I started the boss threw me a rough drawing of a plenum and that was the first thing I made. The employment office arranged a meeting with my present boss. He had me come over for an interview and told me my past record meant nothing and that I would be judged by him solely on my future conduct. He started me at \$1.00 per hour and gave me a 10c. raise the first week with a promise of \$1.25 within a month and more as I improve at the work. I am having no trouble handling jobs given to me. The bench work is all done by the other fellow and myself, and the other man with about thirty years of experience gives me considerable help and shows me shortcuts, etc.

Yours truly,

"C.R."

Painting Course—

Dear Mr. H.—

How lucky I am to be home again and have a job. It still seems unbelievable and I have only you to thank for making it possible for me to work at painting and draw such nice wages—\$1.55 per hour to start. To you goes my heart-felt thanks.

So far everyone I have met who I knew previous to my trouble has treated me good. I only think of the penitentiary as a bad memory and will *definitely* never be back.

Hope to meet you some day.

"M"

Dear Mr. ()::

Well everything is turning out pretty good. My mother and I have a suite and is staying with us. He and I are working together painting at \$1.65 an hour. It's both brush and spray work.

The demand here is for spray men. I went back and told the John Howard people where I was working and they were pleased that I had got a job in less than a week's time.

I am just as determined to go straight as I was when I left the pen so you see my case is perhaps not as hopeless as the skeptics thought. It sure is nice to walk down Avenue and know you are your own boss.

I will close by saying I am completely happy.

Your good friend,

"R.V."

131. Penitentiary vocational training has not reached its present stage of acceptance, either within or without the penitentiary, by adopting an attitude of complacency, and complacency is not a feature of planning for the future programme. Admittedly, 81% non-repeaters is a very desirable figure. If this can be maintained, there are grounds for satisfaction. Nevertheless, it must be remembered that the area during these first five years available for vocational training courses has been restricted. After the initial stage of skepticism on the part of the inmates was overcome, most courses were filled from a list of inmates awaiting the chance to take the rehabilitative opportunity offered them. On the other hand, as new buildings come into use, selection standards undoubtedly will be lowered in order to keep the courses up to strength. This will bring problems of management greater than heretofore, and since more men who will probably be selected have served previous sentences, a higher rate of recidivism may prevail. This is a hazard to be accepted if the courses are to prove their worth. I would look for the assistance of a psychologist, as in Federal Training Centre, to be available to the other Classification Boards in the selection of potential trainees, and a wider use of aptitude tests is forecast. It is also becoming increasingly noticeable that the use of a general shop during the orientation period would be a great asset to the vocational programme. Special arrangements for pre-vocational training in related subjects, such as mathematics and languages, are needed to retrain many inmates before starting vocational courses in order that they may gain maximum benefit from the trade training.

132. The importance of counselling has been continually emphasized during the first five years of vocational operations. It has become increasingly apparent that a proper understanding by the Instructor of his place as adviser to the group of inmates under his charge is the best guarantee of good attitudes in his shop and progress by the trainees. There is a need for a social studies syllabus especially designed for penitentiary use which could be integrated into penitentiary vocational training as a regular subject. Special mention should be made of the orientation plan introduced during the year at Collin's Bay Penitentiary to assist in readily acclimatizing new arrivals to the vocational opportunities in the institution.

133. With the realization that many of our vocational trade instructors were operating at a handicap through not having had teacher training in modern teaching methods and in trade analysis prior to entering the service, arrangements have been made for a four-weeks course during the month of July 1953, which is to be attended by a majority of the vocational instructors and by some academic teachers from vocational institutions. Under the instruction of vocational teaching specialist trained by the Ontario Department of Education, the course will cover the essential subjects of educational psychology, teaching methods, trade analysis, shop management and practice teaching.

134. The progress made in control training has not matched that of vocational training, and a variety of reasons could be cited. There is no doubt that where complete segregation of vocational trainees has been possible, training has been most effective. A similar situation holds good in control training. It is difficult for a single instructor in a shop, interested though he may be in raising his standards of training and with the capacity to do so, to devote time to a small group of men selected from his gang, and organize and supervise their training while at the same time he has numerous other immediate and pressing responsibilities as a work foreman. Furthermore, he plays a losing game in trying to win the interest of the men in his shop in learning a trade, for the sake of its rehabilitative opportunity, when through lack of segregation many other influences are at work to weaken his efforts at cultivating work pride and useful work habits. Consequently, training "on-the-job" is the result, yet it cannot be conscientiously said that this represents an all-out determined effort to provide for the man's future and to meet the growing demand for skilled tradesmen in Canada.

135. Dorchester and British Columbia Penitentiaries appear to be making the most headway in the direction of control training. A new venture into part-time theoretical instruction in barbering, coupled with practical experience, at Collin's Bay Penitentiary is an experiment which will be watched with interest with the thought that it may be extended elsewhere. The Print Shop in Kingston and the Carpenter Shop in St. Vincent de Paul are examples of extension of "on-the-job" training especially suited to those trades where the need for supplementary training is apparent. For the number of men employed in boiler plants, qualification in the various classes of stationary engineering ranks as a major effort in the more progressive institutions with boiler plants. Manitoba, Kingston and Collin's Bay have arrangements for provincial certificates in automotive mechanics, barbers and electricians are also being certified.

136. In Canada there are fewer facilities than in the United States for active certification of inmate graduates of vocational training. Difficulty in crystalizing this arrangement is to be expected as long as penitentiary instructors do not have the qualifications demanded by the various provinces of their vocational teachers. It may be that the long range plan of giving special instruction to penitentiary tradesmen-instructors, to bring them up to the provincial level of requirement will bring the desired recognition. There is great disparity at the moment between the salaries of penitentiary instructors and those of vocational teachers in the provincial fields, and to keep a high quality man in the penitentiary service, some levelling up in this direction will be required.

137. There have been fewer opportunities in the past year for keeping the public informed on the purpose and progress of the vocational programme. However, there is little reluctance on the part of employers to giving vocational graduates an opportunity to prove themselves and for this attitude a great deal of credit must be accorded to the press, the prisoners' aid societies and representatives of the National Employment Service. Frequent mention is made in newspapers that a man sentenced in court requests to be sent to a penitentiary to learn a trade or the magistrate passes sentence with that remark. Progress has been made in the direction of trade training in the last five years but it is regretted that full responsibility cannot be accepted in meeting this commitment with the present organization of trade shops generally. There are currently approximately 3000 men under 30 years of age in Canadian penitentiaries. Of this number upwards of 2000 are engaged in industrial occupations. With vocational shops able to engage approximately 350 at one time, it is evident that the large part of the remaining number can only be trained "on-the-job" and this is not the best preparation for the demands on civilian workers outside.

INDUSTRIAL STAFF TRAINING

138. In conjunction with the general staff training at Penitentiary Staff College and continuing the scheme undertaken with three earlier similar courses, a group of industrial shop instructors was given three weeks of training in teaching methods, shop management, trade analysis, etc., by Chief Vocational Officer Allaby of Dorchester Penitentiary. The majority of industrial shop instructors and the instructors of the construction trades have now received training in the elements of these subjects in anticipation of control training on a wider scale.

139. In addition to the courses at Penitentiary Staff College, opportunity has been taken where presented locally for instructors to attend industrial trade fairs, shop clinics, short job instruction courses and special demonstrations in construction and application of new equipment. Mention should be made of assistance given in this direction by the American Can Company; the Hydro Electric Power Commission of Ontario; the Industrial Efficiency Division, Quebec Department of Social Welfare and of Youth; Automotive School, Montreal; Ryerson Institute, Toronto; and the Ford Motor Company. In the case of the latter company, grateful acknowledgment is also made of the loan of training equipment.

XII—INDUSTRIAL DIVISION

140. Speaking of correctional industry, Mr. James Bennett, Director, United States Federal Bureau of Prisons, made this significant statement;

"No single phase of life within prison walls is more important to the public or to the inmate, than efficient industrial operation and the intelligent utilization of the labor of prisoners. Prison industry is of vital significance in the economic aspect of correctional administration; is an invaluable aid in lessening the problems of discipline and security and is inseparably connected with any sound program of rehabilitation."

141. In essence, employment should be a broad term covering worthwhile activities (useful for training as well as production) of many kinds. Good employment in industrial factories, on jobs of construction and on farms, should be joined by jobs for the institution (on maintenance as it is known in the trade) well organized so as to provide *real* training. This does not mean overloaded shops or maintenance groups nor the automatic assignment of newcomers to yard details or in kitchens in spite of their experience or ability.

142. The earlier idea of having shops to make money from prison labour to pay for the cost of operating the prison has largely died out—now it is accepted that there are many other factors in the new approach of individual treatment that compete with and prevent the complete success of the industrial profit motive. In the final analysis the main purpose behind any good prison programme is to help the prisoner in finding his own way to good citizenship and anything which can be done in general education, trade training, social education—which advances this objective and trains him as a *man*, should be included in the planned programme together with work assignments. There are, of course, many who will not take advantage of the chances given them and do something constructive about their lives—for these the least that can be done is to provide constructive work assignments under qualified and mature supervision so that these men will learn the discipline of good work habits and the truth that men are born to work.

143. Reference was made in earlier reports to a lack of progress in industrial orders from other government departments. The voluntary system of obtaining Government contracts creates a feeling of insecurity in all who have to deal with the work side of penitentiaries. No permanent progress may be expected until a group of articles of common demand are assigned to penitentiaries for year-round production to supplement the institutional maintenance and construction work which still comprises eighty per cent of the value of annual production. Sales promotion will be undertaken during the coming year on a basis not hitherto possible with limited staff. Nevertheless, the prospect of industrial advancement will be brightened only if we have general application of the same pioneering attitude and spirit of enterprise so instrumental in accomplishing improvements for inmate welfare during recent years.

144. The Canadian penitentiary industries have shown considerable progress during the past five years in the overall volume of production and in the class of workmanship shown by the inmate labour employed. This is resultant from the improved working conditions for the inmates, the redecoration and modernization of our shops, the abolition of line shafts, and to the replacement of obsolete equipment.

145. The establishment of inter-penitentiary manufacture has permitted a greater volume of work to be assigned to the individual shops in quantities sufficient to establish continual operation. The proper training of machine operators, especially in the shoe and tailoring industries, is to a great extent contingent on a continual flow of work to the machine, and this is being accomplished to a considerable extent by pooling our service requirements into one or two shops.

146. The prime purpose of penitentiary industries is first to create employment for the inmates, and secondly to promote a field of training in which the inmate can obtain employment after release.

147. During the past year the amount of work produced by our shops for institutional use has shown a decrease in value despite the higher quantity of finished articles produced. Therefore, the conclusion is drawn that the amount of maintenance work required for the institutions is beginning to decrease, and the cost of materials used in the manufacture of penitentiary products is becoming less. In other words, the penitentiaries are economizing in the use of materials for production, and therefore although the total production is calculated at 1.94% less than the previous year, the total number of articles produced was greater.

148. On work for other government departments a quantity of 465 orders were issued to the various penitentiaries; this is an increase of 123 over last year.

149. In the establishment of Canadian penitentiary industries, the policy has been to select those articles which require the use of hand labour, and where possible the machinery provided is of the hand operated type. No automatic machinery is at present employed.

150. The types of industry presently carried on at the penitentiaries are:

Blacksmithing	Metalworking
Bookbinding	Ornamental iron works
Broom manufacturing	Printing
Brush manufacturing	Shoe making
Canning	Tailoring
Canvas working	Tinsmithing
Cabinet making	Upholstering
Concrete products manufacturing	Welding
Laundering	Woodworking
Machine shop	

151. The following government departments are currently placing orders:

Agriculture Department—
 Experimental Farms Service
 Library
 Board of Grain Commissioners
 Central Mortgage & Housing Corporation
 Canadian Arsenals Limited
 Citizenship & Immigration
 Indian Affairs Branch
 Defence Production Department
 External Affairs Department
 Finance Department
 Fisheries Department
 Justice Department
 John Howard Society
 Lands & Forests Department, Quebec
 Lands & Forests Department, Ontario
 Lands & Mines Department
 National Health & Welfare
 Civil Defence
 Library
 Newfoundland Forest Protection Association
 National Research Council
 National Gallery of Canada
 Public Printing & Stationery Department
 Post Office Department
 Public Works Department
 Test Boring Division
 Testing Laboratories
 Province of Alberta
 Province of Saskatchewan

Royal Canadian Mounted Police
 Resources & Development Department
 National Parks Branch
 Forestry Branch
 Forest Products Laboratory

Supreme Court of Canada

Trade & Commerce Department
 Transport Department

Veterans Affairs Department

152. The following are general examples of products which are currently being produced:

Altars, church
 Alidades, vertical angle
 Alidades, horizontal
 Bags, cotton
 Bags, canvas
 Bags, mail
 Bags, drop letter carrier
 Bags, shoulder mail carrier
 Bags, laundry
 Belts, brown denim
 Belts, leather
 Benches, dining
 Benches, woodworking
 Binding, books
 Binding, repairs
 Bookcases
 Boots
 Boxes, metal, ration
 Brooms, corn, household
 Brooms, corn, warehouse
 Brooms, stable
 Brushes, nylon, special, cup washing
 Brushes, shoe
 Brushes, clothes
 Cans, garbage, hot dipped galvanized
 Cans, garbage, galvanized steel
 Cans, garbage, painted
 Caps, brown denim
 Caps, white
 Caps, winter
 Chairs, folding, wood
 Chopping Bits
 Coats, brown denim
 Coats, white
 Coats, winter
 Crutches, adjustable, Army specifications
 Desk, office
 Dies, leather punching
 Dies, blanking
 Dies, grommett
 Drawers, cotton
 Drive Shoes, test boring Equipment
 Envelopes, special, safety deposit
 Fire finder table top
 Furniture, lawn
 Gauntlets, felt
 Hods, letter, galvanized
 Holders, bed name cards
 Jackets, straight
 Labels, wood, plant
 Labels, steel
 Lockers, clothing steel

Mats, tumbling
 Mitts, felt
 Mop, heads, string, standard weights
 Mugs, shavings, spun aluminum
 Nets, hockey and volley ball
 Pants, parachute jumping
 Pants, summer
 Pants, white
 Pants, winter
 Peajackets
 Pews, church
 Pedestal, cupboard, steel
 Pillars, stone
 Printing, generally
 Pyjamas, coat and pants
 Rack, file, wood
 Rack, bread, galvanized steel
 Rings, brass, azimuth
 Scarves
 Screen, thermometer, type "B" Stevenson
 Shoe, repairs
 Shoe, manufacture
 Shirt, top
 Shirt, white
 Sinks, monel with galvanized steel base
 Signs, road standard
 Signs, special
 Signs, sundry
 Signs, silk screen processed
 Slippers
 Splints, medical
 Spouts, trough, overflow, Fisheries
 Sock savers
 Stools, prayer
 Suite, bedroom
 Suite, discharge
 Tables, mess, solid
 Tables, small, plastic top
 Tables, dining
 Tables, monel, galvanized steel frame
 Tables, picnic, rustic
 Tables, office
 Tables, folding
 Tables, hardwood conference
 Tanks, metal
 Trucks, file, 6 compartment
 Trucks, file, 9 compartment
 Trucks, 4 wheel, material handling
 Upholstering, new
 Upholstering, general repairs
 Uniform, triennial
 Uniform, constable, Indian
 Uniform, officers
 Vulcanizers, hose, Wright
 Wardrobes, wood
 Wheelbarrows, pneumatic tired, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cu.ft. cap.
 Wheelbarrows, steel wheeled, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cu.ft. cap.
 Whisks, corn

From the above listings of industries and products the versatility of our organization and its ability to undertake the manufacture of many diversified products can be noted. Our industries have not as yet reached their maximum production and additional work is required.

153. The necessity for establishment of ways and means whereby penitentiary industries can be assured of a continual flow of work for all shops from other government departments is of utmost importance to the success of the present penal programme.

154. The total population as of March 31st 1953 was 4934 inmates, of which 2234 or 45% were employed in penitentiary shops. Industrial production over the past five years has shown continual progress from \$606,889.29 in 1947-1948 to \$1,111,525.80 in 1952-53, an increase of \$504,636.51. The 1952-53 total production figure is \$22,018.13 below that reported for 1951-52. There has been no reduction in industrial output, therefore we consider this decrease as indicative of greater economy in the use of materials by the industries. The industrial revenue for the fiscal year ending March 31st 1953 was \$202,617.64, an increase of \$64,794.81 or 47% over the previous year.

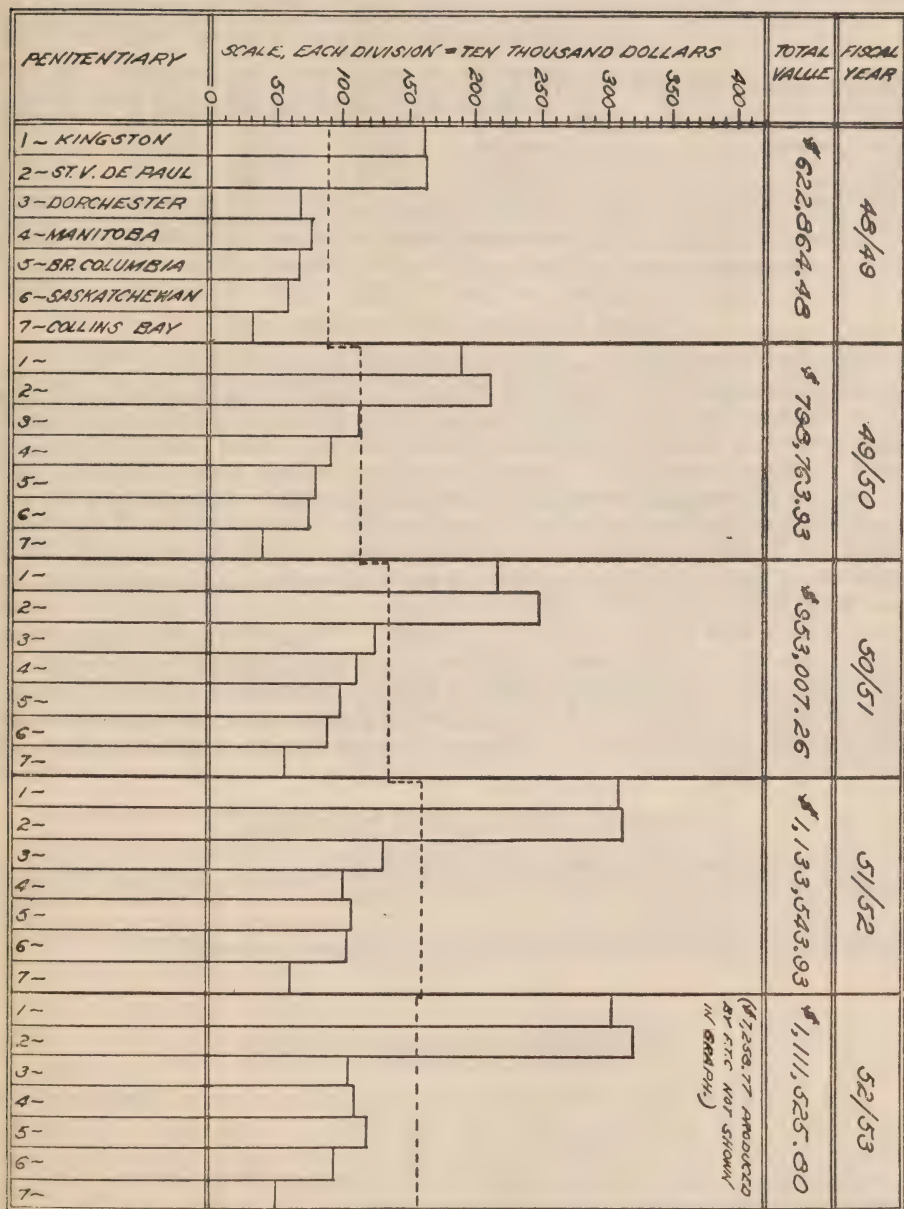
155. It is estimated that were the penitentiaries to value production, whether for their own use or for sale to other government departments, at conservative commercial prices with consequent allowance for value of labour in the products, the estimated revenue derived from all industrial departments, including the Cannery and Steward's Department, would be approximately \$1,409,006.97 divided as follows: \$998,009.10 from Industrial Shops; \$12,246.69 from Soap manufacture and Canneries; and \$398,751.18 from Kitchens. This figure does not include maintenance of buildings or capital expenditure for equipment and buildings.

156. Of the industrial production of \$1,111,525.80, \$826,572.65 was for penitentiary purposes, \$230,586.73 for other government departments, \$54,366.42 for custom work as undertaken for penitentiary staff and other authorized personnel. The value of products included in the above figures which were manufactured by vocational training as training projects and eventually taken into the institutions or sold amounted to \$5,878.88.

157. The following tables give a breakdown of production figures:

VALUE OF SHOP PRODUCTION FIVE YEAR COMPARISON

—	1948-1949	1949-1950	1950-1951	1951-1952	1952-1953
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	161,750 36	189,582 44	219,174 49	311,898 61	305,006 59
St. Vincent de Paul.....	162,709 70	212,638 49	250,543 91	314,875 27	320,862 13
Dorchester.....	67,340 55	112,387 85	125,623 70	131,122 43	105,767 90
Manitoba.....	74,302 53	91,125 85	111,733 92	101,454 66	109,455 20
British Columbia.....	66,259 31	78,747 75	99,966 59	108,026 87	119,780 16
Saskatchewan.....	58,503 23	74,626 12	89,414 48	104,498 39	93,400 31
Collin's Bay.....	31,998 80	39,655 43	56,550 17	61,667 70	49,994 74
Federal Trng. Centre.....					7,253 77
Total.....	622,864 48	798,763 93	953,007 26	1,133,543 93	1,111,525 80

GRAPH SHOWING COMPARATIVE FIVE YEAR PRODUCTION
BY PENITENTIARIES

TOTAL VALUE OF SHOP PRODUCTION FOR ALL PENITENTIARIES 1952-53

—	Own Institu- tion	Other Peniten- tiaries	Govt. Depts. and other Organiza- tions	Officers Custom Work	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	170,994 39	50,497 21	68,941 49	14,573 50	305,006 59
St. Vincent de Paul.....	176,205 50	54,629 08	84,994 92	5,032 63	320,862 13
Dorchester.....	54,056 22	31,757 84	14,109 89	5,843 95	105,767 90
Manitoba.....	66,791 18	537 64	38,296 68	3,829 70	109,455 20
British Columbia.....	89,997 66	1,885 50	18,847 98	9,049 02	119,780 16
Saskatchewan.....	77,669 26	896 36	5,068 28	9,766 41	93,400 31
Collin's Bay.....	43,425 88	102 07	240 00	6,226 79	49,994 74
Federal Trng. Centre.....	7,126 86	.....	87 49	44 42	7,258 77
Total.....	686,266 95	140,305 70	230,586 73	54,366 42	1,111,525 80

INMATE GRADING AND REMUNERATION

158. The 1952 report referred to introduction on October 1, 1951, of a graded scale or inmate remuneration to provide incentive for improved workmanship in penitentiary shops, to recognize satisfactory efforts towards rehabilitative goals, to increase discharge allowances and to provide a small amount of spending money for simple amenities. Several quarterly gradings were completed before the grading officers and committees saw the advantages in promoting the first two objectives indicated above. It appears that the operation of the quota system for budgeting purposes is a discouraging feature to many men in the introductory pay group who work hard to merit promotion to the next group, and there is too little differentiation between the man who does as little as he can and the man who tries his best within his capacity. Suggestions for improvement from officers will be considered in advance of the next Wardens' conference. It is interesting to note that in the first full year of operations a substantial part of the additional money required to implement the plan was made up in increased revenues from industrial work. This may in part have been attributable to the use of the grading scale.

SAFETY AND ACCIDENT PREVENTION

159. A number of accidents occurred during the year. Some of these were serious but the majority were of minor character. It is intended to make a survey of the operation of institutional safety committees and the practices carried on in shops in relation to safety and accident prevention.

XIII—PENITENTIARY FARMS

160. The production of field crops and vegetables at most Institutions was lower than in the preceding year, with 190,568 lbs. of vegetables, 158,869 lbs. roots, 480,416 lbs. potatoes, 328 tons hay, 123 tons straw and 3,094 bushels grain less being produced. However, there were increases of 24,245 lbs. of pork, 19,980 lbs. of beef, 18,944 gals. of milk, 11,902 lbs. cream, 62 tons corn ensilage, 333 tons grass ensilage produced in 1952-1953.

161. The value of farm production for the year, based on the fixed penitentiary prices amounted to \$276,365.19 or a decrease of \$23,722.77 from the previous year when the value of the farm production amounted to \$300,087.96.

162. Allowing the current district wholesale price for the commodities produced on the farm, other than feed, seed and manure which are utilized on the farm, the value of the production would amount to \$499,999.90. The actual saving to the Department after paying for all operating costs and the purchase of new equipment amounted to a total of \$224,456.76 which is \$34,803.97 more than in the previous year. The total cost of farming operations for the year was \$16,089.12 less than in the preceding year of 1951-1952.

163. The totals of the various commodities grown and produced on the seven penitentiary farms are tabulated on page 000

Kingston

164. Weather conditions in the Kingston area were unfavourable for good production of field crops. Dry weather experienced from early summer caused a very short hay and grain crop, a greatly reduced vegetable crop and poor pastures. Through a transfer of grain from Saskatchewan Penitentiary it was possible to maintain a large dairy herd and the production of pork.

165. The production of milk was considerably increased over previous years with a total of almost 50,000 gals. being produced. There was a steady demand for bull calves and herd sires were transferred to St. Vincent de Paul and Dorchester Penitentiaries and also to the Department of Indian Affairs. The cattle shown at the Kingston and Ottawa exhibitions gave a good account of themselves.

166. The cannery which was operated during nine months of the year showed a good profit with plums and solid pack apples being added to the list of commodities already packed.

167. Poultry keeping was discontinued during the fall of 1952.

St. Vincent de Paul

168. Production generally was lower than in the previous year. The latter part of April was ideal for the starting of field operations but precipitation in May and June delayed seeding and added to the problem of weed control. Harvesting was also delayed through frequent rains. There was a marked decrease in the production of potatoes and vegetables.

169. Pasture conditions were good throughout the summer.

170. The production of pork for the year exceeded that of the previous year by 22,670 lbs. with a total of 168,036 lbs. being supplied to the Steward's Department.

171. There was an outbreak of fowl pox in the poultry flock which resulted in a decrease in the egg production for the year.

172. There was a slight decrease in the milk production for the year. In October 16 heifers and 1 bull calf were sold at public auction. The senior herd sire was transferred to the Department of Agriculture, L'Assomption Experimental Station.

Dorchester

173. A very late spring was experienced at Dorchester, with the land remaining wet and cold. As a result of these conditions the seeding of crops was delayed until late in June. During July the weather became hot and dry and below average crop yields resulted.

174. An outbreak of Coccidiosis in the poultry reduced the total egg production for the year. The flock was rigidly culled and the percentage production was maintained at a good level.

175. The production of milk was increased by 5,115 gals. over the previous year with a total of 46,833 gals. being produced.

176. Commercially prepared feeds are no longer being purchased since January, at which time the institution started mixing its own feeds.

177. A surplus of 136 hogs were transferred to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary where they were slaughtered and supplied to the kitchen at that institution.

Manitoba

178. In April the temperature went to 93° above. High winds of up to 40 M.P.H. caused some of the worst soil drifting experienced at Stony Mountain Penitentiary, since the 1930's. Seeding operations began on April 17th. when the wheat was sown. Oats were seeded on the 22nd. and all the vegetables had been planted by the 23rd. of May. After seeding there was no rain for considerable time.

179. Cutting of grain commenced on the 5th of August and was finished by the 25th.

180. The weather was too dry for the production of a good hay crop.

181. The potato crop was fair. The Early Warba potatoes were poor but there was a heavy production of the Pontiac variety. It was found that the Pontiac potatoes kept very poorly.

182. The beet, carrot and turnip crops were good, cabbage fair and all other vegetables poor, with the onions being a complete failure due to onion maggots.

183. The dairy herd has been on the Record of Performance Test for a year now and has done very well. A number of the older cows will be replaced during the year with heifers.

184. The sale of bull calves is becoming more and more difficult on account of the establishment of artificial breeding units in the district.

185. The production of pork was increased during the year in order to supply Saskatchewan Penitentiary with breeding stock and feeders. Thirty gilts and 110 feeders were transferred to Saskatchewan Penitentiary.

186. Egg production was down considerably as a result of the flock going into a moult late in December and early January.

187. A pick-up baler and an 8-blade Cockshutt Tiller were purchased during the year.

British Columbia

188. There was a good crop of vegetables at British Columbia and the production was well above that of the previous year. The production of potatoes was lower than in 1952 because of a small acreage being planted.

189. The small orchard produced a fairly good crop of apples and plums.

190. There was a slight increase in the production of pork and the Steward was supplied with his requirements.

191. There was a slight decrease in the production of eggs as compared to the previous year.

192. The ornamental grounds and the cemetery were kept in good condition during the year and some improvements have been made on both.

193. Many educational films on horticulture and agriculture were shown to the inmates during the year and books dealing with these subjects were made available to them.

Saskatchewan

194. Ideal weather conditions prevailed during April and it was possible to complete the threshing of grain which had to be left in stooks during the previous winter.

195. Approximately 70 acres were cleared, broken and prepared for seeding during the year.

196. Milk production for the year was 26,397 gals. as compared to 14,009 gals. during 1951-1952 when the herd was first established. The progress of the dairy herd at Saskatchewan has been exceptionally good since its establishment.

197. In the spring of 1952 the swine herd was cleaned out at Saskatchewan and the buildings and paddocks cleaned up and thoroughly disinfected under the direction of a qualified veterinarian. A new herd was established in the fall of the year with the foundation stock being transferred from Manitoba Penitentiary.

198. Egg production of 13,217 dozen exceeded that of the previous year by over 2,000 dozen. With the exception of some trouble with large livers the health of the flock was good.

199. The year was begun with 32 head of beef cattle and later 50 additional feeders were purchased.

Collin's Bay

200. The hay and grain crops at Collin's Bay yielded less than half that of the previous year. The reduction in the hay crop was partly due to a smaller acreage but mostly on account of very dry weather during the summer. The hay that was harvested was of exceptionally good quality because of suitable conditions for harvesting. Much of the grain scalded because of heavy rains after seeding and the crop was only about a third of what it should have been under normal conditions.

201. All the vegetables were seeded the second time and part of them a third time. The first seedings were either washed out or the ground caked so badly after seeding that the young plants did not get through the ground.

202. The poultry flock layed well with 2,870 dozen more eggs being produced than in the previous year.

203. One hundred and twenty-four head of feeder cattle were purchased during 1951-1952 and the Steward was supplied with 57,770 pounds of beef. Two head of cattle were slaughtered under the supervision of a Government Veterinarian and were found to be suffering from Johne's disease.

204. Twenty-nine thousand feet of tile were laid during the summer and the area which was drained has been cleared of brush and the land broken in preparation for cropping.

CANNING OPERATIONS

205. Canning Operations were further extended to include solid pack apples and plums in 1951-1952. The details of the year's operation are included in the tables which follow.

Kingston

206. The Kingston cannery processed 56,972 gals. of canned goods from 468,196 lbs. of raw products.

207. The apples, peas, pears and plums, raspberries and strawberries were produced while the other products were produced on the farm.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

DETAILS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES PROCESSED

Fruits and Vegetables	Quantity of Raw Products	Quantity Canned	Penitentiary Value		Wholesale Value	
	(lbs.)	(gals.)	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Apples (solid pack).....	82,015	8,250	4,130	00	5,506	64
Applesauce.....	47,245	5,184	2,791	55	3,722	04
Beans.....	13,065	3,216	1,902	80	2,537	04
Peas.....	23,000	1,182	1,882	50	2,510	00
Pears.....	69,750	8,358	5,319	20	7,092	24
Plums.....	19,501	4,218	2,153	00	2,870	64
Rhubarb.....	11,400	1,926	938	10	1,294	44
Tomatoes.....	191,040	13,800	7,015	50	9,354	00
Raspberry Jam.....	370	70	74	83	84	00
Strawberry Jam.....	810	130	145	45	156	00
Total.....	468,196	56,972	31,266	93	41,679	04

COST OF OPERATIONS

Cost of Vegetables and Fruit.....	11,618 47
Cans and Carriers.....	6,804 88
Cartons.....	878 40
Rental of Closing Machine.....	245 81
Sugar.....	2,213 15
Operating (Grease and Oil).....	23 70
Maintenance.....	218 40
Total.....	22,002 81

208. The foregoing operations resulted in a saving to the Department of \$19,676.23. The decrease was attributed to canning a smaller quantity of farm produce and an increase in the cost of the raw products which were purchased outside.

St. Vincent de Paul

209. The St. Vincent de Paul cannery processed 10,546 gals. of goods from 93,849 lbs. of raw vegetables. All vegetables were produced on the farm with the exception of 31,465 lbs. of tomatoes which were purchased when it was found the Institutional crop was poor and would only meet the Steward's requirements of fresh tomatoes. Twenty-two thousand five hundred and thirty lbs. of fresh tomatoes were supplied to the kitchen. Production in the cannery was down due to the poor crop of vegetables on the farm.

DETAILS OF VEGETABLES PROCESSED

	Quantity Raw Product	Quantity Canned	Penitentiary Value		Wholesale Value	
	(lbs.)	(gals.)	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Beans, string.....	6,240	780	468	00	858	00
Carrots.....	21,580	2,154	807	75	1,009	69
Rhubarb.....	13,132	1,876	892	05	1,115	06
Tomatoes (whole).....	21,432	3,234	1,617	00	2,021	25
Tomato Juice.....	31,465	2,502	1,146	75	1,423	44
Total.....	93,849	10,546	4,931	55	6,154	44

COST OF OPERATIONS

Cost of Vegetables.....	1,253 14
Cans and Carriers.....	1,137 82
Cartons.....	145 54
Rental of Closing Machine.....	267 91
Salt.....	10 45
Maintenance.....	15 72
Total.....	2,830 58

210. The output of this cannery resulted in a saving to the Department of \$3,323.86.

211. The totalsaving from the operation of the above two canneries amounted to \$23, 000.09.

FARM PRODUCTION

212. Tables on pages 000 show the farm production for the year, the value of the farm production and the cost of operations respectively.

213. The following table shows the value of the total yearly production on the penitentiary farms for the past ten years.

Year	Value of Production	
	\$	cts.
1942-43.....	167,884	06
1943-44.....	206,543	82
1944-45.....	216,553	72
1945-46.....	223,947	88
1946-47.....	241,043	93
1947-48.....	249,168	01
1948-49.....	248,786	66
1949-50.....	244,122	85
1950-51.....	243,258	40
1951-52.....	300,087	96
1952-53.....	276,365	19

214. The value of the total production represents an amount of \$276,365.19 based on the values set by the Department which is considerably less than the wholesale value.

215. The following is the value of the production on the individual farms.

Kingston.....	63,635 23
St. Vincent de Paul.....	56,820 23
Dorchester.....	36,602 26
Manitoba.....	39,036 73
British Columbia.....	11,787 84
Saskatchewan.....	44,413 16
Collin's Bay.....	24,069 74
Total.....	276,365 19

FARM PRODUCTION—1952-53

Item	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskat- chewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Vegetables..... (lbs.)	348,169	205,200	146,022	86,625	219,026	152,931	112,192	1,270,165
Roots..... (lbs.)	232,000	30,000	189,100	51,000	28,000	101,000	19,126	650,226
Potatoes..... (lbs.)	.....	377,790	174,780	180,921	56,600	382,581	.....	1,172,672
Pork..... (lbs.)	72,723	108,636	64,706	51,516	47,633	74,318	.....	479,022
Beef..... (lbs.)	4,971	6,012	22,847	16,563	.....	*28,294	57,770	136,447
Milk..... (gals.)	49,708.5	38,062	46,833	25,702.3	.....	26,896.75	.....	186,702.55
Cream..... (lbs.)	.....	.....	13,787	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,787
Eggs..... (doz.)	1,160	16,025	9,139.5	6,606	10,850	14,249	11,766	69,795.5
Poultry..... (lbs.)	1,471	7,411	2,578.5	3,552.5	(birds)439	3,736.75	4,080	(birds)439 (lbs.)22,829.75
Veal..... (lbs.)	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600
Hay..... (tons)	160	350	280	225	1	147.25	260	1,423.25
Straw..... (tons)	75	170	76	260	.....	245	100	926
Ensilage..... (corn) (tons)	100	213	.....	160	.....	.....	210	683
..... (grass) (tons)	40	.....	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	450
Grain..... (bus.)	3,800	5,465	3,833	14,517	.....	30,971	4,479	63,065
Hides..... (lbs.)	(hides) 14	(hides) 22	2,604	(hides) 29	.....	2,640	6,480	(hides) 65 (lbs.)11,724 (cakes).....
Ice..... (lbs.)	.....	.....	(cakes) 1,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,200
Wood..... (cords)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manure..... (tons)	765	600	1,200	1,166	24	500	1,175	5,430
Green Feed..... (tons)	.....	.....	60.5	.....	3.25	.....	.....	63.75
Plants..... (doz.)	2,500	.....	190.5	.....	337	.....	.....	3,027.5
Seeds..... (lbs.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Includes 140 lbs. rendered fat.

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTION 1952-53

Item	Kingston		St. Vincent de Paul		Dorchester		Manitoba		British Columbia		Saskat- chewan		Collin's Bay		Total	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Sold to:																
Steward.....	32,595	14	42,789	69	17,179	48	18,363	34	12,270	33	25,642	61	14,681	22	163,521	81
Other Penitentiaries.....	21,038	22	3,641	40	3,218	18	5,650	00			2,695	20	824	33	37,067	33
Other Government Departments.....											244	50			244	50
Officers.....	367	75	1,138	34	1,149	00	911	47	298	86	949	69	861	03	5,676	14
Outside revenue.....	1,437	60	3,097	98	3,216	29	880	67	446	84	2,585	24	686	87	12,351	49
Fed to Livestock or used for bedding.....	5,333	55	5,189	56	6,642	38	8,625	62	39	50	7,501	89	4,144	85	37,477	35
Used for seed.....	85	00					392	78			621	48	202	75	1,302	01
Loss by death, spoilage or shrinkage.....	695	00	1,567	20	1,078	34	508	42	127	21	469	96	492	72	4,938	85
Otherwise disposed of (manure, etc.).....	765	00	897	31	5,005	00	1,291	10	101	40	500	00	1,175	00	9,734	81
Sub-total.....	62,317	26	58,321	48	37,488	67	36,623	40	13,284	14	41,210	57	23,068	77	272,314	29
All inventory at end of year.....	22,811	45	18,765	18	14,736	18	19,171	65	5,289	81	29,972	33	30,556	61	413,617	50
Subtract inventory at beginning of year.....	21,493	48	20,266	43	15,622	59	16,758	32	6,786	11	26,769	74	29,555	64	275,604	09
VALUE OF 1952-53 PRODUCE.....	63,635	23	56,820	23	36,602	26	39,036	73	11,787	84	44,413	16	24,069	74	276,365	19

COST OF FARMING OPERATIONS 1952-53

Item	Kingston		St. Vincent de Paul		Dorchester		Manitoba		British Columbia		Saskat- chewan		Collin's Bay		Total	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Operating expenses—																
Tractor	685	43	1,351	01	1,471	61	1,104	08	247	06	1,814	88	970	96	7,045	63
Other vehicles	48	27	27	50	325	60			26	24	130	06	176	60	734	27
Farm expenses—																
Feed and Fodder—																
Purchased	5,977	45	39,592	58	16,541	73	5,240	79	11,832	67	3,344	71	3,564	42	86,094	35
Produced	5,333	55	5,189	56	6,601	65	8,625	62	39	50	7,501	89	4,144	85	37,436	62
Seeds—																
Purchased	1,264	91	4,255	00	3,667	61	2,026	17	924	25	654	23	1,782	65	14,574	82
Produced	85	00					392	78			621	48	202	75	1,302	01
Fertilizer—																
Purchased	451	00	2,288	61	5,071	85	nil		849	64	781	28	1,629	16	11,071	54
Produced	765	00	2,600	00	1,200	00	1,166	00	24	00	500	00	1,175	00	5,430	00
Canning expenses	22,002	81	2,830	58											24,833	39
Other farm expenses	1,921	65	1,325	87	2,833	53	2,023	80	804	11	2,679	03	1,094	08	12,642	07
Veterinary services	247	90	174	00	61	25	256	70			268	25	197	50	1,205	60
Veterinary supplies	526	41	246	84	397	82	332	59	48	55	399	57	47	95	1,999	73
Maintenance of equipment—																
Tractors	398	88	1,557	25	704	13	*723	64	167	76	983	85	249	00	4,784	51
Other equipment	933	89	1,248	66	1,922	85			117	50	854	66	351	42	5,428	98
Livestock purchased	340	00	1,042	80	879	34	4,751	65	270	00	14,122	83	16,961	49	38,368	11
Total cost of operations	40,982	15	61,730	26	41,678	97	26,644	42	15,351	28	34,656	72	32,507	83	253,551	63
Add—Capital purchases during year																
Tractors					2,993	40									2,517	50
Other equipment	4,497	59	1,497	88	2,126	88	3,703	70	649	66	1,645	40	2,359	50	5,510	90
GRAND TOTAL	45,479	74	63,228	14	46,799	25	30,348	12	16,000	94	36,302	12	37,384	83	275,543	14

* Includes maintenance of other equipment.

XIV—STEWARDS' DEPARTMENT

216. During the fiscal year 1952-53, continuing progress was made in the remodelling of the inmates' kitchen and officers' messes. The main floor kitchen at St. Vincent de Paul is completed and the renovation of the kitchen basement will be completed during 1953-54. This has been a major project but the excellent results attained have been well worth the inconvenience that is to be expected during a large renovating project of this nature.

217. The remodelling of the kitchens at Dorchester, Manitoba and British Columbia Penitentiaries, which are part of the planned renovating projects, have continued with satisfactory progress and there is every indication of completing this work within the next coming year.

218. Kitchen equipment valued at \$26,155.06 was purchased during the fiscal year 1952-53. The replacing of obsolete or worn out equipment with modern equipment in kitchens that have been renovated or are under renovation has made it possible to accelerate the program of instruction to inmates engaged in culinary operations and has made them better fitted to return to civilian life with a good basic understanding of the various culinary trades.

KITCHEN SANITATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE

219. This important phase of kitchen administration has been carried out with continued and satisfactory results. Individual and group instructions are given to all kitchen inmates when first detailed to the various kitchen departments and medical examinations are carried out periodically. Separate showers have been provided for the kitchen inmates, daily bathing and white clothing is changed daily or whenever necessary. Personal neatness is insisted upon at all times and the response given by the inmates has been most gratifying.

220. The control of kitchen pests has met with very satisfactory results. A planned extermination program was instituted which has resulted in practically eliminating roaches and silver-fish and the loss of foodstocks by rodents has been negligible.

PENITENTIARY FARM PRODUCE SOLD TO STEWARDS

221. During the fiscal year 1952-53, produce purchased from the penitentiary farms, including canned goods purchased from the canneries at Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiaries, was valued at \$163,521.81, an increase of \$11,991.32 from previous fiscal year.

222. Penitentiary farm produce manufactured within the institutional kitchens amounted to 10,153 gallons valued at \$1,976.38, a decrease of 275 gallons from the previous year.

PROCESSED MEATS

223. The manufacture of processed meats within the institutions totalled 327,991 lbs. valued at \$72,481.32, a decrease of 6,792 lbs. from 1951-52.

BAKERY PRODUCTION

224. Bread manufactured within the institutional bakeries totalled 2,081,335 lbs. valued at \$84,750.05. The quality of bread produced has been maintained at a high level.

225. Cakes, pies, puddings, cookies, rolls, etc., manufactured in the institutional bakeries totalled 733,883 lbs. valued at \$73,488.45.

INMATE RATIONS

226. Although the basic ration content remained unchanged during the fiscal year 1952-53, the cost of inmate rations decreased from \$995,477.01 to \$924,653.70, which was due to 115,457 less inmate meals being served from the previous fiscal year 1951-52.

XV—MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES

227. During the past year, the medical services in the penitentiaries have been maintained at a satisfactory standard of efficiency. The health of the inmate population remained good and increased attention has been devoted to the improvement of the health of the inmate. Through the opportunities provided for the development and maintenance of a normal state of health and strict supervision over hygienic and sanitary matters, there have been no epidemics and physical conditions met with have been very usual ones. Increased facilities for diagnosis are being made through the development of laboratory medicine and other diagnostic equipment such as X-ray, diathermy, cardiographs, etc. The purchase of such apparatus makes the practice of medicine easier and more satisfactory to the physician and the inmate feels and recognizes he is getting services inside the penitentiary equal to services outside. In the penitentiary, as elsewhere, the health of the individual is of prime concern and rehabilitation of the offender, which is the aim of the Penitentiary Service, cannot meet with success unless physical or emotional disturbances are correctly diagnosed and treated.

228. The psychiatric services are being developed more and more to meet the needs. During the year a psychiatrist was added to the staff of Saskatchewan Penitentiary. Many inmates suffer from emotional disturbances which often have played a major part in their anti-social behaviour, and it is felt that unless these emotional disturbances can be alleviated through psychiatric or other means, normal functioning in society cannot be fully re-established. Psychiatric interviews are available for inmates who ask for them and many problem cases are referred to the psychiatrist for advice and counselling. Penitentiary psychiatrists are making use of psychotherapy through individual interviews, occupational therapy, group therapy and, where indicated, electro-narcosis is being used. A great deal of benefit has accrued to the inmate in many instances and very real and acute administrative problems have diminished as the result of adoption of such procedures. The further development of this trend will require an increase in psychiatric service and facilities.

229. The medical and psychiatric services provided by the medical staff of the penitentiaries continue to be supplemented by the use of consultative specialists in cases where such consultation is considered necessary.

230. In order to safeguard still further the health of the inmates, provincial anti-tuberculosis clinics visit the penitentiary yearly. The recommendations made by the Director of the clinic are always followed. This service has proven to be of great assistance in detecting incipient cases of tuberculosis.

231. The dental services continue to function satisfactorily. The dental laboratory being developed at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary looks after the dental mechanical work required in all the Eastern penitentiaries, and at British Columbia Penitentiary.

232. The cost of medical and dental services has been \$31,587.21. The cost of medical supplies has been \$20,883.18.

XVI—ACCOUNTS, STORES AND PURCHASING SERVICES

233. Amounts provided by parliamentary appropriation, disbursements therefrom and lapsed balances in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1953 were:

—	Total \$ cts.	Admin- istration \$ cts.	Penitentiaries		Inmates Earning Fund \$ cts.
			Operating \$ cts.	Capital \$ cts.	
Main estimates—					
Vote 184.....		338,771 00			
Vote 185.....			7,963,398 00		
Vote 186.....				1,383,474 00	
Supplementary estimates—					
Vote 709.....				199,950 00	
Vote 578.....					1 00
Total appropriations.....	9,885,594 00	338,771 00	7,963,398 00	1,583,424 00	1 00
Expenditures.....	9,301,294 63	317,328 07	7,592,221 09	1,391,745 47	
Lapsed—					
Unliquidated commitments.....	162,279 89	500 48	79,255 68	82,523 73	
Not committed.....	422,019 48	20,942 45	291,921 23	109,154 80	1 00
	9,885,594 00	338,771 00	7,963,398 00	1,583,424 00	1 00

234. Vote 578 authorized the establishment of a special liability account to which inmates' earnings are transferred from the Operating vote. These funds are payable to inmates at the time of discharge after deducting expenditures made through the institutional canteens for the purchase of tobacco and other small comforts.

235. The table on page 52 provides a comparable summary of revenues for the five fiscal periods prior to March 31, 1953. Net profits in the operation of institutional canteens for the period from October 1951 to March 31, 1953 amounted to \$5,395.69 and of this sum \$2,687.12 or approximately 50%, was placed at the disposal of the Inmate Welfare Committees for recreation and entertainment purposes.

236. During the year the programme of regular annual audits was maintained and at July 6, 1953, the currency of these inspections was as follows:

<i>Penitentiary</i>	<i>Date of most recent audit</i>
Kingston.....	March, 1952
St. Vincent de Paul.....	March, 1953
Dorchester.....	February, 1953
Manitoba.....	June, 1953
British Columbia.....	June, 1953
Saskatchewan.....	June, 1953
Collin's Bay.....	March, 1952
Federal Training Centre.....	March, 1953

237. The department follows the usual practice in examinations of this nature by making test audits of various transactions so as to ensure that:

- (1) Stores are properly received, inspected, stored, and issued and that a complete accounting is made for their receipt, issue and ultimate disposition;
- (2) Inmates' trust funds, welfare funds, securities, and personal effects are properly recorded and adequately safeguarded;

- (3) The accounting routines for levying and recording the receipt of general revenues are adequate and are observed in actual practice;
- (4) Cash and securities are intact.

238. The stores facilities at Kingston Penitentiary were added to during the year and the Stores Department now has adequate accommodation outside the walled enclosure.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CASH REVENUES

—	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50	1948-49
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
House rentals.....	23,831 69	20,059 55	17,722 24	13,087 13	11,050 39
Sale of farm produce:					
Cash sales.....	20,151 31	22,016 36	25,009 03	18,920 44	21,231 31
Charged to operating vote.....	238,764 11	229,396 14	188,924 81	188,891 61	174,087 05
Sale of manufactured products.....	202,617 64	137,822 83	121,426 69	136,097 59	115,425 03
Sale of water.....	9,097 53	12,026 44	8,391 97	9,261 26	2,843 89
Miscellaneous sales.....	2,031 48	1,008 84	986 03	3,564 88	
Sale of real estate.....			4,000 00		14,180 00
Department's share of canteen profits..	1,595 02				
Refunds of previous year's expenditure..	14,896 56	6,187 54	4,117 06	17,171 03	5,343 88
Miscellaneous refunds.....	707 66	796 43	221 75	570 00	355 00
	513,693 00	429,314 13	370,799 58	387,563 94	344,516 55

239. With minor exceptions, penitentiary requirements of all sorts are purchased centrally through an Ottawa office staffed by 11 persons under the direction of the Purchasing Agent. Whenever possible orders are placed directly with primary manufacturers and producers. Where those sources are not accessible, purchases are effected through wholesale houses or from the most economical sources available. Wherever possible Government Specifications are used to define needs and their use is continually being extended.

240. The volume of purchasing documents increased approximately 10% during the year, there being 4,623 requisitions and 8,501 purchase orders processed. This was accomplished without increase in staff but the acquisition of an electric typewriter was of material assistance. The development of time requisitioning, which permits certain commodities to be requisitioned for by each institution at the same time, was also of material assistance and it contributed as well to more economical buying as in many instances it was possible to meet the requirements of the eight institutions at the one time.

241. In July, 1952 the Purchasing Agent made a tour of the Maritimes area, in the course of which he visited 76 of the suppliers of penitentiary goods. Improved relationships with the houses visited has been of material value to the Department.

242. Coal contracts for the year were let and settled on a guaranteed British Thermal Unit basis. This method of purchase is now accepted by suppliers of coal and will be continued in the placement of future contracts.

243. Fresh meat specifications were clarified during the year and at our request the federal Department of Agriculture instituted periodic inspections of meat and dairy products received at the several institutions.

244. In the matter of officers' uniform cloth, the Department arranged to have cloth samples submitted and as a result it was possible to improve the uniforms worn by penitentiary officers. Khaki whipcord cloth of 17 to 18 ounce weight was selected for winter wear and for summer use a tropical worsted cloth of the same weight as previously used, but of a matching shade to the winter whipcord, was selected. Orders were placed on a competitive basis for the year's supply of these cloths, made to our specifications.

245. The cloth used to make suits for inmates being discharged was purchased in suit lengths rather than pieces and the Department was successful in obtaining good quality cloth in a wide variation of patterns.

XVII—CONSTRUCTION

246. In reviewing the year's activities, it is apparent that the new institution, The Federal Training Centre which was taken into use during the fiscal period 1952-53, continues to be the largest single undertaking involving the architectural and engineering division. However, this development is now well advanced, and the value of construction by outside contract is giving way to the value of work being carried out by the inmates under direction from this division. The construction programmes at the other institutions are steadily increasing. An expenditure of \$575,319.92 for purchase of materials for construction by inmates together with an expenditure of \$524,877.56 for construction by contract and \$46,820.52 for the purchase of new related equipment resulted in a total capital expenditure of \$1,147,018.00 as compared to \$1,181,096.02 the previous year. Maintenance of plant, services and equipment resulted in an expenditure of \$140,166.08 which when totalled with the capital expenditure amounted to \$1,287,184.08 which is summarised hereunder:

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Expenditures for construction by inmates:—	
New construction existing penitentiaries....	\$ 232,576 09
New construction Federal Training Centre..	79,091 55
	<hr/>
	\$ 311,667 64
Alterations to Calderwood Buildings (Penitentiary Staff College).....	3,628 33
Alterations and remodelling of existing buildings and shops.....	115,507 56
Installation and replacement of service lines (sewer, water, electrical, steam)..	40,307 73
Alterations and additions to power plants..	80,968 06
Construction of roads and drains.....	7,200 41
Renovation of staff houses.....	6,825 95
Minor alterations.....	9,214 24
	<hr/>
Total expenditure for construction by inmates.....	\$ 575,319 92
Expenditures for construction by contract:—	
Construction at Federal Training Centre.....	\$ 524,877 56
Expenditure for purchase of new equipment.....	46,820 52
	<hr/>
Total capital expenditure.....	\$ 1,147,018 00

MAINTENANCE OF FIXED ASSETS

1952-53

Expenditures for work by Inmates:—	
Buildings, Walls and ducts.....	\$ 66,354 13
Houses and Tenements—Repairs.....	10,232 23
Houses and Tenements—Equipment repairs.....	113 33
Service Lines.....	10,504 16
Boiler and Pump House Machinery and Equipment....	39,290 62
Construction and Quarry Machinery.....	7,538 19
Roads, sidewalks, culverts and bridges.....	1,958 66
Wharves and sidings.....	4,174 76
	<hr/>
	\$ 140,166 08

TOTAL EXPENDITURE, CONSTRUCTION AND
ENGINEERING DIVISION.....\$ 1,287,184 08

247. A building to house the Hospital and Chapels for the Federal Training Centre valued at \$297,777.00 was completed during the year as well as a building for the Administrative Officers valued at \$179,777.77. Plans and specifications were completed, a contract let and good progress made on the Physical Training Recreation Hall, School and Library Building valued at \$319,777.00. The substantial volume of work necessary in the development of plans and specifications, supervision of the work and administration of the contracts related to the new institution has again been accomplished under a serious handicap with regard to staff which has seen an approximate 50 per cent turnover during the year and resulted in the division being continuously understaffed. It is expected that by the summer 1953 the major portion of the work by contract on the Federal Training Centre will have been completed and that the development of plans and specifications, preliminary organizational planning will have been accomplished, and contracts let for a new Administration Building for St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and a new Power House and related equipment for Manitoba Penitentiary.

248. The extension of ducts, sewers, water, steam and electrical installations to service the Federal Training Centre which is being carried out through the use of inmate labour continues to be a major undertaking. The occupation of the new institution during the year and the resulting work normally involved in taking new buildings into use has been carried out without undue delay or inconvenience. By the latter part of the year the Training Centre as such was becoming well established. The roof of the main shop building which was in need of renewal was replaced with an asbestos roof in keeping with the new buildings. Plans were developed, materials purchased and some initial progress made on the construction of a modern Automotive Training and Repair building which is also being constructed by the inmates.

249. At the other institutions a total of 150 projects requiring Departmental authority were completed as against 124 for the previous year and 137 other projects were still in progress at the close of the year as compared with 159 in the previous year, all of which indicates a more satisfactory position. The new construction completed included new silos for the recently completed Dairy Barn at Dorchester, a new Stores Building for Filtration Plant chemicals at St. Vincent de Paul, an addition to the Stores Building at Kingston, an Automotive Repair and Storage Building and a Paint Shop Building at Collin's Bay, the renovation of the former administrative wing at Manitoba Penitentiary to house the School, Library, Chief Keeper's Department, Officers' Mess and other minor facilities, a Dairy Barn at Saskatchewan and alterations and renovation of the Laundry Building C-4 at British Columbia Penitentiary. The longer working hours made possible by re-arrangement of feeding and bathing schedules in some cases and the closer co-operation and co-ordination of construction programmes has resulted in a steadily increasing volume of work being accomplished with no appreciable difference in the number of inmates employed in construction work.

250. The continuing expansion of the educational and vocational training activities and the broadening out of the physical training programmes has made increasing demands for both the construction of new buildings and the improvement and renovation of existing facilities. Noteworthy progress has been made in this direction on the construction of the Vocational Training Shops Building at Dorchester, the Automotive Training and Repair Building at the Federal Training Centre, the Physical and Recreational Training, Library and School Building at Kingston Penitentiary, the new Automotive Training and Repair Building at Collin's Bay Penitentiary and reconstruction of the East Wing Shops

Building C-6 at Saskatchewan Penitentiary. The development of outdoor exercise areas including the preparation of the grounds, the construction of backstops and bleachers, construction of courts for handball and tennis, volley ball, etc. at the institutions generally has been advanced during the 1952-53 fiscal period.

251. Considerable time and effort is of necessity spent on the planning and organizational stages of the major projects as well as in the procurement of the materials and the direction of the work during the actual construction. Typical projects undertaken during the year in this category are the Physical and Recreational Training School and Library Buildings at Kingston, and Saskatchewan the construction of a Water Reservoir and related Pump House at Collin's Bay and the new Carpenter Shop at the same institution, and alterations and improvements to the kitchens at Dorchester, Manitoba and British Columbia Penitentiaries. The last mentioned are parts of a planned programme for the improvement of kitchen facilities.

252. The expansion and modernisation of the power plants at the Penitentiaries is continuing at a steady pace allowing the plants to meet the increased demands resulting from the new buildings and facilities and the increased use of process steam. An amount of \$80,968.06 was expended in replacement of obsolete equipment and expanding the capacity of the plants at Dorchester, St. Vincent de Paul, Kingston and British Columbia Penitentiaries. At the latter institution an oil fired steam generator unit was installed and is giving very satisfactory results. The revamping programmes for steam and electrical installations together with the necessary replacement and extension of steam, water and electrical services generally necessitated an expenditure of \$40,307.73.

253. Although not a direct contribution to the extension of the institutions proper it is felt that particular notice should be drawn to the accommodation being provided by the construction of new staff houses at some of the institutions. The houses which are constructed principally through the use of inmate vocational trainees provide an excellent avenue for the employment of the various trades involved while making desirable living quarters for the penitentiary officers. The cost of construction which amounts to the value of materials only is approximately 50 per cent of the current real estate value of the houses when complete. During the past year, five such houses were under construction with the average cost of materials approximating \$6,000.00 each. The construction of these houses, particularly at those institutions which are some distance from the centres of population, is meeting a need which will not be met by normal housing programmes and is providing low rental housing at a minimum of cost. In some cases they are for the use of officers who are directed to live on the reserve under Penitentiary Regulations.

254. As evidenced by the statement of expenditures for maintenance of fixed assets an amount of \$140,166.08 was expended this fiscal year for that purpose. While this figure indicates an increase of \$27,340.07 over the past year, this is attributable to certain particularly large maintenance projects undertaken which are not annual undertakings. The maintenance of boiler and pump house machinery and equipment shows an increase of \$30,683.30 which is accounted for by major refractory repairs to the boilers at St. Vincent de Paul, Manitoba and Saskatchewan Penitentiaries. At St. Vincent de Paul a major overhaul of the coal conveyor also contributed to the increased expenditure in this respect. A substantial increase in the expenditures for maintenance of

wharves and sidings is related to major repairs to the wharves at Kingston and British Columbia Penitentiaries which were financed out of this year's funds.

255. It is interesting to note that the maintenance of buildings, walls and ducts which is the largest single item of expenditure in this category again shows a decrease over the past year and is now \$10,135.98 less than was expended in 1950-51 in spite of the substantial increases in material costs in that period. This is a definite indication that the more organized programmes and the practice of economies which has been exercised in this work is showing real results. During the year 127 maintenance projects requiring departmental authority were completed and 52 others were undertaken and showed satisfactory progress.

256. The construction activities for the 1952-53 fiscal period while carried out under adverse conditions with regard to the shortage of staff have nevertheless been satisfactory and may be looked upon as another forward step in providing the facilities for the present policies of the administration. It is hoped that the appointment of new personnel to bring the headquarters architectural and engineering staff up to strength will have been accomplished sufficiently by the summer of 1953 to carry out efficiently the development of plans and specifications for work in the coming year.

XVIII—CONCLUSION

257. The progress of recent years has been carried steadily forward during the year under review. The Federal Training Centre in Quebec has completed its first year of operation and the opportunities for complete segregation of the selected youthful offenders transferred from the main penitentiary for the Province of Quebec have greatly facilitated the training and re-education of its inmates. This first year has presented many problems of administration and experiment in dealing with these young men under conditions much less restrictive than those in other institutions. The results that have been accomplished in improved attitudes and morale can be considered as most encouraging for the future.

258. As described in earlier sections of this Report the Penitentiary Staff College at Kingston has had a full and active programme of officer training. Already the value of a central training place with adequate facilities is being demonstrated by the interest and enthusiasm that those who have attended the various conferences and courses have carried back to their institutions. It provides a meeting place where problems can be threshed out, and valuable experience exchanged under conditions that are conducive to good "esprit de corps".

259. Satisfactory progress has been made in the construction of various new buildings designed to expand and facilitate the present programme. During the year there has been an opportunity to assess and evaluate the many innovations affecting inmate welfare that were introduced during 1951-52, and adjustments and improvements in the working out of these changes are being introduced as further experience is gained in their efforts.

260. In conclusion, I would like to express to the Wardens and their staffs my sincere appreciation of their co-operation and devotion to duty in carrying out the day to day tasks whose faithful performance is a very necessary part of good administration, and in giving whole-hearted support to the policies of the administration that have as their principal objective the rehabilitation of those placed in our custody.

TABLE I.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
On Register April 1, 1952.....	931	(1)1,418	517	379	517	522	370	.....	32	(1) 4,686
<i>Received</i>										
From Gaols.....	511	779	245	101	254	237	.....	.....	9	2,136
By Transfer.....	82	67	80	78	6	1	221	435	.....	970
Ticket-of-Leave Violators.....	2	2	.....	1	2	4	.....	.....	2	13
TOTAL.....	595	848	325	180	262	242	221	435	11	3,119
<i>Discharged</i>										
By Expiry of Sentence.....	285	327	216	135	162	171	132	23	12	1,463
By Ticket-of-Leave.....	18	85	76	23	42	46	29	65	.....	384
By Unconditional Release.....	3	9	3	2	1	3	2	3	.....	26
By Court Order.....	8	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	14
By Transfer.....	261	582	8	8	24	6	27	(2) 56	.....	(2) 972
Died.....	2	4	.....	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	11
Other Reason.....	(3) 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(3) 1
TOTAL.....	578	1,009	303	171	230	228	193	147	12	2,871
On Register March 31, 1953.....	948	1,257	539	388	549	536	398	288	31	4,934
<i>Number on Register Includes:</i>										
Insane:										
Section 58.....	3	.....	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Section 61.....	6	23	4	3	6	10	.....	.....	.....	52
Attending Outside Court.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Temporary Ticket-of-Leave....	1	3	1	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	9
Unlawfully at Large while Hospitalized under Tempor- ary Ticket-of-Leave.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Unlawfully at Large.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1

(1) These figures show one inmate less than at March 31, 1952 (cf. Annual Report, 1951-52, p. 53). Sentence of one inmate (out on bail) was annulled by Court Order during fiscal year 1951-52; penitentiary was advised during fiscal year 1952-53.

(2) Includes two inmates transferred under Section 57, Penitentiary Act 1939.

(3) One inmate (an escapee) presumed dead and struck off register for administrative purposes.

TABLE II.—NATIONALITY

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
<i>British—</i>										
Canada.....	836	1,212	524	372	467	462	363	287	31	4,554
England and Wales.....	15	9	4	1	18	10	5			62
Ireland.....	9	4	1	1	2	6	3			26
Scotland.....	6	1	1		10	7	2			27
Other.....					1					1
<i>Foreign—</i>										
Austria.....				2		3				5
Belgium.....	2	1			1					4
China.....					2	1				3
Czechoslovakia.....	5				1	1	2			9
Finland.....				3	2					5
France.....	1				1	1				3
Germany.....	2			2	1	4	1			10
Greece.....							1			1
Holland.....					1		2			3
Hungary.....	3	1		1		3	1			9
Italy.....	2	1			3		3			9
Jugoslavia.....	2				1	3	1			7
Norway.....					3	2				5
Poland.....	13	5	1	2	2	8	7			38
Roumania.....	5			1			1			7
Russia.....	13	1		2	9	3	2			30
Sweden.....					4					4
Switzerland.....	2									2
Ukraine.....	1				2					3
United States.....	28	13	7	1	18	20	3	1		91
Other.....	3	9	1			2	1			16
TOTAL.....	948	1,257	539	388	549	536	398	288	31	4,934

TABLE III.—CIVIL STATUS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Single.....	447	811	363	215	306	317	207	272	17	2,955
Married.....	433	425	141	124	151	146	158	15	14	1,607
Widowed.....	38	19	17	17	15	19	7			132
Separated.....			14	22	39	34	22	1		132
Divorced.....	30	2	4	10	38	20	4			108
TOTAL.....	948	1,257	539	388	549	536	398	288	31	4,934

TABLE IV.—DURATION OF SENTENCE

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Remanet under Two Years.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	2	10
Two Years.....	159	425	236	79	135	153	94	186	7	1,474
Over Two and under Three.....	98	32	9	38	63	66	34	5	2	347
Three and under Four.....	185	184	110	59	104	122	104	39	4	911
Four and under Five.....	98	69	40	32	39	42	47	15	2	384
Five and under Eight.....	168	259	75	85	136	68	93	40	3	927
Eight and under Ten.....	34	41	10	16	7	7	12	1	.....	128
Ten and under Twelve.....	60	84	21	22	15	25	11	2	4	244
Twelve and under Fifteen.....	43	28	6	12	10	7	.....	.....	.....	106
Fifteen and under Twenty.....	32	33	11	5	13	10	1	.....	.....	105
Twenty and under Twenty-five.....	13	25	1	12	6	5	2	.....	3	67
Twenty-Five and over.....	7	24	4	4	1	2	.....	.....	.....	42
Life.....	45	48	13	20	10	20	.....	.....	1	157
Indeterminate sentence.....	4	3	3	4	9	6	.....	.....	.....	29
During Her Majesty's Pleasure.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
TOTAL.....	948	1,257	539	388	549	536	398	288	31	4,934

TABLE V.—AGES

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Under Twenty-One Years.....	22	102	104	17	41	58	36	180	4	564
Twenty-One to Twenty-Four Years.....	117	275	98	51	95	109	131	87	7	970
Twenty-Five to Twenty-Nine Years.....	231	322	139	98	109	145	113	15	9	1,181
Thirty to Thirty-Nine Years.....	311	359	96	125	174	124	91	6	7	1,293
Forty to Forty-Nine Years.....	148	136	64	63	74	61	24	.....	2	572
Fifty to Fifty-Nine Years.....	78	48	31	20	41	17	2	.....	2	239
Sixty Years and over.....	41	15	7	14	15	22	1	.....	.....	115
TOTAL.....	948	1,257	539	388	549	536	398	288	31	4,934

TABLE VI.—CREEDS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
<i>Christian—</i>										
Baptist.....	30	8	42	6	17	20	21	.....	.....	144
Church of England.....	262	72	78	70	95	82	102	14	9	784
Doukhobor.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Greek Orthodox.....	4	6	1	4	7	6	5	2	.....	35
Lutheran.....	7	4	2	13	21	13	10	.....	.....	70
Methodist.....	16	6	.....	3	3	5	2	.....	.....	35
Presbyterian.....	84	14	23	19	63	44	30	3	.....	280
Roman Catholic.....	306	942	318	157	169	195	133	264	12	2,496
Salvation Army.....	15	1	6	3	7	2	9	.....	1	44
United Church.....	107	18	39	38	87	71	69	5	8	442
Other.....	17	4	7	5	20	20	6	.....	1	80

TABLE VI.—CREEDS—*Concluded*

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
<i>Non-Christian—</i>										
Hebrew.....	19	15	1	3	5	4	4	.....	.....	51
Other.....					3	8	.....	.....	.....	11
Atheist (no religion).....	81	167	22	67	32	66	7	.....	.....	442
TOTAL.....	948	1,257	539	388	549	536	398	288	31	4,934

TABLE VII.—PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
None.....	115	301	145	61	91	115	78	158	13	1,077
One.....	85	188	87	31	73	70	76	79	2	691
Two.....	97	144	57	54	47	69	62	31	4	565
Three.....	107	166	65	35	45	48	51	8	1	526
Four.....	78	112	49	33	51	46	45	8	1	423
Five.....	85	93	32	36	45	42	28	3	1	365
Six.....	87	72	21	28	41	31	14	.....	.....	294
Seven.....	72	53	14	32	28	28	14	1	3	245
Eight.....	51	33	14	15	19	18	7	.....	.....	157
Nine.....	43	23	11	14	25	16	7	.....	2	141
Ten.....	28	21	12	13	10	11	5	.....	3	103
Eleven.....	20	10	8	9	10	8	5	.....	.....	70
Twelve.....	12	10	6	4	11	7	4	.....	.....	54
Thirteen.....	19	8	3	6	9	5	.....	.....	.....	50
Fourteen.....	10	3	3	4	12	4	.....	.....	.....	36
Fifteen.....	2	5	2	5	6	1	1	.....	.....	22
Sixteen.....	9	3	1	1	2	6	.....	.....	.....	22
Seventeen.....	4	.....	3	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	11
Eighteen.....	6	.....	1	2	5	3	.....	.....	.....	17
Nineteen.....	2	2	1	1	2	2	1	.....	.....	11
Twenty.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8
Twenty-One.....	2	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
Twenty-Two.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	6
Twenty-Three.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Twenty-Four.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Twenty-Five.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Twenty-Six.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Twenty-Seven.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Twenty-Eight.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Twenty-Nine.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Thirty-One.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Thirty-Two.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Thirty-Five.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
Thirty-Six.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Thirty-Eight.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Thirty-Nine.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Forty-Two.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
TOTAL.....	948	1,257	539	388	549	536	398	288	31	4,934
Percentage of Recidivists.....	87.8	76	73	84.2	83.4	78.5	80.4	45.1	58	78.1

TABLE VIII.—EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Blacksmith.....		23	17	1	22	6	11			80
Bookbinding.....	9	20	1	4	2	3	1			40
Broom and Brush Shop.....		19								19
Canvas Work.....	82	58	19	18	11					188
Carpenters.....	33	69	11	20	21	18	19			191
Change Room and Laundry.....										196
Barbering.....	10	8	9	3	3	4	2	2		(41)
Repairing.....	14	10	2	1	5	6	3	1		(42)
Sock Making.....		10	2	1	2		2			(17)
Sorting.....	5	20	2	11	9	3	9	1		(60)
Washing.....	3	10	4	3	5	9	2			(36)
Char Service.....										554
Administration Buildings and Offices.....	2	143	3	3	8	7	8	5		(179)
Cell Blocks (Dormitories for F.T.C.).....	102	5	27	33	52	22	22	8		(271)
Other.....	27		19	5	15	27	8	3		(104)
Clerks.....										197
Shops.....	18	20	15	20	15	16	8			(112)
Other.....	20	25	2	3	6	16	6	7		(85)
Construction—Buildings and Works.....										477
Blacksmiths.....				2						(2)
Brick and Stonelaying.....		10		8						(18)
Brickmaking.....		16	15	11		12				(54)
Building Carpenters.....		15	6	8	11	6	14	16		(76)
Form Work.....	20	10								(30)
Helpers and Labourers.....	25	7	5		60	36	20	103		(256)
Machine Operators.....		1		1		2				(4)
Masons.....		7				8	9			(24)
Plastering.....		2			5		6			(13)
Engineer's Department.....										178
Electricians.....	5	15	10	4	6	7	5	1		(53)
Filtration Plant.....	2	5								(7)
Fuel Supply.....	11	5	2		3	3	4			(28)
Plumbers.....	7	3	5	3	4	4	7	4		(37)
Steamfitters.....		5	4	3	4	5				(21)
Stokers.....	8		5	10		5	4			(32)
Farming.....										381
Garden Gang.....	9	19				8	2	11		(49)
General (Including Stables, Piggery and Poultry).....	19	67	37	28	33	34	14			(232)
Ornamental Grounds.....	11	10	4	1	18	8	4	8		(64)
Teamsters.....	10	1	11	5		5	4			(36)
Hospital.....										41
Dental.....	2	5								(7)
Orderlies.....	12	9	2	2	4	2	1	2		(34)
Library.....	11	33	10	6	11	9	9	1		90
Machine Shop.....	15	39	3	15	10	2				84
Masonry.....	46	16	12		13		9			96
Messengers.....	5	20	3	2	1	5				36
Motor Mechanics.....										89
Motor Mechanics.....	16	8	3	2	7	7	11	3		(57)
Painters.....	2	2			1	3				(8)
Truck Drivers.....		10	4	5	1	3		1		(24)
Painting.....	15	20	7	6	9	11	10			78
Photography.....		1	1							2
Printing.....	21	3				13				37
Prison for Women.....										99
Cleaners.....	25									(25)
Clerks.....	1									(1)
Kitchen.....	15									(15)
Laundry.....	20									(20)
Sewing Room.....	38									(38)
Quarrying.....	22	62	21	24			8			137
School.....		13		2				4		19
Sheet Metal.....		16						3		19
Shoe Shop.....	33	46	27	12	21	22	4			165

Employed under provincial arrangement

TABLE VIII.—EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES—*Concluded*

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Steward's Department.....										315
Bakers.....	7	7	4	4	6	6	6	2		(42)
Cleaners.....	21	48	15	18	12	26	9	14		(163)
Cooks.....	5	10	6	5	8	7	3	6		(50)
Other.....	6	18	6	3	12	3	7	5		(60)
Stonecutting.....		60	23				11			94
Stores.....	11	4	7	4	3			5		37
Tailoring.....	69	72	37	21	40	38	7			284
Tinsmithing.....	9	16	15	4	9	12	7			72
Utility.....										136
Incinerator.....					1	1				(2)
"Y" Gang.....			28							(28)
Yard and Road Maintenance...	11	9	9	18	1	11				(59)
Other.....		21			13	9	4			(47)
Vocational Training.....										236
Bricklaying.....			11				16	19		(46)
Cabinet Makers.....								18		(18)
Carpenters.....			10			9	12	12		(43)
Draughting.....						3	3			(6)
Electricians.....								11		(11)
Machine Shop.....							16			(16)
Motor Mechanics.....					6		13			(19)
Painting and Decorating.....						8				(8)
Plasterers.....								11		(11)
Plumbers and Steamfitters.....			10		6		12			(28)
Rural Repairs.....						20				(20)
Sheet Metal.....							10			(10)
TOTAL EMPLOYED.....	890	1,206	511	363	515	510	385	287		4,667
Total on Register not Employed as on March 31, 1953.....	58	51	28	25	34	26	13	1		236
Newfoundland.....									31	31
TOTAL.....	948	1,257	539	388	549	536	398	288	31	4,934

Employed under provincial arrangement

TABLE IX.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE

	1952-53 Revenue Receipts		1951-52 Revenue Receipts	
	Total	From Sales of Farm Produce	Total	From Sales of Farm Produce
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	122,092 99	63,444 61	105,905 64	58,788 54
St. Vincent de Paul.....	145,887 08	57,030 07	115,849 71	54,378 87
Dorchester.....	57,637 95	35,837 53	50,846 28	36,637 96
Manitoba.....	78,975 43	30,464 98	69,011 43	31,035 83
British Columbia.....	41,856 96	13,124 53	22,032 15	11,084 05
Saskatchewan.....	42,396 86	37,800 28	39,536 82	36,204 66
Collin's Bay.....	24,018 44	21,213 42	25,843 61	23,282 59
Federal Training Centre.....	523 49		288 49	
Penitentiary Staff College.....	303 80			
TOTAL.....	513,693 00	258,915 42	429,314 13	251,412 50

TABLE X.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS

	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	4,445,497 72	4,053,959 94	3,520,459 03
*Gratuity to Retiring Officers.....	45,998 33	14,316 83	19,002 99
**Gratuities in Lieu of Retiring Leave.....		6,269 80	
Officers' Uniforms.....	124,760 54	157,198 29	104,132 22
Officers' Duty Meals.....	98,200 00	94,067 56	83,079 50
Office Stationery, Supplies, Equipment and Furnishings.....	30,147 54	31,292 39	23,971 04
Other Administrative Charges.....	51,088 10	53,374 52	60,275 36
	4,795,692 23	4,410,479 33	3,810,920 14
Maintenance of Inmates.....	1,572,817 38	1,558,800 18	1,514,561 80
Discharge Expenses.....	82,870 93	99,852 95	80,087 81
Operating Expenses.....	904,956 73	856,508 76	777,836 71
Repairs and Upkeep of Buildings, Works and Equipment.....	204,624 35	192,901 00	184,113 25
	7,560,961 62	7,118,542 22	6,367,519 71
Acquisition or Construction of Buildings and Works.....	1,100,197 48	1,137,196 51	872,551 23
Acquisition of Equipment.....	291,547 99	340,946 45	264,988 87
Livestock Purchases.....	31,259 47	48,203 73	30,118 01
	1,423,004 94	1,526,346 69	1,167,658 11
Total Capital.....			
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....	8,983,966 56	8,644,888 91	7,535,177 82

* Amount as previously shown under Retiring Allowances for the fiscal year 1950-51 is segregated as indicated for the fiscal year 1951-52.

** Gratuities in lieu of retiring leave are included in salary figure fiscal year 1952-53.

TABLE XI.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS
(by Penitentiary) AS AT MARCH 31, 1953

	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	1,446,009 19	1,356,996 55	1,156,395 59
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1,836,253 07	2,040,688 43	1,757,831 68
Dorchester.....	1,007,033 38	1,047,458 38	883,581 12
Manitoba.....	781,025 07	741,250 89	657,709 60
British Columbia.....	883,659 55	812,585 68	946,784 65
Saskatchewan.....	912,150 85	890,748 95	798,227 61
Collin's Bay.....	860,899 31	860,678 07	841,671 39
Newfoundland.....	45,759 60	44,729 80	41,663 20
Federal Training Centre.....	1,178,294 62	807,643 29	451,312 98
Penitentiary Staff College.....	32,881 92	42,108 87	
TOTAL.....	8,983,966 56	8,644,888 91	7,535,177 82

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE XII.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED AND GOODS CONSUMED

	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	4,430,683 63	4,052,178 27	3,520,459 03
Retiring Allowances.....	45,983 61	20,458 81	18,924 99
Uniforms.....	120,946 13	138,666 10	106,307 55
Messing.....	90,703 59	100,623 62	84,455 45
Printing, Stationery and Office Equipment.....	18,830 01	22,567 30	16,707 97
Other Administrative Charges.....	47,622 55	52,586 25	62,752 42
	4,754,769 52	4,387,080 35	3,809,607 41
Maintenance of Inmates.....	1,489,283 34	1,469,361 31	1,330,009 82
Discharge Expenses.....	85,868 88	85,448 33	73,117 20
Operating Expenses.....	856,240 03	817,304 10	747,644 03
Maintenance of Fixed Assets.....	177,986 62	196,775 81	160,875 14
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS.....	7,364,148 39	6,955,969 90	6,121,253 60

TABLE XIII.—STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED AND GOODS CONSUMED
IN THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1953

	Total Peni- tentiaries	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskat- chewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre
Average Daily Population....	4,707.7	926.9	1,228.1	511.4	388.5	521.5	520.7	374.8	235.8
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	4,430,683 63	776,260 90	971,769 12	525,309 82	437,745 70	462,726 79	487,550 70	472,708 16	296,612 44
Retiring Allowances.....	45,983 61	6,794 00	15,748 61	8,881 00	7,350 00			7,210 00	
Uniforms.....	120,946 13	19,687 82	27,947 75	15,656 39	11,632 20	12,423 22	10,931 81	10,419 18	12,267 76
Messing.....	90,703 59	19,816 25	17,020 38	10,373 18	9,190 64	8,531 49	10,593 19	6,959 42	8,019 04
Printing, Stationery and Office Equipment.....	18,830 01	3,240 34	5,190 65	1,938 63	1,109 18	1,552 38	1,627 90	909 18	3,261 75
Other Administrative Charges	47,622 55	6,439 98	8,824 26	4,689 85	7,317 92	7,516 44	6,166 33	3,320 14	3,297 63
Sub-Total.....	4,754,769 52	832,269 29	1,046,500 77	567,048 87	474,345 64	492,750 32	516,869 93	501,526 08	323,458 62
Maintenance of Inmates.....	1,489,283 34	286,716 69	390,980 34	160,511 08	124,003 42	168,278 51	161,920 36	109,151 43	87,721 51
Discharge Expenses.....	85,868 88	15,365 98	17,244 59	14,295 52	8,867 73	7,763 78	12,304 88	6,967 65	3,028 75
Operating Expenses.....	856,240 03	106,815 71	239,091 89	122,188 73	83,612 98	84,242 36	90,665 31	79,165 99	51,457 06
Maintenance of Fixed Assets..	177,986 62	31,296 72	52,717 86	26,103 13	14,448 44	12,938 45	17,766 33	17,547 20	5,168 49
TOTAL OPERATING Costs.....	7,364,148 39	1,271,404 39	1,746,535 45	890,147 33	705,278 21	766,003 42	799,526 81	714,358 35	470,834 43
Per Capita Costs—									
Per Year.....	1,564 27	1,371 74	1,422 14	1,740 61	1,815 39	1,408 85	1,535 48	1,905 97	1,996 75
Per Day.....	4 29	3 76	3 90	4 77	4 97	4 02	4 21	5 22	5 47
(Previous Year)....	(4 02)	(3 72)	(3 74)	(4 25)	(4 49)	(3 96)	(4 11)	(4 98)	.....

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE XIV.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS
FOR SERVICES RENDERED AND GOODS CONSUMED

	1952-53	1951-52
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	1,363,308 70	1,371,725 08
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1,866,670 62	2,313,731 69
Dorchester.....	1,005,031 94	1,026,220 50
Manitoba.....	772,360 56	740,573 58
British Columbia.....	848,416 43	802,305 22
Saskatchewan.....	894,853 01	871,427 72
Collin's Bay.....	829,571 33	854,754 73
Federal Training Centre.....	1,172,668 87	*807,643 29
Newfoundland.....	45,759 60	44,729 80
TOTAL.....	8,798,641 06	8,833,111 61

* In the absence of consumption figures for the Federal Training Centre for 1951-52, actual disbursements have been inserted.

TABLE XV.—EXPENDITURES ON MEDICAL AND ALLIED SERVICES
1952-1953

	Medical and Surgical Fees, X-Rays, etc.	Eye Specialists' Fees	Optical Supplies	Dental Services and Supplies
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	4,119 00	1,380 00	623 30	241 95
St. Vincent de Paul.....	2,526 00	290 00	413 60	970 99
Dorchester.....	618 50	262 00	276 47	377 25
Manitoba.....	40 00	405 00	319 05	2,565 50
British Columbia.....	627 50	585 00	482 69	257 50
Saskatchewan.....	2,727 15	730 00	528 35	5,036 42
Collin's Bay.....	92 50	.....	245 61	44 10
Federal Training Centre.....	497 50	15 00	62 96	.....
TOTAL.....	11,248 15	3,667 00	2,952 03	9,493 71

TABLE XVI.—ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1952-1953

Penitentiary	Number of Interviews	Number of Inmates Interviewed	Number of Inmates Discharged	Number of Visits of Welfare Organizations	Names of Welfare Organizations Visiting	Number of Inmates Interviewed by Each Welfare Organization
Kingston.....	779	595	578	222	John Howard Society..... Department of Veterans Affairs..... National Employment Service..... Children's Aid Society..... Elizabeth Fry Society..... Salvation Army..... Frontenac Legal Aid Society.....	137 67 209 7 25 131 19
St. Vincent de Paul.....	442	229	1,009	76	<i>Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation sociale</i> Catholic Rehabilitation Service..... John Howard Society..... Salvation Army.....	99 27 39 64
Dorchester.....	775	506	303	104	National Employment Service..... John Howard Society..... Salvation Army..... Children's Aid Society..... Department of Veterans Affairs..	273 136 89 3 5
Manitoba.....	486	316	171	30	Canadian Welfare Association (Judge Hamilton)..... National Employment Service... Salvation Army..... Hugh John MacDonald Hostel for Boys.....	154 137 21 4
British Columbia.....	475	275	230	64	John Howard Society..... Salvation Army..... National Employment Service...	146 59 70

TABLE XVI.—ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1952-53—*Concluded*

Penitentiary	Number of Interviews	Number of Inmates Interviewed	Number of Inmates Discharged	Number of Visits of Welfare Organizations	Names of Welfare Organizations Visiting	Number of Inmates Interviewed by Each Welfare Organization
Saskatchewan.....	726	354	228	88	Department of Veterans Affairs.. John Howard Society of Saskatchewan..... John Howard Society of Alberta.. National Employment Service... Salvation Army.....	38 21 270 122 15
Collin's Bay.....	420	322	193	65	John Howard Society..... National Employment Service... Department of Veterans Affairs.. Salvation Army..... Children's Aid Society.....	136 127 26 28 5
Federal Training Centre.....	499	186	147	76	<i>Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation sociale</i> John Howard Society..... Salvation Army..... Catholic Rehabilitation Service..	131 17 30 8

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

R. M. ALLAN, *Warden*

The population at the close of prison March 31, 1952, was as follows:

Male	Female	Total
810	121	931

The population at the close of prison March 31, 1953, was as follows:

Male	Female	Total
845	103	948

Of the total population at the close of prison March 31, 1953, 4 males and 2 females were confined in asylums under Section 61 of the Penitentiary Act, while 1 male and 2 females were confined in similar institutions under Section 58 of the Penitentiary Act. One inmate, 8040 Desjardins, who escaped from St. Mary's on the Lake Sanatorium, Haileybury, Ontario, on May 1, 1948 while on temporary ticket-of-leave, was still at large.

CLASSIFICATION

A reorganization of the entire personnel of this department was necessary with the transfer and promotion of Classification Officer F. P. Miller to the Remission Branch of the Department of Justice. Mr. Miller was responsible for the organizing of our classification program, and we were sorry to part with the services of this excellent official.

Assistant Classification Officer W. F. Carabine received the promotion to Classification Officer and has proved quite capable of carrying out the extensive programme necessitated by new and enlarged procedures and policies. As a replacement to Mr. Carabine, we were fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. W. E. Wilby as Assistant Classification Officer. Mr. Wilby has excellent qualifications and has proved to be a most valuable addition to our classification staff. Senior Clerk Stenographer L. W. Hunt was promoted to Classification Assistant and Guard J. Sullivan was promoted to Senior Clerk Stenographer.

The foregoing has provided us with an excellent staff and the results to date have been most gratifying.

The following statistics convey the varied and extensive programme carried out in classification:

Meeting and Conferences.—Assignment Board; Classification Board; Classification Officer Collin's Bay Penitentiary (Selection); Alcoholics Anonymous; Narcotics Anonymous; Special Discussion Group; John Howard Society. Total: 132.

Tests.—Kuder Preference; Wechsler-Bellevue Full Scale; Revised Minnesota Paper Form Board; Mechanical Comprehension; Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory; Brainard Occupational Inventory; Revised Beta; Lee-Thorpes; Minnesota Spatial Relations. Total: 136.

Interviews with Inmates.—Newcomers; newcomers (second interview); routine follow-up; special follow-up; at inmates' request; referred by other officers; pre-release; discharge. Total: 2,364.

Visitors.—Inmates' visitors; John Howard Society; National Employment Service; Department of Veterans Affairs; Frontenac Legal Aid Society; Children's Aid Society; Remission Service officers; Alcoholics Anonymous; Narcotics Anonymous; other. Total: 246

Interviews by Outside Agencies.—John Howard Society; National Employment Service; Department of Veterans Affairs; Immigration Branch Officers; Frontenac Legal Aid Society; Children's Aid Society; Remission Service officers; Dr. Blackburn (Queen's University) Total: 568.

The Alcoholics Anonymous group has maintained excellent progress throughout the year through the interest and enthusiasm of the inmates, and satisfactory contacts with outside A.A. groups are continuing. Between 35 to 50 alcoholics continue to strive and adopt the A.A. philosophy, which is

not only improving their own well-being but also the morale of the institution. I am pleased also to report that a number of non-alcoholics have requested permission to join this group as they have been impressed with its basic philosophy.

Several conferences were held with the Chaplains, A.A. members and the Supervising Matron, Miss Burke, with a view to starting a group in the Prison for Women. This is known as the *Crusader* group and the initial meeting was held on February 28, 1953 under the sponsorship of the Protestant Chaplain.

I regret that we have been unable to make satisfactory contacts which would have permitted us to continue the Narcotics Anonymous group, but we will continue our endeavours to have this group re-organized at a later date.

It is considered that satisfactory progress in classification methods and results have been accomplished.

HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

General.—Administration and control of our hospital is now under the supervision of Dr. J. E. Gibson, Physician, and Dr. K. S. Clarke, Surgeon.

It is regretted that it was necessary to accept the resignation of Dr. T. N. Tweddell during the year. Dr. Tweddell has provided efficient and satisfactory service over an extended period of years. Assistant Hospital Officer E. Sharpe was retired after reaching the retirement age. This officer rendered efficient service to the administration for many years.

Notwithstanding that our hospital is located in an old and outmoded building, the efficient and proper treatment of patients has been maintained at a high level.

Hospital Statistics for this fiscal year:

Sick Parade.....	3,990
Treatments, Regular.....	6,593
Major Surgery.....	104
Minor Surgery.....	62
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.....	265
Patients in Hospital.....	781
Hospital Days.....	6,897
Daily Average.....	9
X-Rays.....	508
Consultations.....	39
Electro-Cardiographs.....	60

I am pleased to report that consultations by specialists and both major and minor surgery were considerably lower than last year. Attendance of inmates on daily sick parade also showed a marked decrease. The Laboratory Department, the X-Ray and Cardiology Departments have had a very busy year, the total number of X-Rays being 596 and electro-cardiographs, 68.

The entire interior of our hospital has been redecorated.

Additional to the foregoing, the following services were provided to inmates in our Prison for Women:

Sick Parades.....	879
Treatment Parades.....	1,458
Ear, Eye, Nose and Throat.....	53
Hospital Patients.....	180
Surgery.....	27
X-Rays.....	33
Laboratory Tests.....	193
Births (Outside Hospital).....	2

The Red Cross visited the institution for blood donations twice during the year, and approximately 60 per cent of the population contributed on both occasions.

Psychiatric Ward.—The facilities of our psychiatric ward have been taxed to the limit during most of the year. Admissions totalled 24 and re-admissions, 40. This represents 4.4 per cent of our daily average population. Five of the admissions were from other penitentiaries.

Owing to our restricted facilities, many patients were accommodated in other parts of the institution. An average of five psychiatric patients were confined in our east cell block owing to the lack of accommodation in the psychiatric ward.

Consultations during the Year.....	210
Re-Examined.....	88
Examined at Prison for Women and Collin's Bay Penitentiary.....	66

The following were administered during the year: psychotherapy, general therapy, electro-convulsive therapy, electro-stimulation therapy, occupational therapy, exercise and recreational therapy, and group therapy.

Our Psychiatrist reports very encouraging results from electro-stimulation therapy. One inmate is completely cured, 10 inmates are much improved and 21 improved, while 8 show no improvement. It is regretted, however, that two inmates are considered incurable and cannot be accepted into a provincial institution.

Staff personnel has been satisfactory and Dr. M. O'Connor, Psychiatrist, has carried out his responsibilities in a very satisfactory manner.

An enlargement of treatment facilities has been made possible with the installation of a Reiter electro-stimulator. Our Psychiatric Department has proved of immense value to the administration through the advice and reports which have assisted the authorities to understand and adjust daily routine for many inmates with gratifying results.

Dental Department.—This department has been operated in a satisfactory manner throughout the year and the procedure of having our mechanical dentistry work completed at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary is proving, in the main, satisfactory.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Roman Catholic Chapel.—Regular services in both sections of the prison were held and attendance and interest well maintained. Male inmates interviewed by the Chaplin numbered 484; confessions heard, 888; Communions distributed, 1,066. Special holiday services were also held. The Sacrament of Baptism was administered twice.

The Chaplin's duties also included attendance at Classification Board meetings, and lectures to groups of officers in training at the Penitentiary Staff College. The Chaplain also attended meetings of the Alcoholics Anonymous group and assisted in arranging for displays to promote the sales of hobbycraft articles for inmates. During the year, Rev. Dr. Way was privileged to visit Clinton Prison and Sing Sing Prison in New York State, also Collin's Bay Penitentiary and St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

A mission was held in September and considered by the Chaplain as a "grand success".

Regret was expressed over the forced retirement of the Organist, Professor L. Nourry, due to a heart attack. Professor Nourry contributed much time and effort over a long period of years in providing appropriate music for all services.

Protestant Chapel.—Fifty-six services were conducted during the year. A voluntary service was held once each month and, while the Chaplain is desirous of having all services on a voluntary basis, it is not considered advisable at present to establish this policy. The average attendance at voluntary service was 74.

A number of visiting clergymen preached at our Sunday services on many occasions. Such visits have a double value by promoting the interest of these clergymen in our work and providing variety for the inmates.

A special Remembrance Day service was arranged by the Protestant Chaplin with the band of the Royal Canadian School of Signals providing appropriate music. A special speaker was also invited and attendance at this service was on a voluntary basis, with 175 inmates present.

On the Sunday following Christmas, 40 members of the St. George Cathedral Choir visited the chapel for Evensong and gave a recital of carols. The Bishop and the Dean of Ontario were present at this service.

A mission was held in the Prison for Women with excellent results.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY

School.—Our school continues to operate under great difficulty through the lack of suitable accommodation for class-room purposes. Notwithstanding handicaps, progress was well maintained although the number of pupils showed a decrease. The Schoolteacher is optimistic that this situation will be remedied with the completion of the new schoolrooms this fall.

Statistics show some significant changes when compared with previous annual reports. The most notable are the decrease in enrolment in correspondence courses, and the evident increase in educational standing of those admitted during the year.

Total School Attendance.....	2,466
Total Enrolment in Correspondence Courses.....	194
Department of Veterans Affairs Courses.....	131
Ontario Department of Education Courses.....	54
Queen's University Extra mural Courses.....	8
International Correspondence Schools Courses.....	1
Decrease in Enrolment in Correspondence Courses.....	48

Certificates Issued

Grade VIII.....	3
Department of Veterans Affairs.....	27
Ontario Department of Education.....	3
International Correspondence Schools.....	1
Queen's University Extramural Courses.....	5
Total Certificates Issued.....	39

Table of Comparative Literacy

Illiterate.....	4
Less than Grade VIII.....	117
Grade VIII but not More than One Year High School.....	193
One Year High School but Less than Complete High School.....	151
Complete High School.....	18
One or More Years University.....	9
University Graduation.....	3

Appreciation is extended to the Extension Department of Queen's University in providing facilities for advanced education. At present eight inmates are enrolled in extramural courses. That Department has also assisted in the program of Extension Lectures and five very inspiring and instructive lectures were given.

Library.—The library reports show a continued decline in the number of books and magazines issued. The decrease in the book issue might be attributed to the increase in the number of transfers to Collin's Bay Penitentiary and the interest in hobbycraft and sports entertainment. It is encouraging, however, to report that a compensatory improvement is evident in book selection.

Total Circulation of Fiction and Non-Fiction Books.....	71,928
Daily Average Issue.....	238

AMELIORATIONS AND RECREATION

Continuation and further expansion of recreational programmes have again contributed to a greater improvement in morale and co-operation in disciplinary procedure. Sporting activities consisted mainly of softball, soccer, handball, tennis, badminton, boxing, bowling, horseshoe pitching.

With the kind permission of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, the Kingston Penitentiary *Saints* softball team was again permitted to enter and compete in the Kingston Amateur Softball Association Senior League. The regular schedule of games was participated in with all games being played on the prison diamond. The K.P. Saints were so successful that they won the league championship. They did not, however, enter the playoffs. Exhibition games were also arranged with teams outside of Kingston. We were also favoured with a visit from "Turk" Broda's National Hockey League *All Stars* and this was particularly appreciated as this team had to travel a distance of 340 miles (return) at their own expense and time.

Tennis and badminton courts were constructed and these activities have been well patronized by a large percentage of our population.

Winter activities were confined to soccer, boxing, stage shows and movies. A movie show was held each week, with the Inmates' Welfare Committee paying for three shows each month and the administration paying for one. Owing to the mild winter, it was possible to play soccer on an organized basis. Six teams participated and this activity permitted a large number of inmates to take part in a very entertaining and healthy sport.

For the second year in succession, through the kindness of a large Kingston department store, arrangements for a television showing of the World Series were completed and excellent reception was obtained. This gesture on the part of this store was greatly appreciated by the inmates.

Perhaps the most outstanding success was achieved in the radio broadcasting field. Arrangements were completed with Radio Station CKWS to carry a series of 16 weekly broadcasts of one-half hour duration, direct from the penitentiary. All participants were inmates; they included script writers, orchestra members and performers. The response from the public was very gratifying and numerous requests are still being received for further broadcasts.

This venture was so successful that our program, *Kingston Penitentiary on the Air*, received an Honourable Mention Award from the National Advisory Board, Canadian Radio Awards. The award was as follows:

CANADIAN RADIO AWARDS
1952

"HONOURABLE MENTION"

In Light Entertainment — Non-Network Class — To The Program

"KINGSTON PENITENTIARY ON THE AIR"

IN RECOGNITION OF THE EXCELLENCE OF ITS AIM, ITS FORM
AND CONTENT AND THE QUALITY OF PERFORMANCE

Fourth Annual Presentation
October 31st, 1952

Chairman,
National Advisory Board
Canadian Radio Awards.

We acknowledge with appreciation the co-operation, guidance and assistance from the representatives of Radio Station CKWS, Mr. A. Cullen and Mr. W. Luxton, and their technicians.

Hobbies.—This cellular activity is becoming more extensive and popular each year. Over 450 inmates are now working at hobbies, consisting of leathercraft, woodwork, plastics, radio, costume jewelry, knitting, embroidering and crocheting. This activity has developed to the point where it is necessary to detail an officer, full-time, to supervise and control all purchasing and issue of hobbycraft materials.

While hobbies have presented the inmates with an opportunity to improve their financial standing, the most important factor is that this activity has been instrumental in relieving the monotony of long hours in cells, and has contributed tremendously in creating a more relaxed atmosphere throughout the prison.

Another inmate activity, of a seasonal nature, is the collecting and repairing of damaged toys. Repairs are made and the toys are distributed to underprivileged children. It is a pleasure to report that when compared to the previous year, when approximately 1,500 toys were repaired, this past year over 7,000 toys were repaired and distributed. Collections of toys were arranged through the various service clubs, the Kingston Fire Department and other organizations. The Kiwanis Club supplied all materials for repairs and the Fire Department assumed the responsibility for the distribution of the toys to the various orphanages, etc. Fire Chief Brightman, who has been a most enthusiastic worker, advises that some of the repaired toys were even shipped to the Arctic Circle. The inmates as a whole are to be complimented on the enthusiasm shown in their endeavour to assist in a most worthy project.

CONSTRUCTION

New Stores Building.—The main Stores Building was completed. It is located outside the prison enclosure and provides excellent facilities and abundance of space for all requirements. This building is now occupied by the Storekeeper and his staff.

Recreational and Educational Building.—Excellent progress is now being made on the construction of this very essential building. When completed, it will contain an auditorium suitable for athletic events, movies and stage shows, and a fully equipped, up-to-date and commodious schoolroom and library. The entrance will be directly from the main prison dome. The completion of this building, which is anticipated this year, will provide the opportunity to enlarge on several very essential activities which, up to the present, have been operated under considerable difficulty.

Maintenance.—This must also be classified as a major project with our old and out-of-date buildings; continuous renovations and alterations are necessary.

Prison for Women.—A start was made to remove the wire fences which had been erected on the stone wall enclosing the prison yard. The fencing on the sides bordering Union Street and Palace Road have already been removed and suitable lighting installed on the Palace Road side.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Efficient and satisfactory operation of this department has been well maintained. It was with regret, however, that the resignation of Plant Engineer A. G. Pedder was received. Mr. Pedder rendered efficient and conscientious service over a period of years and was a capable and reliable officer. This responsibility has now been assumed by Plant Engineer S. C. Boyle.

SHOPS GENERALLY

I am pleased to report that production from practically all of our shops shows an increase over the previous year, and the officers in charge attribute this to the new system of remuneration which places a greater responsibility on the inmates, as their industry is one of the main factors that determine what grades they may receive and retain.

FARM

Unfavourable weather conditions prevailed during our summer season. A protracted dry spell early in the season reduced our hay and vegetable crop. It was necessary to arrange for a shipment of grain from Saskatchewan Penitentiary to provide sufficient feed for our cattle and hogs. We were, however, able to fill two silos with clover ensilage and this type of feed has proved very satisfactory.

Cattle.—Milk production showed a substantial increase, and a large number of bull calves were disposed of to various farmers throughout Ontario. Herd sires were also shipped to St. Vincent de Paul and Dorchester Penitentiaries. Many awards were received by our cattle when shown at the Kingston and Ottawa Exhibitions.

Piggery.—An average of 300 pigs was maintained with the weekly average of 30 supplied to the Steward's Department.

Cannery.—Canning operations were enlarged and extended over a period of nine months. Additional to the vegetables canned in previous years, plums, solid pack apples and jam were canned. Our experiment with canning jam was not as successful as was anticipated; however, this might be attributed to the lack of experience in canning a product of this kind.

Statistics.—The wholesale value of products amounted to \$3,887.34 and the net profit from canning operations, to \$22,002.81.

PRISON FOR WOMEN

The population in this section of the penitentiary has remained at a very high level during this past year, and for varying periods, the number of inmates exceeded the cell accommodation available. This created difficult problems for the Supervising Matron and her staff. However, toward the end of the fiscal year, the population had reduced to the point where cellular accommodation was available for all.

The confinement and supervision of a number of female Doukhobor inmates also increased the responsibility and difficulty of our staff, and there was a distinct feeling of relief when the remainder of this group was discharged during the latter part of March. This removed a most difficult and very nerve-racking problem.

In conjunction with the new penal philosophy, substantial progress has been maintained during the year, the most noteworthy being successfully achieved in the Home Grooming courses. This is proving most popular and is providing an excellent opportunity to the pupils participating to rehabilitate themselves when discharged.

Discipline has been well maintained and the recreational programme, along with other privileges such as remuneration and hobbies, has contributed in a very substantial degree to this improvement.

I would like to express, on behalf of the administration, our appreciation to Major Mercer, of the Salvation Army, Father Way and the Elizabeth Fry

Society for their very kind assistance, both materially and otherwise, which proved of immense benefit to our inmates. It is considered that the Supervising Matron and her staff have performed their duties in a satisfactory manner, while working occasionally under great difficulty.

STAFF TRAINING

This very important phase in penal administration was continued and through the training courses given at the Penitentiary Staff College in Kingston, a large number of our officers were provided with an opportunity for improving their efficiency and knowledge of penal matters, which was not possible prior to the opening of the College. Arrangements are now being completed to provide for in-service training within the institution. A programme has been arranged and these courses will be commenced on an established basis within the immediate future. An in-service training officer has been appointed and detailed to this assignment. Lectures by administrative and senior officers were given throughout the winter months.

GENERAL

The ultimate goal of every penitentiary official is to improve the inmates both mentally and physically while undergoing confinement, so that they may adapt themselves upon release and be more susceptible to rehabilitative measures, thereby reducing recidivism. While we do not want to appear too optimistic, the trend at the present moment is most encouraging and we can only hope that this will continue.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY

COLONEL G. LEBEL, *Warden*

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

In Custody, April 1, 1952.....	1,418
Received during the Year (Including 8 Female Inmates).....	848
TOTAL.....	2,266
Released during the Year, by:	
Expiration of Sentence.....	327
Ticket-of-Leave.....	85
Transfer (Including 8 Female Inmates).....	582
Unconditional Release.....	9
Death.....	4
Court Order.....	2
TOTAL.....	1,009
Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1953.....	1,257
Distributed as follows:	
1,231 Inmates inside the Walls;	
23 Inmates in Asylums, under Section 61, Penitentiary Act;	
3 Inmates on Temporary Ticket-of-Leave.	

The population inside the walls averaged 1,201, as compared with 1,362, during the previous year—a decrease of 161—and this, notwithstanding the fact that 582 inmates were transferred to other institutions, as follows: Federal Training Centre, 435; Kingston Penitentiary, 21 (including 8 female inmates); Dorchester Penitentiary, 78; Manitoba Penitentiary, 41; Collin's Bay Penitentiary, 6; Saskatchewan Penitentiary, 1.

The congestion resulting from the steady increase in our population presents additional administrative problems of all kinds, and the relief expected from the Federal Training Centre did not materialize to the extent anticipated.

STAFF

Movement.—On April 1, 1952 the total staff comprised 378 officers. During the year, 58 new officers were taken on strength, (2 transferred from F.T.C.).

Executive Staff.....	7
Administrative Staff.....	9
Custodial Staff.....	48

This increase of new officers in the custodial staff was chiefly due to the completion of a transfer to the Federal Training Centre of officers.

During the same period, 102 officers were struck off strength for the following reasons:

Natural Death.....	1
Transfer to Federal Training Centres.....	69
Retirement to Gratuity.....	3
Retirement to Pension.....	3
To Promote Efficiency.....	4
Resignation.....	22

The total officer strength, on March 31, 1953, stood at 334, against an authorized establishment of 340.

Promotions.—Eleven officers were promoted as follows:

<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
1 Assistant Schoolteacher	Classification Officer Grade I
1 Assistant Hospital Officer	Hospital Officer
1 Assistant Dental Technician	Dental Technician
1 Penitentiary Fireman	Assistant Engineer
1 Guard Grade 1	Instructor Shoemaker
1 Guard Grade 1	Instructor Machinist
1 Guard Grade 1	Instructor Steamfitter
2 Guards Grade 2	Keepers
2 Guards Grade 1	Guards Grade 2

Permanency.—As a result of the increased quota of permanency, 32 temporary employees were appointed permanently.

Training.—Eighteen members of the staff attended penitentiary officers' training courses and conferences, as follows:

Course No.	Nature	Attending
28	Regular.....	3 Guards Grade 1
29	Chief Keepers' Conference.....	1 Chief Keeper
30	Regular.....	2 Guards Grade 1
31	Censor Clerks' Conference.....	1 Guard Grade 1
32	Regular.....	6 Guards Grade 1 and 1 Instructor
33	For Instructors.....	3 Instructors
34	Conference on In-Service Training Officers.....	1 Guard Grade 2

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION AND MORAL WELFARE

Roman Catholic Chapel.—Reverend Father R. Prévile has continued, during the past year, to provide spiritual assistance to the inmates of his congregation with the same satisfactory results. The population of the Roman Catholic chapel, at the end of March, 1953, was 1,070.

Religious services, consisting of two masses, were held regularly every Sunday and on religious holidays. Confessions were heard every Saturday afternoon and also on the eve of Holy Days. About 4,500 confessions have been heard during the year, with an equal corresponding number of Communion being distributed.

The annual mission was conducted by Reverend Father C. Proulx, Redemptorist, from Montreal. Results obtained were satisfactory: 850 inmates followed the mission, and about 600 received Holy Communion at the end of the mission.

Inmates' interviews are granted every week day, between 0820 hours and 1120 hours. During the year, 4,000 such interviews were granted. Frequent visits have been made to Montreal and vicinity on behalf of the inmates, either for personal or family problems. Numerous visits were made to social agencies to ensure the moral welfare of the inmates' families.

Protestant Chapel.—Reverend G. R. Forneret has continued to provide spiritual guidance to the inmates of his congregation during the past fiscal year. His population is estimated at about 150.

Divine services were held every Sunday and on appropriate Saints' Days. There is celebration of Holy Communion on the first Sunday of each month, and also on high festivals. The Salvation Army's assistance in holding frequent services in collaboration with the Chaplain is appreciated.

The annual mission was conducted by Major A. L. Steele, O.B.E., of the Salvation Army. The speakers and music provided by his organization furnished an interesting and beneficial week of devotion.

The increasing policy of allowing some recognized social workers in the penitentiary for certain special definite purposes has proved a decidedly good move. The work of our Protestant Chaplain during the year has been somewhat handicapped by a flare-up of his war disability.

Jewish Inmates.—Rabbi C. Bender has continued ministering to the religious and spiritual needs of the Jewish congregation which remained at 15 inmates during the fiscal year. Twenty-six pastoral calls were made during the year and a sermon given to inmates on each occasion. Private interviews were also granted after each sermon. Religious holidays of the Jewish faith were observed to the satisfaction of the Rabbi. The latter is of the opinion that the sports and similar activities have a good effect on the morale of the inmates generally.

Alcoholics Anonymous.—The work of this movement has continued to be crowned with success. It is considered that this is a medium of strength and hope for those who are victims of alcoholism. Our A.A. group celebrated its second anniversary on April 5, 1952. The results obtained so far are very encouraging. Three hundred and eighty-five applications have been received during the past 18 months; 183 were refused, and the balance, 202, was accepted. Of the 107 inmates (A.A. members) discharged, 18 have returned to the penitentiary. This is considered a good result.

LIBRARY

Books and magazines were circulated as shown below:

Language	Magazines	Fiction Books	Non-Fiction Books	Technical Books	Total
French.....	61,846	32,555	8,920	.....	103,321
English.....	122,846	22,587	7,650	.....	153,083
Not Classified as to Language (Technical Matter).....	7,334	.....	.....	1,513	8,847
Total.....	192,026	55,142	16,570	1,513	265,251

The compilation of these figures reveal that there is an over-all increase in all items of reading material this year.

An average number of 237·3 books and magazines were distributed to each inmate against 200·1 for last year. This increase is attributed partly to the activities of our Reading Committee, partly to the improved condition and abundance of reading material. There was a slight decrease in the number of personal subscriptions to newspapers and magazines. This is only normal, due to the opening of the Federal Training Centre.

The Library Department has gradually developed into quite an important centre for the inmates' activities. A dark room, for the developing of photographs has been installed for the use of the Inmate Committee. The inmates' magazine, *Pen-O-Rama*, is actually edited and published in a room adjacent to the Library Department, and under the supervision of the Librarian.

INMATES' WELFARE ACTIVITIES

Sports.—Softball, football and volleyball constitute the main sports in the summer season. Numerous teams were organized during the past year and occasionally, some of our local teams were permitted to receive outside teams. This permission stimulates the interest in sports of the inmates and has apparently an uplifting effect on their morale. During the winter months several hockey teams were organized; games were also arranged with outside teams similar to the summer organization.

Several boxing shows or exhibitions were held in the central dome during the winter and the result is considered satisfactory. In the summer season, these shows are held in the main yard on the temporary platform built for that purpose. Wrestling is also considered a good attraction and a few bouts are organized occasionally.

Music.—The inmate orchestra has made considerable progress during the year. Daily practices are held during the noon hour and over the week-ends.

Movies.—Moving pictures are shown about twice a month on Sundays or holidays. These representations vary as to the dates, as they are usually given when the weather is not recommendable for any other outside recreation.

Photography.—The dark room for the developing of photographs that are sold to the inmates, their friends and their relatives, has been organized in the Library Department and proves to be a very good source of profit for the Inmates' Welfare Committee.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

The administration of the kitchen, under the skilful management of Steward L. Beaupré, has been achieved with the maximum amount of effectiveness and satisfactory results as in the previous years.

The baking section has been operating all the year round from 0600 hours to 1800 hours. This is necessary in order to supply both our institution and the Federal Training Centre with bread and assorted pastries.

Kitchen sanitation and personal hygiene have been given constant and personal attention. The inmates are examined by Dr. L. Martel before being employed in that department and they are re-checked periodically.

The kitchen machinery and equipment have been kept in good shape and the following new equipment installed or purchased:

- 1 aluminum steam kettle, 100 gals.;
- 1 mopping tank, 30 gals.;
- 1 electric bun slicer.

I am pleased to state that this department is in excellent condition today and that its equipment and machinery are modern and constitute a well designed, sanitary and efficiently operated kitchen.

FARM DEPARTMENT

Instructor E. Décarie has continued to supervise the Farm Department during the past year. Although the weather conditions were not very favourable during the months of May and June, the results of the crop were considered satisfactory.

I am quoting hereunder a few items raised on the farm as compared to the previous year:

	1951-52	1952-53
Vegetables.....	867,912 lbs.	582,990 lbs.
Grain.....	6,517 bus.	5,465 bus.
Feed and Straw.....	760 tons	715 tons

Poultry.—The total number of our laying hens was 755, a decrease of 241 when compared with the previous year. The flock was affected by an outbreak of “fowl pox”, and the laying of eggs showed a decrease of 856 doz. from last year’s total of 16,881 doz. Sales of old hens either to officers or outsiders aggregated \$1,919.29.

Dairy Cattle.—The fiscal year was terminated with 63 head of cattle, a decrease of 6 from the previous year. The milk production totalled 39,911 gals., of which 35,744 gals. were delivered to the kitchen, the balance being used for feeding calves and chicks. Sixteen heifer calves and one bull calf were sold by public auction on October 29, 1952 for an amount of \$2,035. Three bull calves were sold to outside customers for reproduction purposes for \$195.

Piggery.—Our piggery population, as at March 31, 1952, was 806, a decrease of 46 head over the previous year. Eight hundred and one dressed hogs, weighing 168,036 lbs., were slaughtered for our kitchen. This shows an increase of 146 head and 22,670 lbs. of pork when compared with the previous year. The sale of pork to our kitchen and to the Federal Training Centre showed a saving of \$24,736.84 when compared with prices on the outside market.

Canning Plant.—A total quantity of 10,546 gals. of assorted vegetables were processed during the year, under the supervision of Guard Grade 2 J. Harris. This is a decrease of 8,590 gals. as compared with the previous year.

Soap Manufacturing.—Nine thousand nine hundred and seventy lbs. of brown soap were manufactured during the year, an increase of 3,580 lbs. in comparison to 1951-52. The cost of material used to make the soap is figured at \$287.31. It represents a net saving of \$899 compared to the open market.

General.—During the winter season, the overhauling and repairs of farm machinery have been attended to under the supervision of Assistant Farm Instructor M. Bélanger. The cost of operating our tractors during the year was \$1,351.01. The maintenance of tractors and farm equipment amounted to \$2,805.91. During the year, 62 adult inmates and about 39 young inmates were employed on the farm.

SCHOOL

On March 31, 1953, there were 10 classes for adults (7 French and 3 English) and 8 classes for young inmates (5 French and 3 English), with a total number of 217 students enrolled (171 adults: 123 French and 48 English;

46 young inmates: 35 French and 11 English). The number of young inmates is decreasing as most of them are transferred to the Federal Training Centre. During this fiscal year, 359 inmates were enrolled in the adult section: 294 in French classes and 65 in English classes.

New correspondence courses registered during the year amounted to 566. Two hundred and twenty-four courses were completed, for which the inmates concerned received a certificate of achievement. Others will be completed in the months to come.

It is to be noted that this year a number of 238 active courses was sent to the Federal Training Centre and 40 to other penitentiaries, at the same time that inmates were transferred. These results show to what extent the inmates are interested in studying in spite of the numerous hobbies which keep many inmates very busy in their cells and disturb them from their studies.

Necessary assistance has also been provided to inmates who wish to pursue their studies in their cells, by personal visits of the Schoolteachers and also by supplying the inmates with necessary educational books out of the penitentiary school text-books library.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

During the year, this department, under the direction of Engineer J. C. A. Bélanger, has looked after the maintenance of service lines in all departments of the institution, as well as the maintenance of government tenements. The Engineer has also supervised the electric motors, magnetos, radios and village street lighting (*re* the latter, from April 1, 1952 to December, 1952).

The following projects have been completed, insofar as service lines are concerned:

St. Vincent de Paul Projects

- Renovation of lighting, kitchen P-6.
- Steam for A-2, C-12, F-5, 10, 11, 13 and 14.
- Construction of staff house H-90.
- Storage, canning plant.
- Sewer and water mains for staff houses.
- New staff houses H-91 and H-92.
- Accommodation for farm gang, stable A-9.
- Installation of radio, dome, "K" range.
- Alterations to carpenter shop.
- Maintenance, telephone service.
- Installation of equipment, tinsmith shop.
- Heating, old stable, F-1.
- Insulation, tenement H-61.
- Alterations, implement shed, F-19.
- Repairs, tenement H-4.
- Installation of electric heaters on parking ground.

Federal Training Centre Projects

- Installation of steam lines, duct K-2.
- Power distribution, Laval.
- Construction of Stores Building.
- Storm sewer.
- Power distribution circuit, shop "M".
- Power distribution, kitchen.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

The general maintenance of buildings and the construction of new projects have been continued this year under the supervision of Chief Trade Instructor (Construction) J. W. Levasseur.

The major projects completed this year are as follows:

- (a) Bricklaying on tenement, H-90.
- (b) Construction of tenements H-91 and H-92.
- (c) Construction of a concrete tunnel or duct to ensure communication between duct K-2 and the basement of the hospital at the Federal Training Centre.
- (d) Construction of a new garage, 24 ft. by 24 ft., for tenants occupying houses H-35 and H-47.
- (e) Construction of a warehouse, 60 ft. by 17 ft., for the storing of perishable materials.
- (f) Construction of a greenhouse, 55 ft. by 24 ft., on the farm. It is actually in use by the Farm Instructor.
- (g) A shelter, 75 ft. by 14 ft., affording table room for 75 men, was built on the farm (Lussier Section).

Among the most important repairs carried out this year, the following may be quoted:

- (a) Tenement H-9 was greatly improved by insulating the second floor with mineral wool. This ensures more heat in the winter and makes the house cooler in the summer.
- (b) Two new openings were made in the dissociation block to allow inmates to go outside for their regular exercise without going into the yard.
- (c) In the new piggery, repairs were made to the centre alley, the drainage system, etc.
- (d) The implement shed was modified by allowing additional shelter for the tractors in the winter.
- (e) The roof of the dome was completed, giving it a better appearance.
- (f) The interior and exterior of various tenements were painted.

MEDICAL SERVICES

The hospital, under the direction of Dr. L. Martel, Penitentiary Physician, has functioned normally during the past fiscal year and the physical condition of the inmates as well as their health have been very good.

The number of cases treated at the dispensary was 15,431 against 20,470 in the previous year. The number of cases hospitalized is somewhat higher: 422 against 353. The morning sick parade has decreased considerably, averaging 84 against 108 for the previous year.

The total number of injuries sustained aggregated 228, six of which were considered major cases. Surgical operations performed during the year totalled 33, of which 22 were major operations. Four inmates died of various causes and 9 were transferred to insane wards.

The cost per capita for hospital and dental supplies was \$5.65, an increase of \$1.76 when compared with the previous year.

V.D.S. Treatments.—These were properly administered. The number of cases treated in the year is 27. Wasserman and Khan analyses made at the laboratories revealed that 18 cases only were found to be positive out of a total of 856 blood samples submitted.

Dental Treatments.—Dr. E. Joubert, Penitentiary Dentist, has provided the necessary dental treatments and was also in charge of the laboratory. The most important dental treatments are listed as follows:

Extractions.....	1,240
Requests.....	737
Impressions.....	468
Deliveries.....	607
Try-ins.....	250
Occlusions.....	285

The total number of dentures made or repaired for Canadian penitentiaries, including our own institution, is 1,163.

Health of Officers.—The number of officers off duty on sick leave during the year is fairly high. Sick leave, including accident leave, totalled 3,590½ days. Surgical operations were performed on 12 officers.

INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTION

The operation and administration of the eight workshops of the penitentiary have been continued under the direction of Chief Trade Instructor (Industries) J. M. LeCorre. An over-all increase of 13 per cent is shown in the production value of all departments, totalling \$195,495.63 as compared to \$173,678.41 for the fiscal year 1951-52.

The following table will serve to demonstrate the value of articles made or repaired as compared with the previous year. It is noted that there is an over-all increase of \$21,817.22.

Production Value for	1951-52	1952-53	Increase	Decrease
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	65,884 68	56,894 79	.....	8,989 89
Penitentiary Service.....	59,094 82	53,560 44	.....	5,534 38
Other Government Departments.....	43,775 34	80,494 26	36,718 92	.....
Staff.....	4,923 57	4,545 48	.....	378 09
Total.....	173,678 41	195,495 63	36,718 92	14,902 36

There is a decided increase in the production of the blacksmith shop: 98 per cent; the sheet metal shop: 44 per cent; a moderate increase in the bindery shop: 29 per cent; the tailor shop: 27 per cent; and a slight increase only in the broom, canvas and shoe shops. The carpenter shop shows a very slight decrease.

CLASSIFICATION DEPARTMENT

The appointment of Classification Officer R. Piuze on May 1, 1952 has served a long wanted need in the department and has contributed to achieve a more proper handling of the work, although the said department is not properly equipped for the efficient discharge of the duties of those officers concerned.

Mr. Piuze co-operates with Psychologist L. St-Pierre in the selection of transferees for the Federal Training Centre as well as in the rejection of F.T.C. inmates for return to St. Vincent de Paul. He also assists in the testing of applicants and, generally speaking, in the administration of the penitentiary, such as escorting visitors, arranging for interviews with outside representatives, etc.

Mr. J. Maher, Classification Officer, specializes in the social aspect of the inmates' personal and family problems. He keeps frequent contacts with welfare organizations such as the John Howard Society, the Salvation Army, the

Catholic Rehabilitation Service and the *Société d'orientation et de réhabilitation sociale*. He also helps the inmates to secure work after their release through the National Employment Service.

Psychologist St-Pierre deals with the selection of inmates for the Federal Training Centre as well as their rejection from the Centre for re-transfer to St. Vincent de Paul. He also selects guard applicants and duplicates his activities at the Federal Training Centre. He is often employed on lecture courses for the new officers and on special officers' training courses.

CONCLUSION

The constant increase of newcomers and the upward trend in the inmate population have made the management of the penitentiary rather difficult, as we were working under adverse circumstances. The overcrowding of the shops and dormitories renders supervision difficult and creates a real problem of security and discipline.

Nevertheless, due to the co-operation of my senior officers and constant efforts of all heads of departments, the results are satisfactory.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY

COLONEL G. T. GOAD, *Warden*

The inmate population as of March 31, 1953, was 539, including nine "on command", made up of seven in provincial hospitals, one on temporary ticket-of-leave and one at large while on temporary ticket-of-leave. There is an increase of 22 over the previous year.

The inmates received during the year totalled 325, including 78 transferred from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, one transferred from the Federal Training Centre, St. Vincent de Paul, Que., and one from Kingston Penitentiary. Three hundred and three inmates were discharged from the penitentiary, as follows:

By Expiry of Sentence.....	216
By Ticket-of-Leave.....	76
By Unconditional Release.....	3
By Transfer to Kingston Penitentiary.....	5 (females)
By Transfer to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	2
By Transfer to Collin's Bay Penitentiary.....	1
	<hr/>
	303

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S DEPARTMENT

Good progress was made on major projects. The Vocational Shop Building is 72 per cent completed, and will probably be completed by the fall of 1953. The new annex and improvement to the main kitchen is 33 per cent completed; this building should be roofed by July and interior work will then commence. Alterations in the main kitchen will be difficult to arrange so as not to interfere with the operation of that department, and it is planned to have parts of the annex completed before any work is done in the old kitchen.

All available officers and inmates were kept busy on projects and maintenance. As usual, the main deterrent to getting work done has been the short hours and the many interruptions to the inmates' work day. Cell shaving, which has just been inaugurated, is a step in the right direction as this eliminates two trips per week to the change room.

For the current year, construction and maintenance work exceeds our ability to complete, but an early start has been made on outside work and a creditable showing is expected.

Following is a résumé of work underway and completed during the year:

New Construction

- Bleacher seats for recreation (softball) grounds.
- Two new dairy barn silos.
- Yard control shelter.
- Duck K-35 (Cell Block B-7 to Vocational Training Building).

Alterations and Additions to Existing Buildings

- Tool room-garage, Building C-5B.
- Storage space for grain, F-2B.
- Alterations to carpenter shop, C-8B.
- Ceiling in dairy barn, F-40.
- Complete renovation of tenements H-31 and H-32.

Projects partially completed are as follows:

New Construction

- Vocational Shop Building, C-16.
- New annex and improvement to main kitchen, B-3.

Alterations and Additions

- New Canvas Shop Building, C-2C.
- Tile floor in milk house, F-37.
- Renovation of tenements H-29 and H-30.
- Alterations to Protestant chapel, B-3.
- Alterations and additions to isolation ward, B-5.
- Exterior painting of garages, woodsheds and tenements H-13 to H-40.
- Interior painting of Northwest Cell Block B-2, Cell Block B-7 and Boiler Room C-6.

Many articles were manufactured and repaired for the following government departments: Post Office (mail bags); National Defence, Army and Air Force; and Fisheries.

The following articles of penitentiary clothing were manufactured for Eastern penitentiaries other than Dorchester:

Brown Denim Pants.....	5,250
Brown Denim Jackets and Coats.....	612
Brown Denim Winter Coats.....	150
Brown Denim Winter Caps.....	250
Brown Denim Belts.....	650
Brown Denim Caps.....	450
Prison Blue Caps.....	350
White Coats.....	427
White Aprons.....	1,215
Overalls.....	79
White Pants.....	870
Pyjama Coats.....	960
Pyjama Pants.....	1,120
White Shorts.....	400
White Caps.....	300
White Gowns.....	60
Prison Blue Coats.....	650

Shoe Shop.—This department was kept busy throughout the year by the manufacturing and repairing of boots and shoes for institutional requirements, for both officers and inmates, and by other miscellaneous tasks.

Upholstery Shop.—This section was kept busy on manufacture and repair work, including venetian blinds, mattresses, new furniture for penal institutions and other government departments.

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Electrical Work.—The installation of machinery in Building A-8 was carried out. The boiler room power wiring was overhauled to make power available for the new boiler installed, this requiring a power panel board, with all lines feeding from same. Wiring and conduit work were completed on the new Vocational Building, as well as telephone conduit and wiring.

The installation of radio head-phones in the South Wing Cell Block is being proceeded with (60 per cent completed). The rewiring of tenements H-31 and H-32 was completed, with fixtures installed. Lights in the new silos were installed. An overhead power line to the inside quarry was completed.

Telephone lines to the Roman Catholic and Protestant chapels were installed. Conduit lines were run to new unit heaters in the piggery and connected up. An electric line was installed from the Vocational Building to the sump pump and the return pump in K-35 duct. Usual maintenance work was carried out on telephone system, power lines, radios, etc.

Power Plant.—A new Foster-Wheeler 15,000 lbs. per hour steam generator was installed. Actual erection was done by Foster-Wheeler employees, with penitentiary personnel carrying out the cement work, welding, steamfitting and electrical work. A new breeching was installed across the back of the boilers to the smoke stack, and an induced draft control panel and two new boiler meters were installed. It was necessary to make an electrical switchboard to mount the switches for both boilers, and revise the power wiring in the boiler room.

New Vocational Building.—Steam, water and sewer lines were run from B-7 Cell Block through K-37 duct to supply this building. All electrical work, plumbing and heating have been completed in the vocational shops that have been erected.

Waterworks.—A new chlorinator was installed in the quarry pumphouse. The 8-in. transite pipe-line from the tanks to the penitentiary proper has been partially completed.

The Trask Well Drilling Company have drilled an 8-in. well to a depth of 400 ft. at the tank site. This well was tested for forty-eight hours and held up at 95 I.G.P.M. Authority was obtained to drill an additional 200 ft. in the hope of obtaining a greater output.

Complete electrical and plumbing renovations were carried out in tenements H-31 and H-32.

Work on the following projects was also carried out:

Thirty per cent of work was completed on the officers' mess.

Steam line was completed from boiler room to shop dome.

Draining was installed in the new silos.

Heating was installed in the shops dome.

Plumbing and heating were completed in shop C-8-A.

Heating system in the piggery was renovated.

Heating was intalled in the new yard shelter.

Fire hydrant was re-situated in the prison yard.

The fire hydrant situated in the coal yard was connected up to the water main.

The usual maintenance work was carried out during the year.

FARM DEPARTMENT

The year 1952 was a poor farming year. The spring season was late, very wet and cold, delaying planting of crops until the end of June (some of the oats not being planted until July 8th). Later in July, the weather became hot and dry, but too late to be of any benefit to the growth of the crops for a good harvest. There was no actual failure, but the general harvest was below average.

Three draft horses were disposed of and sold for fox meat during the year. While it is desired to modernize farming conditions, due to soil topography, it is not possible to replace horses entirely with tractor power, and a minimum of six teams are required in the operation of the farm.

Due to an attack of coccidiosis, during the early summer, egg production was somewhat lighter. Through a rigid culling program, it is considered that maximum egg production is being obtained from minimum feeding. Brooding has been reasonably low this last winter. The erection of a new hen house has been authorized, and construction is expected to get under way soon. When this building is completed, and the flock increased by 600 laying hens, it is anticipated that the Farm Department will be able to attend to the entire kitchen egg requirements.

Ensilage is one of the best and by far the cheapest feed that can be given to cattle; it cuts the feed bill by at least 30 per cent. However, the odor from ensilage is at times objectionable, and same permeates the clothing of the personnel employed in the dairy barn. The Farm Instructor has made certain recommendations in his annual report whereby this condition might be overcome.

Going over the record of the last seven or eight years, it was felt that the keeping of an Aberdeen Angus bull was more a liability than an asset to the herd. Consequently, the disposal of the Aberdeen Angus was a step in the right direction toward the improvement of the dairy herd. Our plan is to maintain a straight Holstein dairy herd, with outstanding bull calves sold to private individuals, and good heifer calves raised for herd replacements, the remainder being used for beef in due course.

Through rigid selective breeding and improved dairy management, the milk produced per cow has increased 9 per cent since the last fiscal year. As a whole, the herd has produced 27 per cent more milk this year than it did during the previous year.

Since last January, the purchase of commercial mixed feed was discontinued, when we commenced mixing our own. Although not getting 100 per cent mix by hand operation, there was an appreciable saving per ton by eliminating the commercial ration. Between home mixture and the commercial, no decrease in production was apparent.

At the beginning of the fiscal year there was a surplus of fattening pigs and 136 were shipped to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Sanitation.—Due to construction of the officers' mess adjoining the kitchen, it is not possible to keep the kitchen as orderly and clean as usual. However, floors are well scrubbed by mopping twice daily, besides being scrubbed down with soap and then flushed at least once a week. The basement is kept in good sanitary condition. Refrigerators are washed out with soda-water at least once a week.

Hygiene.—Inmates working in the kitchen have three baths and changes of clothing a week. Nail brushes are furnished for use in the bakery, the butcher shop and the wash room in the main kitchen. A chart on personal hygiene is placed near the wash room and toilet.

Training of Inmates.—Every effort is made to give inmates some training in the different kitchen jobs and a good percentage take advantage of the chance and acquire some knowledge of kitchen routine—if not of cooking or meat-cutting, of at least something on sanitation or personal habits.

Painting.—The lower part of the main kitchen, as well as that of the officers' mess, was painted. The ceilings and walls of the Kitchen Department were washed. Due to renovations that are being made in the kitchen very little painting was carried out.

Equipment.—All equipment has been kept in good running repairs. The old Hubbard oven was condemned and removed from the bakery.

Bread.—During the year, 256,215 lbs. of bread were baked, out of which 20,042 lbs. were sold to officers.

SCHOOL

The average monthly attendance at school for both adult and young inmates was 23.

Number of days school was held (forenoons).....	164
Enrolment for the year: Adults.....	55
Youths.....	38

The following correspondence courses were supplied by the Department of Veterans Affairs:

Arithmétique élémentaire.....	1	Introductory Mathematics.....	4
Bookkeeping "A".....	2	Machine Shop Mathematics.....	1
Conversation anglaise.....	4	Mathématiques élémentaires.....	1
Elementary Arithmetic.....	1	Mathematics "B".....	1
English (Senior Matriculation)..	1	Mechanical Drawing "A".....	1
Français élémentaire.....	1	Music "A".....	1
Introductory English.....	3	Music "B".....	1
Introductory French.....	1	Social Studies "A".....	2
TOTAL.....			26

<i>Veteran Students</i>		<i>Non-Veteran Students</i>	
7 with 1 course each.....	7	11 with 1 course each.....	11
2 with 2 courses each.....	4	2 with 2 courses each.....	4
	11		15

The following courses were supplied by the Department of Education, Province of Nova Scotia:

Architectural Draughting III... 1	Elementary Electricity..... 1
Art and Handiwork..... 1	Oxy-Acetylene Welding..... 1
Advanced Shop Mathematics... 1	Show-Card Writing..... 1
Elementary Bookkeeping..... 1	Steam Boilers..... 1
TOTAL.....	8

One inmate is enrolled for a course in Journalism and another is enrolled for a Radio course with the Sprayberry Academy of Radio. Both courses are paid for from private funds.

There has been a gradual falling off of enrolments in the correspondence courses during the past year. This is primarily due to the vocational training classes taking a number of prospective students and also to a closer screening of applicants due to the change in policy on payments for the courses. In the past, many were enrolled who had the ability to complete the courses but after only a few lessons discontinued for reasons over which we had no control. As a change is now being made for each course, it is necessary to select our students with as much care as is possible, to obtain a maximum number of completed courses.

LIBRARY

The following reading material was circulated during the year:

Fiction Books—		<i>Issues</i>
English.....		51,703
French.....		2,760
Magazines—		
English.....		102,845
French.....		6,231
Educational and Vocational Books.....		3,280
Private Subscriptions Checked and Issued.....		2,030

The normal issue from the library to each inmate is four magazines and two novels per week, or alternatively six magazines per week to those inmates who do not care for novels. These issues are magazines and novels as chosen by each individual who supplies the library with a list of his preference in reading material.

The library is open during the noon hour with the Librarian or his assistant in attendance, and during this period, the magazines are distributed. The noon-hour period is also used for the writing of letters for those inmates who cannot write their own, and also for any inmates who have requested an interview with regard to library or school matters.

The library is open on all holidays with either the Librarian or his assistant in attendance so that the inmates' needs with regard to reading material may be effectively served.

There has been a gradual falling off of private magazine subscriptions during the past year, and this is directly connected with the private subscriptions to daily and weekly newspapers by the inmates.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Roman Catholic Chapel.—An average of eight to ten inmates were interviewed each day re conscience and domestic problems, and institutional difficulties of a personal nature, etc. Religious reading was issued daily to about 15 to 20 inmates.

Several clergymen of the Roman Catholic faith visited the institution and interviewed inmates with fair success. Bible classes were held regularly twice each week in both languages, except during the summer months and during the Christmas season. The Roman Catholic Chaplain contacted several relatives of inmates. It is thought that some benefit was derived from these contacts.

The annual mission was preached in English by Rev. Father A. McDevitt and in French, by Rev. A. Daigle, both of the Moncton Archdiocese. Both these preachers accomplished their task with success. As usual, nearly two thirds of the Roman Catholic inmates performed their Easter duties.

The French-speaking Alcoholics Anonymous group progressed quite well. Outside speakers co-operated unselfishly with the inmates who numbered between eight and ten. Twice during the year, outside choirs came to sing Sunday Mass. This was quite evidently appreciated by the inmate population.

Several new books, both in English and French, were acquired for the Roman Catholic chapel library.

Protestant Chapel.—Alterations to the chancel have begun, and already, the indications are that the job, when completed, will produce the desired results. By screening the entire operation, we have been able to carry on with a minimum of interruption, although it has hardly been in order to invite choir groups to visit as we have done in former spring seasons.

The piano, purchased a year ago, has proved most useful. It was a necessity for the support of the choir work which will be mentioned separately in this report. During the chapel alterations, it has had to substitute for the pipe organ, as it was already doing, because the pipe organ was in need of repairs and service which we were unable to obtain during the five months or so before the alterations began. A telephone was installed in the chapel office recently, and we wish to again express appreciation for same.

For the past two years, the attendance at Sundry service has been virtually on a voluntary basis, an experiment which did not by any means prove unsuccessful. Beginning with January, attendance was made semi-compulsory, subject to exemptions by the Warden on recommendation of the Chaplain. Little reaction, if any, is noted. Attendance has increased moderately, and good deportment has remained.

Brigadier A. W. Martin, of the Salvation Army, has now been with us just over a year. He conducts one of the Sunday services each month, and comes once a month for interviews. Our annual mission was conducted by him early in the year. On two occasions he brought with him the Salvation Army band and choir from Moncton to assist him with the service of the month.

As in the previous year, Bible classes were conducted from early January and will continue well past Easter.

The work of the Alcoholics Anonymous, now well into its fifth year in this institution, is now carried on completely by the inmate group. Presently, the tone of meetings is high; within the year the group rid itself of some inmates who attended for ulterior motives. The twenty or so who are now attending the English-speaking group (the Roman Catholic Chaplain has a French-speaking group) are concerned with the real problem at hand. At least five members have gone out during the past year and are making good.

Early in the present fiscal year, the choir work, under the direction of the new organist, reached an all time-high. The penitentiary choir was entered in the Moncton Musical Festival and received top rating. Recordings for radio programs were made about the same time. Similar recordings were made in the fall to be presented during the Christmas season. During the past four months, the choir has participated with the congregation at the worship services.

At the Sunday services, we have had visits from two entire church choirs: the St. George's Church of England Choir, Moncton, of which our chapel organist is also the director, and the First Baptist Church Choir, Moncton. Three choirs, in addition, were brought in during the year for concerts for the entire population within the prison: the Presbyterian Student Choir of Toronto and Montreal; the St. Joseph's University Choir of St. Joseph, N.B., and the Choir of Gordon College, Boston, Mass.

For the first time we ventured a religious sound film, *Hidden Treasure*, produced by the Moody Institute of Science, Chicago, which was shown to the entire population.

Two denominations were with us by delegation for official visits during the year. A group of ministers from the United Church Conference visited in June, and in October, Rev. L. P. Hatfield, of the Board of Social Service of the Church of England, was with us. In all, some seventeen ministers visited the institution within the year.

The Protestant Chaplain spoke to the following groups in the course of this fiscal year: the Y's Men's Club of Moncton, the Baptist Young People's Union of First Baptist Church, Moncton; the Men's Fellowship Group of First Baptist Church, Amherst, N.S.; and the T. Eaton Co. Business Men's Club of Moncton.

HOSPITAL

General Health.—There have been no serious epidemics or health hazards to report during the past year. Physically, the inmates have had the average minor illnesses and complaints. Approximately one hundred treatments a day have been administered throughout the year during morning sick parades, dispensary calls, and night nurse's rounds. Four hundred and eight inmates were hospitalized, constituting a total of 4,325 patient days. There were no deaths among the inmate population during the year.

The mental health of the inmates has been average. It is found that a large proportion of the physician's time is spent on psychotherapy. It is felt that the increasing prevalence of cell hobbies and active sports do much to alleviate tension particularly during the summer months.

The purchase of several new diagnostic and therapeutic instruments has done much to facilitate our work and has helped to satisfy the inmate population that adequate medical services are available. It is hoped that by next year we will have an X-ray unit installed and in operation.

Hygiene and Sanitation.—In this respect a high standard has been reached and maintained. Expansion of kitchen facilities is expected to improve this department more in the near future. Our milk, through the pasteurization plant, has been consistently pure. Water has tested "A" throughout the year.

Tuberculosis.—We have had no active cases of tuberculosis in the prison hospital during the past year. The complete survey of the inmate population by the New Brunswick Department of Public Health was very satisfactory. Several inmates had repeat X-rays, but no active tuberculosis was found.

Mental Health.—Eight inmates were discharged from the prison to various mental hospitals for treatment. Two inmates have been in our mental ward all year, having been returned from the Nova Scotia Hospital as unlikely to be improved by treatment.

Dental.—Since April 1, 1952, a part-time dentist has been employed here in the person of Dr. S. J. Baxter, D.D.S. He has accomplished much during the past year to improve the dental health of the inmate population. Since his employment here, artificial dentures have been supplied to us from the dental laboratories at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

Officers.—The total number of officer sick days for the year numbered 942. This does not include accident sick leave.

Red Cross Blood Donor Service.—During the year, four blood donor clinics were held here with 525 inmates contributing.

PHYSICAL TRAINING AND RECREATION

Officers.—During the past year, all new officers reporting for duty were given instructions respecting their duties and also in the use of rifles, revolvers and gas equipment. The annual service revolver competition was carried out at the penitentiary. The service rifle competition was carried out at the Military Range at Amherst, N.S. The small bore range was open whenever officers were available for practice. The staff was addressed during the winter on how to use the institution's gas equipment.

Inmates.—During the year the usual activities of horseshoe pitching, volley ball and softball were carried on. A four-team softball league was formed and from this an "all star" team was picked to meet visiting teams. We had a very successful season, and towards the close of the season our *All Stars* beat the Bradley Plumbers, Maritime Softball Champions, 4—3.

New winter features consisted of movies each Sunday and statutory holiday, also recreation in the corridors, combined with outdoor exercise. Indoor recreation consisted of card playing, checkers, chess, etc. The game of "shuffle board" was introduced and proved very popular. The game of "broom ball", introduced on an experimental basis toward the latter part of the winter, also proved popular.

During the entire year, a physical training class consisting of graduated weight training was in effect. This was voluntary and proved very popular, and many instances of much improved health and strength were the outcome of this training which, it is believed, will continue to interest many inmates.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Training Courses.—The fourth class of plumbers and carpenters completed their courses of in-class training during the fiscal year. The trainees of these two groups and the trainees of the special bricklaying class were largely trained and employed on the construction of the new Vocational Training Building. A careful analysis was made of the building requirements of this project in terms of trade skills and knowledge, and these in turn were related to the carpentry, plumbing and bricklaying training groups. As a result of this practical arrangement, a particularly good type of training was provided. Undoubtedly all major building projects about this institution in the future will be checked as to practical vocational properties and thus become, in a measure, training projects.

Related Training.—The supplementary courses of mathematics, draughting and blueprint reading have developed with the trade training courses. Although there is some evidence of reluctance on the part of some trainees to pursue these subjects as enthusiastically, we are endeavouring to make the academic aspects of this training as interesting as possible and closely related to their actual needs in the trade.

Building Developments.—The vocational training classes were moved to the new Vocational Building at the close of the fiscal year. This new project, outside the walls and connected by a pedestrian subway (concrete duct) to the adjacent cell block inside the walls, will provide, fortunately, two outstanding rehabilitative factors in that the trainees, by this arrangement, have a fair measure of segregation within the prison and a convenient passageway to a modern, well designed and adequately equipped training centre. It is opined that this centre will be a major factor in the rehabilitative program at this institution. The building on this site has three shops in training operation and, by early August, it is anticipated that two additional shops will be ready for occupancy. The grounds about the building are being graded and a recreation area is planned by early summer.

Control Training.—The training on the job during the past year has been quite effective with training being provided in shoemaking, upholstery, welding and machine shop. It is planned to provide formal vocational classes in upholstery and welding during the coming year.

Placement of Released Trainees.—The National Employment Service, the Apprenticeship Committees and the John Howard Society, with whom the very closest liaison is maintained, have been of great help in the placement of our vocational trainees. We would like to particularly mention the outstanding work of Mr. C. A. White, of Moncton, N.B., and of Mr. John Arnott, Halifax, N.S., in this field.

CLASSIFICATION

During the year ending March 31, 1953, the Classification Officer interviewed 352 newcomers and transferees. Two hundred and eighty-six inmates were interviewed prior to reclassification. Inmates are interviewed approximately two months before the expiry of their sentence. About 25 per cent of these inmates have made their own arrangements for work and living accommodation after release, but the majority of these welcome the opportunity of discussing and checking these plans. It is found that 75 per cent of the inmates have no definite plans. In such cases, after a full discussion of capabilities, trade skills and material assets, the inmate is referred to an appropriate social agency or, if he does not wish to work with an agency, he is advised on how to use his assets to the full advantage.

The Classification Board has been meeting weekly instead of monthly since January 1, 1953. This change in procedure was made after the matter had been fully discussed at a meeting of the Board. It has been found that more frequent meetings, with fewer inmates to be discussed at each meeting, permits a more thorough consideration of each man and also allows more time for the discussion of other matters of general interest to the members.

The Work Assignment Board meets at least twice each month to consider and act upon requests by inmates for changes of employment. The number of applications for a change of work remains fairly constant; the Board considers an average of 23 applications at each meeting. Inmates are interviewed by the Board and quite frequently advantage is taken of this to counsel the inmate in connection with work habits, use of abilities, etc.

The Cell Hobby Committee meets once each month. Inmates who wish to work at a hobby are interviewed at these meetings. Their plans are discussed with them and they are given advice if necessary. Although the number of men pursuing a hobby is not great, there are clear signs that cell hobby activity is satisfying as a need and is helping to maintain inmate morale at a good level.

The officers' library is not being used as much as it should be. There are a few officers who take out books regularly and a large number who read a book occasionally. Every opportunity is taken, both during private conversation and during noon-hour talks, to encourage the officers to use the library more frequently.

Applications by inmates for vocational training are carefully considered in co-operation with the Chief Vocational Officer. Education and personality assessment are the chief factors taken into account. Close liaison continues between the Classification Officer and the Chief Vocational Officer. Each trainee is discussed at frequent intervals in the light of his course record and counselling is given when the need arises.

During the winter months, the Classification Officer took part in the program of noon-hour talks to the staff and gave three addresses on the work of his department.

The program of psychological testing is not being developed as quickly as had been hoped. The pressure of other work has so far prevented the Classification Officer from testing all inmates, or even all those who, perhaps, should have been tested. The Wechsler-Bellevue and Rorschach techniques are used in most cases. The Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory is a serviceable instrument, but unfortunately has been found unsuitable for use with inmates having lower than Grade VII education. All inmates are tested on the Kent Scale when first interviewed. This is a very rough test but it does show any serious abnormality which can be investigated further by using one of the other testing techniques.

The John Howard Society, the National Employment Service, and the Salvation Army are continuing their invaluable services to inmates by counselling, finding work for them, handling domestic problems, and assisting with rehabilitation problems after the inmate is released. During the past year the Classification Officer has developed closer liaison with various welfare agencies in Halifax, Moncton, Saint John and Montreal. The value of the work being done by these agencies cannot be over-estimated. Without their assistance it would be almost impossible to implement our policy of rehabilitation for our inmates.

The Classification Officer has given addresses, on invitation, to the Commercial Club of Halifax, to three Rotary Clubs, at Home and School Association meetings and to various organizations of Churches of varying denominations. During a visit to Halifax in November, 1952 he addressed a Psychiatric Seminar at the Victoria General Hospital. The group expressed interest in the work being done at the penitentiary and felt that our policies were based on sound theories of therapy.

Counselling continues to take up an increasing amount of time in this department. It is felt that this is a very important phase of the work. The policy of leading the inmate to find his own solution to his problems is being maintained. The Classification Officer acts merely as guide, pointing out errors in reasoning and offering encouragement. Inmates are never encouraged to feel helpless and to rely entirely on social agencies to solve all their problems, although the help which such agencies can and will offer is always pointed out to them.

In spite of many disappointments due to "therapeutic failures", the year has been one of encouragement and satisfaction. This has been due, in no small measure, to the encouragement and support received from the Warden and other members of the staff and appreciation of this duly recorded.

ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

During the past year employment was arranged for many discharged inmates through the National Employment Service, Moncton. The John Howard Society of Nova Scotia, Halifax, was also quite successful in finding employment for a number of inmates on discharge. The John Howard Society, of Montreal and Toronto, were very co-operative in respect to assistance and employment for many discharges.

Mr. C. A. White, of the National Employment Service, and the John Howard Society, Moncton, and Mr. John Arnott, of the John Howard Society, Halifax, visit this institution regularly to discuss with inmates matters of rehabilitation, employment, domestic problems, etc.

Brigadier Martin, of the Salvation Army, Moncton, visited the institution regularly, and has given excellent co-operation in respect to assistance to inmates on discharge.

GENERAL

The inmates' canteen has operated very satisfactorily and is much appreciated.

The new system of remuneration for inmates, established last year, is also appreciated, but it has been found quite difficult for the Grading Committee to satisfy both inmates and officers in respect to individual ratings. Further, it has not brought about the anticipated incentive of raising the interest of the inmate in his attitude towards work or work habits. Nevertheless, it is an improvement on the previous system.

Movies are still being shown in the Roman Catholic chapel, which is the only suitable location available. We are much in need of a suitable building that could be utilized for all indoor recreation and entertainment.

It is hoped that the construction of additional tenements for officers, on which vocational trainees could be employed as a training project, will be authorized in the near future.

Discipline generally has been very good throughout the year.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY

A. H. CAMPBELL, *Warden*

The number of inmates on register at the close of prison on March 31, 1952 was 379. During the year, we received 101 from the courts; 78 by transfer: 41 from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, 36 from Kingston Penitentiary and one from Saskatchewan Penitentiary; one ticket-of-leave violator was returned. There were 171 inmates discharged during the year, leaving a balance of 388 on March 31, 1953, which includes one insane inmate in asylum

under Section 58 of the Penitentiary Act and three insane inmates in asylums at our expense under Section 61 of the Penitentiary Act. The daily average population for the year is 389.5.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT

The Surgeon has reported that there was a great drop in the number of inmates treated at the hospital dispensary. Last year, 5,153 cases received treatment whereas this year only 4,548 cases were treated, a reduction of 12 per cent. The total number of inmates detained in the hospital fell from 380 for the previous year to 211 cases, approximately 45 per cent.

During the year there were one major and four minor operations performed in the penitentiary hospital. Blood tests were done on all new arrivals and, at intervals, on all syphilitic patients. There were 8 cases of syphilis treated during the year as compared with 9 the year before and one case of gonorrhoea as compared with two the previous year.

The Travelling Tuberculosis Clinic visited the institution during the year, and one inmate, who was found to have tuberculosis, was transferred to the sanitarium. The Red Cross Blood Clinic visited the institution twice during the year and those in charge were greatly pleased at the response from the inmates. A total of 389 donations were given during the year.

One elderly inmate died during the year due to cancer of the œsophagus.

There was a drop in the number of officers who were off duty on account of sickness, there being 93 as compared with 98 the previous year.

Doctor G. M. Stephens, the Penitentiary Psychiatrist, had 174 initial psychiatric interviews with inmates and 293 re-examinations. In addition, he held 39 group therapy sessions with an average of 15 inmates in attendance. He also gave six lectures to the officers and held frequent discussions about general problems and individual inmates with a large number of the staff.

Monthly inspections of the institution were made by the Surgeon and he has reported that the sanitary condition throughout is up to the desired standard. Samples of drinking water have been taken from different outlets in the institution each month and samples of milk, from the farm. They were submitted to the Provincial Laboratory and were found to be free from impurities.

SPIRITUAL AND MORAL WELFARE

Divine service was held on each Sunday during the year in both Protestant and Roman Catholic chapels. Special services and special music were provided for Christmas and Easter and both Chaplains were well satisfied with the interest and attentiveness of the inmates attending. A successful six-day mission was held in each chapel and, although the attendance was somewhat disappointing, both Chaplains report good results.

The Protestant Chaplain reports that 53 inmates took part in the Christmas Communion service and the Bible class met each Sunday throughout the year with an average attendance of 20 inmates. We have two groups of Alcoholics Anonymous, one for the English-speaking and the other for the French-speaking inmates. The first is under the direction of the Protestant Chaplain and the second, under the direction of the Roman Catholic Chaplain.

Major McKinley, of the Salvation Army, has taken charge of the Protestant Service on the first Sunday of each month. He is usually accompanied by members of the Salvation Army, including soloists and instrumentalists and, as in former years, he brought out the Winnipeg Citadel Band on the first Sunday in January. The music during the service, and later, in the prison dome, was greatly appreciated by the inmates.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain reports that visitors continue to admire our beautiful chapel with its murals and Stations of the Cross and the large spacious sanctuary. During the Divine Service each Sunday, selections from the Scripture are read and a sermon, carefully prepared and doctrinal in tone, is delivered. The choir singing is uniformly good. Hymns in English, French and Latin are sung. Every first Sunday of each month, High Mass is said. During the year approximately 1,100 private interviews with inmates were held and problems of every description were discussed, from family difficulties to matters of conscience.

I am sure that, owing to the great interest taken by the Chaplains in the spiritual and personal welfare of the inmates under their charge, the reformation and rehabilitation of the inmates has been encouraged.

CLASSIFICATION AND REHABILITATION

The Classification Officer reports a sustained and satisfactory rate of progress in all activities of the Classification and Rehabilitation Department. The Classification Board has met each month during the year and inmates have been allocated to occupations in which they were most likely to benefit.

The Classification Officer held a total of 877 personal interviews with inmates during the year:

Newcomers' Interviews.....	91
Routine Follow-Ups.....	62
At Inmates' Requests.....	496
Referred by Other Officers.....	61
Pre-Discharge Interviews.....	151
Visitors.....	16

The Classification Officer has reported that the discharge routine of inmates has functioned very smoothly with the help of the Canadian Welfare Association in Winnipeg, the Salvation Army and the various branches of the John Howard Society across the country, and he hopes that it will soon be possible to establish branches of the John Howard Society in such centres as Windsor, Hamilton, Sudbury and Brantford where we send quite a number of discharges.

The work of the National Employment Service representative, Mr. J. C. W. Bissett, has been excellent. Inmates are interviewed about one month prior to discharge and letters go forward to the Special Placement Officers at the points of destination. Where work is not readily available at such points, reports are received to that effect and we are able then to re-direct the dischargee.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY

The Schoolteacher reports that school was held on 190 days during the year with an average daily attendance of 18. Classes for illiterates and those of public school level were held on Mondays and Wednesdays, and for those of high school level, on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Friday mornings were occupied with Art Classes, examinations and special lectures.

All newcomers were tested during the year. The revised Beta intelligence test was also administered to all newcomers and the results obtained were sent to the Deputy Warden, the Classification Officer and the Psychiatrist. This Department moved into its new quarters in Building B-4 at the commencement of the fall term. The new school-rooms are very adequate and satisfactory, well lighted, well ventilated and have excellent furnishings.

The Schoolteacher finds that the correspondence courses as supplied by the Department of Veterans Affairs are most suitable for the particular need

of this institution; 46 such courses were successfully completed during the year. There were 64 active courses at the close of the fiscal year. Other courses are as follows:

- One inmate taking Commerce 63 (Queen's University);
- One inmate taking Practical Chemistry (International Correspondence School);
- One inmate, who has already obtained his Third and Second Class Engineer's Certificates is now studying for his First Class Certificate (Department of Labour, Province of Manitoba);
- Three inmates studying for Fourth Class Engineer's Certificate;
- One inmate studying for Second Class Engineer's Certificate (Department of Labour, Province of Manitoba);
- One inmate studying radio (Department of Education, British Columbia);
- One inmate studying Philosophy (Queen's University).

The following books were issued from the general library during the year.

Total Number of Magazines.....	48,980
Books—Fiction.....	37,149
Non-Fiction.....	4,184
Technical-Vocational.....	364
School Texts.....	417

At the close of the fiscal year, 38 men were subscribing to newspapers which, after being read, were returned to the library and re-issued to non-subscribers.

KITCHEN DEPARTMENT

Very few complaints from the inmates, with regard to the food served, have been received during the year and all food has been of good quality, sufficient in quantity and well prepared.

The following meats were processed during the year:

Corn Beef.....	1,643 lbs.
Ham.....	4,911 "
Ham, Pressed.....	620 "
Sausage.....	10,295 "
Spam.....	120 "
Lard.....	12,546 "
Weiners.....	365 "
Head Cheese.....	144 "

During the year, a total of 184,304 lbs. of bread were produced in the bakery, together with 30,382 lbs. of cake and 30,114 lbs. of pastry.

FARM DEPARTMENT

The Farm Instructor considers that farm operations and production generally have been fairly good, considering weather conditions during the past year. In April, 1952 we had record high temperatures up to 93 degrees above zero and high winds which caused some of the worst soil drifting since the depression years of the 1930's.

Seeding operations started on April 17, 1952 and, despite weather conditions, the grain crop was fairly good. We harvested 25,555 bushels of grain; 160 tons of corn for ensilage; 225 tons of hay; 190 tons of brome and alfalfa; 35 tons of sweet clover.

Our total farm production value was \$39,036.73 compared with \$33,025.41 the previous year. The total area put under cultivation last year was 838 acres.

Dairy Herd.—Our Holstein Friesen dairy herd has now been on R.O.P. test for the full year and the butterfat tests show a very satisfactory performance. During the year we were milking 23 cows which supplied sufficient milk for kitchen requirements.

Hogs.—Production was heavier than usual as we were raising extra hogs for Saskatchewan Penitentiary. During the year, we shipped 110 feeders and 30 breeding sows to Prince Albert and also provided our Steward with 200 feeders and 16 cast sows for prison consumption. Fifty-four sows farrowed during the year and we raised 452 hogs, averaging 8.3 per litter, which figure the Farm Instructor considers fair.

Poultry.—The poultry continue to give satisfactory returns. Production of eggs for the year was 6,606 doz.

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S DEPARTMENT

The following projects were completed during the year:

- Twelve double and 1 single garages for new staff houses
- Stone bins for the quarry
- Construction of cold frames on the farm
- Interior decoration of 3 staff houses
- Rebuilding of incinerator
- Re-location and repairs of the quarry tower
- Manufacture of 50 cell cupboards and clothes racks
- Bull enclosure and breeding chute
- Painting west wing cell block
- Painting shoe shop
- Repairs in carpenter shop
- Range shelters for the poultry barn

Good progress was made on the following projects:

- Alterations and additions, south wing B-4
- Alterations, root cellar, F-1
- Construction of new staff house H-52
- Alterations, west wing cell block, B-5
- Interior decoration of 6 new staff houses
- Filter bed and sewage disposal
- Toilet facilities, horse barn, F-2
- Radio installation, east wing cell block, B-3
- Interior decoration, carpenter shop, C-2
- Alterations and improvements to kitchen, B-6

The following items of shop production are mentioned:

Carpenter Shop.—A total of 79,000 plant labels were made for the Department of Agriculture, at a cost of \$671.75.

Blacksmith Shop.—Twenty-nine steel wheelbarrows were manufactured for our institution and other penitentiaries, at a cost of \$512.64.

Masonry Department.—A total of 27,400 concrete bricks were manufactured, at a cost of \$301.78; 2,687 cu. yds. of rock were crushed at the Quarry for construction purposes.

Canvas-Working Department.—During the year, 125,104 mail bags were repaired for the Post Office Department which brought a revenue of \$37,531.20; 952 pairs of canvas and linen mitts were manufactured, at a cost of \$318.38.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

In addition to the usual electrical, heating and plumbing services, the following work has been carried out and completed by the Engineer's Department:

- Re-location of radio equipment, B-5, and wiring.
- Fluorescent lighting: carpenter shop; office, N.A.B.; tin and electrical shop.
- Heating: tailor shop; shoe shop; carpenter shop; canvas working shop; blacksmith shop.
- Installation of conversion heater, house No. 30.
- Wiring of double garages, new staff houses.

Good progress was made on the following projects:

Alterations and additions, south wing, B-4.

Construction of house No. 52.

Re-vamping of electrical services.

Installation of electrical stand-by plant.

Alterations to cell block B-5; hospital, signal system, lighting and heating.

Alterations to root cellar.

STAFF TRAINING

The in-service training program, conducted during the year under the supervision of the Deputy Warden, has brought about successful results owing to the fine co-operation of the various senior staff members in assisting with the training. The Deputy Warden reports that 85 per cent of the entire staff have had a sound introduction, as to the requirements of our Service, from two sources:—first, from the Penitentiary Staff College which 56 per cent of the above 85 percent attended and second, from our local in-service training school which the balance of 29 per cent attended.

The Psychiatrist, Dr. G. M. Stephens, held seminars for officers during the year, discussing the various problems and certain case histories of inmates for forty-five minutes weekly. The attendance and interest was very satisfactory in addition to being beneficial in the complex studies of the various individuals placed in our charge.

DISCIPLINE

The general conduct of the inmates during the year has been good. The extension of our physical and recreational programme, together with the introduction this year of yard exercise for all inmates, between the hours of five and seven each evening, is appreciated by the inmates and is demonstrated by improved discipline and co-operation. The evening exercise period gives us a longer working day without interruption, with the result that a greater volume of work is done in the shops and elsewhere.

I wish to express my appreciation to the Canadian Welfare Association of Winnipeg, and the National Employment Service for the valuable assistance and co-operation extended in obtaining suitable employment for discharged inmates.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY

R. S. DOUGLASS, *Warden*

The population showed an increase of 32 during the past fiscal year, rising to a total of 549. There were 238 males and 24 females received, while totals of 203 male and 27 female inmates were discharged. Of these discharges, 160 males and 2 females were released by expiration of sentence, 40 male and 2 female inmates by ticket-of-leave licence, one male inmate by transfer to Collin's Bay Penitentiary, 23 female inmates by transfer to Kingston Penitentiary, and one by unconditional release. One death occurred during the year.

As of March 31, 1953, there were 9 inmates confined at the Provincial Mental Hospital, 3 under Section 58 and 6 under Section 61 of the Penitentiary Act. These inmates remain on the register of the penitentiary while so confined at the mental hospital.

The Doukhobor inmate population was reduced from a total of 39 to 17 by ticket-of-leave releases, which were recommended by the Doukhobor Consultative Committee of the Provincial Government of British Columbia, and by normal expiration of sentence.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

The general health of the inmates during the year was good. Two V.D.S. cases were admitted during the year and received the necessary treatment. Pending completion of the new hospital, it was necessary to utilize one of the cell tiers as a temporary hospital tier where 14 patients were treated. The new hospital was opened on December 10, 1952, and marks another step in the improvement of our treatment services. The bright, clean, sanitary and up-to-date wards, with modern kitchen, offices and operating room, give the institution the opportunity of providing a good measure of helpful and scientific medical treatment towards rehabilitation. In addition to the new hospital, X-ray equipment has been installed, which is proving to be a great help in diagnosing and treatment. Further, with the appointment of a permanent part-time dentist, who has been provided with satisfactory accommodation and equipment, it is now possible to further improve the dental health of all inmates.

In addition to 125 films used in our own X-ray equipment, 71 inmates were taken outside the prison for X-rays and consultation as follows: Local Chest Clinic, 17; Shaughnessy Military Hospital, 22; Royal Columbian Hospital, 19; dental X-rays, 10; British Columbia Cancer Institute, three visits all by the same inmate.

On July 4, 1952, the Red Cross Clinic for Blood Transfusion Donations visited the penitentiary and a total of 278 inmates voluntarily gave a pint of blood each. This represented the largest donation of blood by our inmates at any one time. Colonel M. D. Robertson, Division Director, Blood Donor Panels, wrote in appreciation of this voluntary effort, and his letter was published in the inmate magazine *Transition*.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND MORAL WELFARE

Protestant Chapel.—Following the resignation of Reverend Bryce Wallace, to return to the outside ministry, the Reverend D. J. Gillies was appointed Protestant Chaplain at the penitentiary in October, 1952. Mr. Gillies reports that the regular work of his department was fully maintained throughout the year. Inmate interest in the services was upheld throughout the year, while Bible and choir classes proved of value in developing the Christian perspective among the participants. Interest on the part of outside ministers was readily shown and manifested itself in the form of monthly addresses by outside clergymen to the inmate Bible class.

The annual lenten mission was conducted by the Reverend J. Whittles of All Saints Anglican Church. The Salvation Army has again co-operated throughout the year and has taken part in the Protestant services once each month. Their active and practical interest is deeply appreciated.

During December, 1952, a series of tape recordings were broadcast over the local radio station CKNW. These recordings comprised 15-minute addresses together with renditions of hymns sung by the inmate choir. Mr. Ray Maeness, our organist, has given of his best time and effort in preparing the choir for these broadcasts. Considerable outside appreciation of these programmes was forthcoming, and showed itself in the form of telephone calls and letters expressing gratification to the Chaplain.

On December 28, 1952, the Protestant Bishop of the Diocese of Westminster, the Right Reverend Godfrey Gower, administered the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper to inmates. On March 22, 1953, he also administered the Sacrament of Confirmation, and addressed the inmate congregation. He was assisted by Reverend Canon F. Plaskett on both occasions.

Roman Catholic Chapel.—Reverend Father M. J. Barry, Roman Catholic Chaplain, reports that the activities of his department have been well main-

tained during the year. Mass is said every Sunday at 9:00 o'clock in the morning, with the assistance of inmate servers and choir. A high percentage of the Catholic population attends chapel services regularly, and Father Barry attributes this, in part, to the favourable "climate" which prevails in the institution and which encourages such attendance.

He holds interviews regularly with the inmates, and special attention is directed to the newcomers and to those inmates shortly to be released.

Alcoholics Anonymous.—Both Chaplains take a most active part in the activities of the institutional inmate Alcoholics Anonymous group, acting as advisory Chairmen at the fortnightly meetings. The Alcoholics Anonymous group continues to prosper, the average attendance being 40. Many reports on members who have been released indicate that they are doing well, and have made satisfactory re-establishments. This is very noticeable in those inmates who have kept up an outside association with Alcoholics Anonymous after release. On two occasions former members have returned to the penitentiary to address the institutional group, and this action has made a lasting and beneficial impression. The practical and true value of the group and its programme may be measured by those inmates belonging to the group who have been released and have remained faithful to A.A. teachings. Alcoholics Anonymous is proving to be an essential factor in the rehabilitation and preparation, for certain inmates, for return to civilian life, and is deserving of full support from the penitentiary administration.

SCHOOL, LIBRARY AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

At the end of the fiscal year there were 3,087 fiction, 907 non-fiction and 755 reference books on stock in the library. One hundred and eighty-five books were purchased at a total cost of \$497.65. In the magazine section, 140 subscriptions, purchased with public funds, are in circulation, together with 207 private subscriptions which are available for general circulation after being issued to the original subscriber. During the year, 39,444 book issues and 141,174 magazine issues were made from the library. In addition to this, 35,174 magazines, weekly newspapers and daily newspapers were issued to the inmates who had subscribed to them. These issues amount to a monthly average of 18,026.

Through the office of the Chief Trade Instructor, 8 technical books and 29 trade magazines were purchased during the year for use in the various shops. Also 504 books were obtained on loan from the Provincial Public Library, Victoria, British Columbia, for the use of inmates studying topics in special fields.

The bookbinding department increased its volume of production. A total of 3,813 books were bound or repaired, which included 489 books for the New Westminster School Board, 50 for the Department of Veterans Affairs, Shaughnessy Military Hospital, 43 for the Port Moody School Board, 7 for the Surrey School Board, and 127 for Officers' Revenue. Thirty-one record or photograph albums were manufactured.

The quality of the work was greatly improved by the Kwikprint gold stamping machine which was acquired during the year. The automatic electric glue pot which was likewise obtained during this period, has effected a considerable saving in power consumption, and has minimized the hazard of fire.

Elementary and high school correspondence courses were continued, as in past years, under the auspices of the Provincial Department of Education. As at April 1, 1953, 134 students were studying courses in 68 different grade subjects. One hundred and sixty-seven registrations for courses were made during the year; 37 courses were completed, 120 discontinued because of dis-

charge and 3 because of lack of interest and application. Ninety-one new students were enrolled for courses, 6 students completed same, 79 students were discharged before completion, and 2 discontinued their studies. Two students took courses through the Canadian Institute of Science and Technology in Engineering, and one student completed a course in House Planning through the International Correspondence Schools. One student was studying courses in Psychology 4, Economics 4 and History 6, through the Department of Extension, Queen's University. The first two courses were completed.

During the year, interviews were held with, and reports compiled on, 236 newcomers. As many interviews as possible were held with inmates regarding such matters as studies, course, cellular activities, subscriptions to magazines, procurement of special books from outside libraries, and other related subjects.

A winter lecture programme, consisting of six lectures by members of the staff of British Columbia University, took place, at which the average attendance of inmates, while being purely voluntary, totalled 166.

The programme of cellular activities has continued to expand. As of April 1, 1953, 120 inmates were engaged in hobby work of some kind. Sales of hobby-craft articles to officers, official visitors and at two bazaars sponsored by Rev. J. M. Barry and Rev. D. J. Gillies, the two Chaplains of the Penitentiary, amounted to a total of \$1,681.80 during the year. A Hobby Revolving Fund has been set up and is in operation, whereby an inmate wishing to pursue a hobby and having no funds, may borrow the necessary money.

The first class in Effective Speaking and Human Relations conducted by Mr. Warwick C. Angus, of the Dale Carnegie Institute, was concluded in June, 1952, with 33 inmates receiving their certificates at graduating ceremonies held at the penitentiary. A second class commenced during the year and concluded in February, 1953, at which 30 inmates received their diplomas of graduation. The classes met on Saturday afternoons, each class comprising 17 weeks. The classes were conducted as a public service by the Dale Carnegie Institute. Supplies, textbooks and tuition were included at no cost to the Government of Canada. All who have been associated with Mr. Angus in this work felt that the course is a notable asset in the programme of rehabilitation.

The inmate magazine, *Transition*, which was first published in March, 1952, has continued to increase in circulation. As of April 1, 1953, 524 paid subscriptions were in force. A grant of \$125 made available by the Commissioner, helped greatly in defraying the expenses of operation, being used for the purchase of supplies through the Queen's Printer.

CLASSIFICATION OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT

The Classification Officer held a total of 1,126 inmate interviews, of which 213 were with newcomers, 238 with discharges, 112 with applicants for ticket-of-leave and 563 in the field of personal problems of the inmate concerned. Such interviews were supplemented by a consistent pattern of lectures to inmates in the reception area every two weeks, by lectures to discharge groups, and by tours of the cells during the noon hour.

The Classification Officer has many diversified duties, among which the following may be mentioned: active participation on the Grading Committee, the Classification Board, and the Work Committee which meets to allocate work assignments; lectures to the Officers' In-Service Training Courses, as well as sharing in a public-relations role in the entertainment of visitors. He takes part in the Grading Committee meetings at the end of each quarter. Both Work and Classification Boards meet now almost every week, on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings. The Work Board has had 50, and the Classification Board 43 sessions during the past fiscal year.

Beyond the orbit of institutional activity, and with the additional objective of further cementing the cordial relations existing with other welfare agencies, regular visits have been paid to the offices of the Department of Veterans Affairs, Vancouver, and to the offices of the Provincial Probation Service, the Remission Service, and the John Howard Society of Vancouver, B.C.

REHABILITATION AND EMPLOYMENT ON DISCHARGE

The programme of rehabilitation continues to receive maximum attention as the main objective of the modern penal philosophy. Close contacts, therefore, have been maintained with the welfare and employment agencies which visit the institution monthly. The National Employment Service continues to interview each inmate three months before his discharge and, after assessing his abilities and the skills which he may have acquired during his term of imprisonment, undertakes to try and place him in suitable and gainful employment. The John Howard Society, the Salvation Army and the Vancouver Alcoholics Anonymous group likewise offer helpful contributions in this most important cause.

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S DEPARTMENT

All the departments under the supervision of the Chief Trade Instructor were well provided with work during the year. The men were kept fully employed, the variety of work performed was instructive and interesting, while they received good training in their respective trades.

Among the work projects and alterations accomplished, some of the more noteworthy may be cited as follows: completion of the new Hospital Building, with modern facilities which include operating room and X-ray equipment and accommodation; re-location of the dental office and equipment; construction of a brick and plaster canteen building in the Main Cell Block Dome, to house the commissary stores, hobby-craft articles and supplies; remodelling of the main hall passage, in which the ceiling was lowered to form a maintenance duct for the hospital plumbing; and installation of oil storage tanks for the oil burning boiler in the Engineer's Department. The new refrigeration plant in the Kitchen Department was completed, and now provides improved facilities for storage and refrigeration of foodstuffs. Tenement building No. 5 was rehabilitated, with the installation of a modern furnace and plumbing and kitchen fixtures. Considerable work has been accomplished during the winter months on the rehabilitation of tenement building No. 7.

Control Training.—Three classes, numbered 4, 5 and 6, in Motor Mechanics, completed their courses of instruction during the year in the Garage Department, and a further class has commenced operations. Class 4 comprised a total of 222 hours of instruction, Class 5, 304 hours, and Class No. 6, 311 hours. Films for the courses were provided by the Ford Motors Corporation of Canada, and the University of British Columbia. The Ford Motor Company also greatly assisted in the successful conduct of these courses by loaning equipment, such as Ford overdrive, automatic transmission, diaphragm clutch, transmission holding fixtures, clutch jig, a 2-speed Eaton rear axle assembly and other equipment. A total of 16 inmates graduated from these courses of instruction, 13 of them receiving very good marks. As far as possible the trainees who have graduated from these courses in control training are absorbed into the employment of the Garage Department for added practical experience.

Draughting School.—The appointment of Instructor Draughting D. Percy in July, 1952, made possible the inauguration of a class in Draughting in September of that year. Of the selected 33 trainees who commenced the course, 18 now

remain, and are giving evidence of considerable accomplishment in the work performed. Textbooks selected for this beginners' class were Parts 1 and 2 of the *Progressive Technical Series* by Charles Sinclair.

Industrial Film Report.—A program of film-showing was commenced in September and continued weekly to the end of the fiscal year. During this time, 92 films were projected for the benefit of inmates employed in the various departments of the penitentiary, such as the Engineer's, Paint, Blacksmith, Tinsmith, Shoe and Tailor Shops. The films were both interesting and instructive, and were well received. Numerous industrial firms supplied the films for the showings, but it is regretted that the films obtained in previous years from the Department of National Defence are no longer available.

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Routine maintenance work and repairs to electrical wiring, intra-mural telephone lines, steam pipes and wiring fixtures were carried out by this department under the supervision of the Plant Engineer. However, the volume of work, both on projects and maintenance, under the jurisdiction of the Instructor Steamfitter-Plumber as well as the Instructor Electrician, has increased to such a degree that the performance of the necessary maintenance work becomes increasingly difficult, and the question arises whether qualified assistants to these two officers might be provided.

All machinery throughout the institution has been regularly inspected and serviced, as well as all electric motors. The radio system as a whole has given satisfaction.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

This sphere of our operations has once more shown gratifying results. A total of seven inmates were prepared for examination for their Fourth Class Engineer's Certificate, and all were successful in passing their examinations, which are presided over by the Provincial Boiler Inspector. Certificates of graduation were duly granted to the successful students. A further class of six inmates is now undergoing instruction, of whom two will be ready for examination in a few weeks. It is regretted, however, that both the Instructor Steamfitter-Plumber and the Instructor Electrician were not able to devote any time to instruction in the class room, owing to the volume of project and maintenance work requiring their attention. Another successful year in this field is anticipated.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Inmates employed in the kitchen continue to receive detailed instructions in the elements of cooking and baking, the instruction commencing in the rudimentary stage and progressing until a qualified tradesman's skill has been attained. Every effort is made to pave the way for those who wish to make the preparation and cooking of food their vocation in the outside world, and to familiarize them with the nutritive values of various foodstuffs. The personnel for the kitchen gangs is allocated on a trial basis to the Steward by the Classification and Work Boards, and this has proved a satisfactory arrangement.

Kitchen sanitation is constantly stressed and both personal cleanliness and washing of all equipment are daily routines. All floors are scrubbed daily. Insects are rigorously reduced to an absolute minimum by all possible means. There is no trace of rodents in the kitchen. Swill and garbage cans are removed and washed daily. Thirty-two inmates were employed in the kitchen during the year. A total of 557,577 inmate meals were served, a good variety of food and a high standard of sanitation being maintained.

FARM DEPARTMENT

Farm operations were well maintained during the year, and an excellent crop was harvested. With the exception of potatoes, it was possible to meet all the requirements of the Steward's Department for vegetables during the winter and spring. Only half the amount allotted for seed potatoes was used, as there was not sufficient suitable land available this year for the growing of potatoes. However, excellent crops were produced of beets, carrots, parsnips, corn, Swiss chard, cucumbers, beans, lettuce, cabbage, onions, as well as small fruits, while fair crops were harvested of apples and plums. All machinery was painted and maintained in good condition. With the aid of the power mower, the ornamental grounds were maintained in excellent condition.

The Steward's Department has been regularly supplied with its requirements in prime and heavy pork from the piggery. While there has been a slight decrease in egg production, the introduction of heat lamps on the poultry farm has been justified, both by the economy of operation and the reduction of mortality among the baby-chicks.

RECREATION

A diversified program of recreational activities has been maintained throughout the year. The softball team competed this year in the New Westminster League which has been raised from Grade "B" to Grade "A" Standard. Notwithstanding the higher quality of the competition, the penitentiary "Seals" gave a good account of themselves, winning a considerable proportion of their games. During the winter months, football (soccer) replaced baseball. In the case of both of these games, an inside league operates, consisting of teams representing the various shops and gangs. From this league, the penitentiary representative teams are selected by an all-inmate selection committee.

Boxing has become one of the major sporting activities here. The New Westminster City Police kindly loaned a boxing ring and donated considerable equipment. Boxing tournaments were held on November 11 and December 26, 1952, and again on February 15, 1953. A very high quality of sportsmanship was displayed at these competitions. Constable Whalley of the New Westminster City Police officiated as referee at these bouts. He also provided a young outside boxer to fight against one of our inmates in an exhibition bout, both of the contenders being well-known lightweight champions who have boxed against one another in civilian life. Recreational activities now include weight-lifting, gymnastics and tumbling, chess, checkers, contract bridge, table tennis, as well as the major sports of baseball, football and boxing.

The inmate band, which was formed during the previous fiscal year, has been further developed, and is now composed of two parts, the "Old-Timers" or hill-billy group consisting of 7 musicians, and a modern band composed of 11 instrumentalists. These groups have provided musical entertainment of good quality for the various recreational and sporting activities sponsored during the year. During the Christmas and New Year seasons, they provided all-inmate concerts, which added to a successful holiday season for all the inmates of this institution.

STAFF TRAINING

The training of officers again received emphasis during the year. Coupled with conferences and officers' training courses at the Penitentiary Staff College was a planned in-service training programme at the institution.

Conferences of Chief Keepers and Censor Clerks were held during the year, and at each conference many important matters relative to the duties of these two classes of officers were examined and discussed.

Eight custodial officers and three instructors attended the Penitentiary Staff College, and on their return, it has again been demonstrated that these courses are of great benefit to the individual officer while contributing to the harmonious and efficient administration of the penitentiary in its rehabilitative programme.

In-service training courses were held during the winter months of the year. These courses are of considerable value in preparing officers for future attendance at the Penitentiary Staff College. A very useful conference course for in-service training officers was held at the College, where the selected officer from this institution was afforded the opportunity of familiarizing himself with the latest teaching techniques. This instruction should be reflected in our future in-service training courses.

GENERAL REMARKS

The past fiscal year is regarded as a period of consolidation of the many major and minor developments, changes and improvements in our present penal administration. It has reflected steady progress in the fields of inmate management and treatment, enlargement of physical facilities, and staff training.

The upsurge in population of the past years in the Province of British Columbia is reflected in the prison population rising to the point where our cell accommodation is strained and the institution is in grave danger of becoming overcrowded. This situation is also common to all other types of prisons in the province and is receiving the earnest attention of the provincial authorities.

The year is again marked by the faithful service and co-operation of the Remission Service, the John Howard Society, the Salvation Army, the Special Placements Division of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, The Alcoholics Anonymous Group of Vancouver, the British Columbia Provincial Department of Education and the University of British Columbia.

The inmates on the whole have continued to respond to improved methods of treatment and are gradually taking a controlled part and assisting in the management of their affairs within the institution. This is noted in the continued successful operations of the Inmate Welfare Committee, the magazine *Transition*, the Hobby Committee, the Church Council Committee, the Alcoholics Anonymous and Narcotics Anonymous groups, the Dale Carnegie Institute Class and the various athletic activities such as baseball, football and boxing.

SASKATCHEWAN PENITENTIARY

J. W. EVERATT, *Warden*

As at the close of the prison on March 31, 1953, the inmates shown on the penitentiary register totalled 536 as compared with 522 one year previously. The number on register included ten inmates in mental institutions in the provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and the Province of Quebec, and also one inmate in the Cancer Clinic in Saskatoon, Sask., under temporary ticket-of-leave, to receive treatment.

Of the number shown on register, 241 were received during the year from the courts of Alberta and Saskatchewan and one inmate on transfer from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. The 241 inmates above noted included 4 inmates returned to this institution to serve remanet of ticket-of-leave, 3 having been released from Saskatchewan Penitentiary, and one from Collin's Bay Penitentiary, on ticket-of-leave.

During the year, 228 inmates were discharged from this institution as follows: 171 by expiration of sentence; 46 by ticket-of-leave; 3 by unconditional release; 2 by transfer to British Columbia Penitentiary; 1 by transfer to Manitoba Penitentiary and 3 female inmates by transfer to Kingston Penitentiary. Two inmates died during the year, one of them while in the mental hospital.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

The physician reports that during the year the general health of the inmates has been very good with no endemics of an infectious or contagious nature. There were 165 accidents reported, of which the majority were trivial. In a great many cases the injuries received were of such a minor nature that they were reported simply as a matter of record, and in other circumstances would not have been recognized as injuries. Two cases of cancer were found during the year and in each instance arrangements were made to have the patients removed to the Cancer Clinic for treatment. One inmate who had been suffering from a tubercular condition, recovered during the year to the extent that he was no longer contagious, and was released during the month of January 1953. Another T.B. patient was granted temporary ticket-of-leave to receive treatment in the Sanatorium at Prince Albert, but while a patient in that institution, was guilty of misconduct, and at the request of the Sanatorium authorities, was returned to the penitentiary. There was one death by suicide during the year.

The physician reports the general cleanliness of the institution and the food as being good, and finds that the Steward has been most co-operative in preparing special diets for those inmates requiring same.

I am very pleased to say that with the regular attendance of Dr. G. F. Nelson, Psychiatrist, at the institution each week, the treatment programme generally has been greatly improved, as Dr. Nelson's advice on many occasions has been invaluable.

WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

During the year, the Alberta Branch of the John Howard Society continued to function very satisfactorily with the result that all inmates on release who returned to the Province of Alberta and were willing to accept assistance, were placed in satisfactory employment. Mr. Walter Lemmon, Executive Secretary of the organization, visited the penitentiary regularly, accompanied by various members of his staff, for pre-release interviews. In one instance, the wife of an inmate died suddenly, leaving two children and an estate in a somewhat complicated condition. Mr. Lemmon took a very active interest in the case and was able to ensure the welfare of the children and take legal steps to protect the inmate's financial interests.

During the month of February, 1953, officials of the John Howard Society of Calgary arranged a display of hobby articles from the penitentiary in the Hudson's Bay store in that city, and ladies attached to various groups in Calgary very kindly arranged a schedule whereby some of them were in attendance at the counter at all times the articles were on display. As a result of this co-operation, a large number of hobby articles were disposed of.

On March 23, 1953, with the permission of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, Warden J. W. Everatt was guest speaker at the annual meeting of the John Howard Society in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan. On this occasion, the Warden had the pleasure of meeting a number of the citizens of Saskatoon who are interested in this work and also Police Magistrate Wakeling of Saskatoon. Information has since been received that as a result of the Warden's visit, a committee has been set up for the purpose of organizing the John Howard Society in all cities in Saskatchewan.

The Alcoholics Anonymous group in Prince Albert have continued their interest in the group in the penitentiary, and each week members of the Prince Albert Branch visit the institution to attend A.A. meetings. This has proved a great encouragement to men following the A.A. programme.

As in the past, the Prince Albert Branch of the National Employment Service, under the supervision of Mr. T. J. E. Conroy, has worked in close co-operation with the John Howard Society and the penitentiary authorities.

The Prince Albert Branch of the John Howard Society continues to function with good results, but as the larger percentage of men begin released return to the Province of Alberta where they were sentenced, naturally Mr. W. R. Francis, Executive Secretary of the local branch, does not have so many interviews.

With the assistance received from the National Employment Service and the John Howard Society, very little assistance is required from the Salvation Army in securing employment for discharges. However, Captain Watson, the local Officer Commanding, has been very helpful in many cases in assisting men who had family difficulties. Also, special services by the Salvation Army have been appreciated by the inmates.

CLASSIFICATION

The Classification Board has functioned in a normal manner throughout the year and it is believed, in the greater number of cases, that the work habits of the inmates have been stabilized. In the initial interviews, the Classification Officer has made it a point to gain the confidence of the inmate and to obtain all possible information which will be of value in dealing with the individual cases. Naturally, in every year, a number of men are received who have no stable work habits and, on occasions, it is necessary to try such men in many shops before a suitable place is found for them. In order to deal with such cases, the Work Board sits on alternate weeks to deal with cases where an immediate change of employment is necessary, pending a meeting of the Classification Board.

With the attendance at the penitentiary each week, of Dr. G. F. Nelson, Psychiatrist, it is possible to refer to him for any expert diagnosis, and the findings of Dr. Nelson have been of great assistance to the Board in making decisions.

Members of the Classification Board have also assisted in the screening of inmates for vocational courses and in the selection of suitable inmates for employment outside the walls.

CHAPLAINS

Both Chaplains report that with the improved morale of inmates generally, as a result of the new rehabilitation programme, the attention and attitude of inmates at chapel services continue to improve. Regular services have been held each Sunday and on suitable statutory holidays, and the Salvation Army has, in addition, held a service on the afternoon of one Sunday each month for Protestant inmates.

Immediately prior to the Christmas season, a mission was held in each of the chapels from December 7 to 14, 1952, both dates inclusive. Rev. Canon D. J. Patterson of Toronto was the special missionary for the Protestant services, while Rev. Father Simon, of North Battleford, Saskatchewan, was the attending missionary for the Roman Catholic members of the population. As in the past, ministers of the various denominations in the city were invited to attend and take part in the services.

While there were few members of the Hebrew faith in the institution during the year, Rabbi Schick, of Prince Albert, visited the institution on occasions, and Jewish feast days were observed in accordance with his instructions.

During the year the organists were faithful in their attendance both at regular services and choir practices, and also assisted during the missions.

On several occasions, regularly ordained ministers of the various denominations in Prince Albert visited the penitentiary to offer spiritual guidance to individuals of their denominations.

RECREATION

The fast-ball programme, which had been in operation during previous years, was increased during the year with all departmental teams taking part in the prison league. Further progress was made in that the penitentiary All Stars team was entered in the fast-ball league of Prince Albert and district, all games being played on the penitentiary diamond. The penitentiary All Stars had a very successful season, winning the League trophy and also the trophy awarded for winning the play-offs. A great many outside teams were included in the league, but they all suffered defeat at the hands of the All Stars.

On July 1, 1952, a general field day was held. All arrangements were made by the Inmates' Committee, and the inmates took part in all branches of sport. On this occasion, temporary booths were erected in the yard and the inmates were served a picnic meal by the Steward instead of returning to their cells for the noon meal. A number of members of various service clubs in the city very kindly gave of their time to act as starters and judges on this occasion, and the day proved very successful with the conduct of the inmates being excellent. Similar arrangements were made for Labour Day, and the inmates spent the entire day in the yard. On that day, a visiting soccer team from Saskatoon was defeated by the prison team. Loud-speakers were set up in the yard on this occasion and those inmates not taking an active part in the various competitions were able to listen to the rugby game being played at Regina.

On one afternoon during the season, four teams of the Prince Albert Little League came to the penitentiary and played exhibition games for the benefit of the inmates. The population enjoyed seeing these boys in action.

With the coming of winter, arrangements were made for the erection of a second rink; the result was an enlarged hockey schedule throughout the cold weather. As during the previous year, Mr. James Wilson, coach of the Prince Albert Junior Mintos, and Mr. Alex Shibicky, of the Flin Flon Bombers, brought their teams to the institution and played a short exhibition game for the benefit of the inmates. During the winter, a number of city and district hockey teams visited the institution to play against the penitentiary team.

As in winter months a large number of the older men do not take part in outdoor games, arrangements were made, on Sundays and statutory holidays, to permit these men to play bridge in one of the corridors of the cell blocks, under the proper supervision. This was much appreciated by the inmates concerned, and they respected the privilege.

MOTION PICTURES AND ENTERTAINMENT

The showing of regular monthly entertainment films was continued throughout the year with the exception of the months of July and August. All films were selected by the Inmates' Committee. In addition to the regular monthly showings, educational and general interest films, obtained from the National Film Board, were shown weekly and during recreation periods when the weather did not permit of outside activities.

Early in the winter, an inmate orchestra and concert party were organized and arrangements made for regular practice periods. This group put on a very excellent show on Christmas and New Year's, which did a great deal to relieve the tension to be expected at that season of the year.

On the evening of January 3rd, with the permission of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, an amateur hour was conducted in the Protestant chapel, under the auspices of the Associated Canadian Travellers and Radio Station C.K.B.I., to raise funds for the Anti-Tuberculosis League of Saskatchewan. On this occasion, members of the staff and their wives, and members of the Canadian Travellers' Association and their wives attended as an audience to provide applause necessary on the programme. The amateur hour proved very successful but due to the fact that it was held immediately after the Christmas holiday, the financial returns were not as high as in the previous year.

On the evening of January 7, 1953, the second annual staff concert was held in the Protestant chapel. On this occasion, members of the staff and their families attended, also city officials and the executives of various service clubs in the city. The concert was much enjoyed by all present and no difficulty was experienced in having such a large crowd in the prison at night. Advantage was taken of the fact that a large number of guests would be present on this occasion, and as they were required to pass through the inmates' kitchen en route to the chapel, a display of hobbies, arranged in that department, aroused much interest on the part of the visitors.

EDUCATION

The Schoolteacher reports a great number of enquiries in the various extra-curricular courses. Nineteen inmates only were shown on the school roll as of March 31, 1953, but this does not show the true picture of the interest in education generally. Further, a number of inmates in the normal school courses drop out of the class before the end of the school year because of the fact that they have been enrolled in vocational training and their studies are diverted to the classes in related training. The enrolment for correspondence courses as at March 31, 1953 was as follows:

Canadian Legion Correspondence Courses (Veterans).....	41
Canadian Legion Correspondence Courses (Non-Veterans).....	58
Saskatchewan Government Correspondence Courses.....	12

In addition to these, a number of inmates were studying special courses from correspondence schools at their own expense.

During the period of October to March, short courses were held in Agriculture, Mining and Prospecting, and St. John's Ambulance First Aid, with outside lecturers coming in for this purpose. The interest of the inmates was commendable and it is felt that these courses served a very useful purpose.

During the month of July, Mr. K. Lockheed and Mr. A. McKay, from the University of Saskatchewan staff, visited the penitentiary one afternoon to lecture on art to those interested. In October, 1952, Professor J. B. Taylor, of the University of Alberta, visited the institution for two days and conducted short classes in art work. In March, 1953, through the kindness of Professor Taylor, a group of paintings from the University of Alberta, which had been on display in the city of Prince Albert, was diverted to the penitentiary for a showing on a Sunday afternoon.

Throughout the year, all newcomers to the penitentiary were given mental, educational and aptitude tests. These tests have proved very helpful to the Schoolteachers, the Classification Board and the Vocational Training Committee.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The vocational training programme continued to function satisfactorily during the year with very few students failing in the various courses. In the rehabilitation programme, the necessity for a proper social outlook in addition to a trade knowledge being recognized, the social study portion of the training generally

was enlarged. For this purpose, a greater number of suitable general interest films was very carefully selected and increased attention was given to the supervision of periods devoted to social studies. It is believed that this programme has had very good results.

In the re-decorating programme within the institution, the vocational training class in Painting and Decorating has taken on several portions as a project. In addition to the students gaining knowledge of actual working conditions, this has also been a great help to the institution.

The vocational class in Carpentry completed all the finishing work in staff house No. 4, thereby gaining an excellent insight in this type of work.

The practice of permitting officers to have cars repaired in the Vocational Rural Repair Department on custom requisition was continued. Cars were admitted to this department for repair only on the recommendation of the Chief Vocational Officer. The students in this class were thereby given an opportunity to gain a knowledge of the latest type of automobiles, which would not have been possible otherwise.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Steward B. E. Hamilton continued to administer this department in a satisfactory manner throughout the year, and a high standard of meals was served to the inmates at all times.

With the installation of new ranges, a greater variety of meals was possible in the menus, and the deep frier received during the year resulted in considerable economy in the preparation of certain types of food.

STAFF TRAINING

Advantage has been taken, in previous years during the winter months, when it was necessary to close the prison early on account of darkness, to hold lectures several evenings each week as a training project for the staff, all senior officers of the institution taking part in the programme.

During the winter of 1952-53, however, a more intensive programme of training was organized. Keeper F. G. Kelly was nominated as In-Service Training Officer for the institution, and a syllabus for an eight-day training schedule was prepared by the Deputy Warden. Officers detailed to attend this short course were released from all other duties during the period the course was in operation and they attended the lectures during each day. Those giving lectures in the course were the Warden, the Deputy Warden, the Chief Keeper, the Accountant, the Senior Clerk, the Classification Officer and other senior officials. While one of the courses was in progress, Mr. Walter Lemmon, Executive Secretary of the John Howard Society of Alberta, was visiting the institution, and he addressed the members of the course on the operation of the John Howard Society, Dr. G. F. Nelson, Psychiatrist in attendance at the institution, also gave a lecture to members of each course.

It is felt that an in-service training programme as above noted is a great help to the new members of the staff and also as a refresher course for men who have been in the Service for some time.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

During the year 1952-53, the following projects were completed: staff house No. 4; garage attached to staff house; spray booth in prison garage completed and put into operation; piggery and dairy house sewer line; wooden flooring in root house; new revolver butts; service line to milk house; new

farm tool shed; new phone cable from the city limits to the penitentiary completed and put into operation; manure shed on dairy barn completed with the exception of doors; permanent power line to new staff houses.

In addition to the above, work was continued on the following projects: staff house No. 5, 51 per cent completed; remodelling of piggery and runs, 90 per cent completed; installation of ear-phones in 'E' and 'F' cell blocks; re-vamping of electric wiring, 95 per cent completed.

Maintenance work during the year included the re-decorating of the Protestant chapel (completed); the Roman Catholic chapel (completed); blacksmith shop (completed); officers' locker room, completed; the re-decorating of range D-3 completed; new shops dome, completed.

MANUFACTURE FOR OTHER GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

As in past years, a large number of plant labels, totalling 200,000 was made for the Department of Agriculture. Twenty-four wood working benches were made for the Indian Affairs Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

The Printing and Bookbinding Department was kept busy throughout the year printing books, cards, envelopes, forms, etc., for other penitentiaries. In addition to this, 3,000 cards and 183,100 forms were prepared for other government departments.

The Shoe Shop Department manufactured belts and mitts for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, while the Tailoring Department manufactured 51 pieces of clothing also for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. In addition to the above projects and manufacture for other government departments, the various shops in the institution, under the supervision of the Chief Trade Instructor, completed several minor projects and carried out all the maintenance and necessary repairs of the institution.

FARM OPERATIONS

The Farm Instructor reports a good year in farming operations generally. While the weather was very warm in the early spring and the land in shape for seeding, it was necessary to complete the threshing of the previous season's crop before seeding operations could commence. The weather throughout the summer, however, was very cold. Despite this fact the vegetable and feed crops showed an excellent yield. During the fall months, the weather was such that all harvesting and threshing were completed before the snow fell, which was not the case in the two previous years. This permitted of fall plowing and the preparation of land for the coming season.

In addition to the requirements of the institution, it was possible to ship to other institutions two cars of oats, one half car of barley and one half car of wheat. A surplus of potatoes being on hand, one half car of these vegetables was shipped to the R.C.M. Police at Regina.

The dairy herd continued to thrive throughout the year and sufficient milk was available for the use of the institution. With the provision of more insulation in the loft of the dairy barn, and the installation of a circulatory fan, no trouble was experienced with condensation during the year.

The pastures proved adequate for the young feeder cattle bought during the year and these developed satisfactorily as in past years.

The Farm Instructor reports an exceptional year in the poultry department and a surplus of 1,005 dozen eggs was disposed of in addition to the Steward's requirements.

With regard to hogs, as stated in previous reports, the disinfection programme to stamp out brucellosis and bullnose was continued throughout the year. In order to start a new herd, 30 gilts were received from Manitoba Penitentiary and these have prospered, since arrival, to the extent that the herd is now building up to its former number.

During the summer of 1952-53, the 75 acres of land cleared the previous winter were broken and prepared for seeding in the coming year. During the winter of 1952-53, approximately 40 acres of bush land in the southern portion of the reserve were cleared in readiness for seeding in the coming year. In this operation, the wood was salvaged and sold to members of the staff.

All roads through the reserve and along the boundaries of the reserve were maintained during the year.

STAFF

During the year, there were five promotions on the staff of the institution, these being: Guard Grade 1 G. V. Egoroff, to the position of Instructor Electrician; Guard, Grade 1 A. Major, to the position of Assistant Steward; Guard Grade 1 G. T. Davidson, to the position of Instructor Carpenter (Vocational); penitentiaries Fireman R. L. Parrott, to the position of Assistant Engineer; Guard Grade 1 E. L. Roberts, to Guard Grade 2. Two officers were dismissed from the Service during the year.

Two members of the staff were received on transfer from Kingston Penitentiary, these being Instructor Tailor P. G. Lane and Guard grade 1 R. C. Pring. Two members of the Staff were retired from the Service, namely Instructor Painter W. Chapman, on account of ill health, and Guard Grade 2 W. C. Gillen, having attained the age of 65 years. During the year, 10 members of the staff had left the Service by resignation and 13 new guards were employed.

In October, 1952, Instructor Carpenter (Vocational) O. C. Kirkby resigned from the Service to accept a position with the Soldier Settlement and Veterans' Land Act Branch of the Department of Veterans Affairs.

COLLIN'S BAY PENITENTIARY

H. CLEETON, *Warden*

The total inmate population on register as of March 31, 1953, was 398, including two inmates out of the penitentiary on temporary ticket-of-leave. The inmate movement during the year was as follows:

Received by transfer:

From Kingston Penitentiary.....	211
From St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	6
From Federal Training Centre.....	2
From Dorchester Penitentiary.....	1
From British Columbia Penitentiary.....	1
Total.....	221

Discharged:

By Expiration of Sentence.....	132
By Ticket-of-Leave.....	29
By Unconditional Release.....	2
By Transfer to Other Penitentiaries.....	27
By Court Order.....	2
By Death.....	1
Total.....	193

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

The general health of the inmate population throughout the year was very good. The Penitentiary Physician reports that the health services provided for branches, medical, surgical, dental, psychiatric, etc., are of an excellent standard. Sanitation has been good at all times. The food supply has been of excellent quality throughout the year, and has provided well-rounded nutrition.

There were 214 instances of inmate admittances to the hospital for a total of 1,613 days. In the majority of cases, the illnesses were of a minor nature only. There were 13 inmates transferred to Kingston Penitentiary for surgical treatment and six for psychiatric treatment and observation. There were 24 accidents of a minor nature and one major accident. There was one death by accidental electrocution.

The Ontario Department of Health travelling chest clinic made its annual visit to the penitentiary during January, 1953 and X-rayed 373 inmates and 101 officers.

The Canadian Red Cross blood donor clinic visited the institution in the months of June and December. Of the inmate population of 353 on June 24th, there were 225 blood donors, and in December, 256 donors out of a population of 371 inmates.

SPIRITUAL AND MORAL WELFARE

Religious services were held in the Protestant and Roman Catholic chapels on all Sundays and Holy Days throughout the year. I am pleased to report that the inmate attendance at regular Sunday services held in this institution is still practically one hundred per cent of the population. The behaviour and reverence displayed by the inmates attending the chapel services is most commendable. The Chaplains report that there has been a marked increase in attendance at Holy Communion in their respective chapels.

Classes in Bible reading and Bible study were also conducted in the interests of those inmates of the Protestant faith.

A regular service was conducted monthly by Rabbi Kellerman for those inmates of the Hebrew faith and all Jewish holidays were observed.

Appreciation is expressed to the Reverend Fathers of Regiopolis College, Kingston, for their assistance throughout the year at confessions and other special services held in the Roman Catholic chapel.

Senior Major A. E. Waters, of the Salvation Army, who had rendered such valuable services to the inmates of this institution for so many years, was retired July 18, 1952, and replaced by Major Wm. Mercer, who has since very ably carried on the work of his predecessor.

Under the direction of Mr. Harry Birchall, the choirs of the Protestant and Roman Catholic chapels continued to maintain a high standard.

STAFF TRAINING

During the year seven officers attended training courses held at the Penitentiary Staff Training College, Kingston, Ontario. In addition, the Chief Keeper attended a conference held for all Chief Keepers. One Keeper attended the In-Service Training Officers' Conference and one Censor Clerk attended the Censor Clerks' Conference. The conferences and training courses were of great benefit to all the officers who were privileged to attend same and cannot but help to reflect their value in producing a well trained staff. The regular in-service training for all officers at this penitentiary was carried out during the winter months through a series of lectures given by all senior officers of the staff. The recent appointment of an in-service training officer will materi-

ally assist in the development of a more realistic in-service training programme for officers, which is most essential if a successful training and rehabilitation programme for inmates is to be developed to a high standard. It is fully realized by all concerned that a well trained staff is the basic need of any penal institution.

In order that the vocational training instructors may keep abreast with new techniques developed in connection with their respective trades, authority for certain designated officers was granted to attend the following: Chrysler In-Service Training Course—Instructor Motor Mechanic Derrick, M.S.; American Society of Tool Engineers, also Canadian International Trade Fair—Instructor Machinist Raafaub, R.A.; Provincial Trade Schools and Ryerson Institute of Technology—Instructor Carpenter Meers, J.H. The knowledge gained by these instructors is of inestimable value in their daily work in teaching the inmates the latest methods and practices in their respective trades. Chief Vocational Officer R. J. Thompson attended the Canadian Industrial Trainers' Conference held in Montreal for a period of two days.

The officers' library, containing many of the best publications pertaining to penological matters, psychology, sociology, etc., was further augmented during the year by the receipt of a number of new books of interest and assistance to officers in understanding the problems and new philosophy in the handling and training of inmates of our penal institutions of today.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY

The Schoolteacher reports that the aggregate attendance of inmates at school during the year was 2,058; this number included those inmates taking subjects in Grades I to VIII. In addition, 134 inmates were taking a total of 190 correspondence courses. Eleven inmates were successful in their examinations for High School Entrance.

Winter lectures for inmates were arranged with the help of the Assistant Director of the Extension Department of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario. The lectures were given in the auditorium by the following:

Professor F. L. Bartlett (Art)
 Dr. J. M. Blackburn (Psychology).
 Dr. A. W. Joliffe (Geology).
 Dr. H. W. Curran (Fish).
 Mr. D. H. Miles (Agriculture).

The circulation of books from the library decreased for the first time. This is attributed to the extension of diversion periods from four nights per week to five nights, the increased interest in hobby crafts, also the increase in the number of inmates receiving daily newspapers.

The following issues of books and other reading material were made during the year:

Fiction and Bound Volumes.....	23,951
Non-Fiction.....	5,796
Magazines (by the institution).....	33,535
Magazines (Private Subscriptions).....	3,490
Newspaper Issues.....	31,970
Newspapers, Re-Issued.....	15,357
Technical Books.....	614
Educational Books.....	1,034

The number of new books added to the inmates' library during the year was as follows:

Fiction and Non-Fiction.....	155
Educational Books.....	109
Technical Books.....	29

Total..... 293

CLASSIFICATION AND REHABILITATION

The Classification Board held meetings twice monthly throughout the year. The Classification Officer held a total of 1,777 interviews and administered 21 tests. There were 356 interviews with inmates by the representatives of the John Howard Society, The National Employment Service, the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Children's Aid Society. The co-operation of the agencies referred to with the administration is much appreciated. The Classification Officer reports on the difficulty in obtaining post-release information on inmates discharged from the institution. R.C.M.P. reports are received regularly, but not too much information regarding the welfare or rehabilitation of other discharged inmates is obtainable.

During the year, orientation courses for newcomers to the institution were organized. A measure of segregation is now followed for all newcomers and during the reception period, a series of talks and interviews is given by senior and other officers concerned with the treatment and training programme of this institution. This segregation and orientation period for newcomers has had very good results in that new inmates receive proper instruction and information as to the rules and regulations, and the advantage the institution offers in academic and vocational training.

The work of the Classification Officer at this institution is ever augmenting with the increase of population, and a change-over of nearly 50 per cent of the inmate population indicates the increase in the number of inmate interviews necessary with newcomers and discharges.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The vocational training programme for inmates continued to expand. Inmate interest in learning a trade has reached the point where larger accommodation is required. At the commencement of our last training period in October, there were more applicants from the inmate population for trade training than could be accommodated in our present trade shops. With the erection during the coming fiscal year of an additional large shop, it is hoped that we will be able to give trade training to all those inmates desiring same. The Chief Vocational Officer reports that during the year 124 inmates received some measure of vocational training. Of this number, 47 inmates graduated, having successfully completed their course of training for which they received certificates of merit. There were 60 non-graduates on course as of March 31st., all of whom, it is expected, will successfully complete the full training programme. Trades in progress are: construction carpentry, brickmasonry, sheet metal, plumbing and steamfitting, and machinists. The new Automotive Building was completed during the year, and it is expected that the additional trade of auto mechanics will be introduced in the near future.

During the year 28 graduates of vocational training were released either by expiration of sentence or ticket-of-leave.

For the third year in succession, besides taking part in practical construction work on new buildings during the summer months, the vocational trainees erected and completely finished a new staff house of brick veneer. The only work not done by vocational trainees was the electrical wiring and plastering; these two phases of construction were completed by other inmates under supervision and direction of competent instructors.

On October 1, 1952, the fourth graduation ceremony was held in the Auditorium, at which 32 graduates of vocational training received certificates of merit, the remaining 15 graduates having been discharged prior to graduation day. In addition, 10 inmates received academic certificates for High School Entrance,

and 5 inmates received D.V.A. certificates, they having successfully completed correspondence courses in the subjects of their choice.

Under the direction of Steam Power Plant Engineer F. H. Saunders, six inmates were trained as stationary engineers. All of them wrote examinations, supervised by Mr. Lacy of the Ontario Board of Examiners for Stationary Engineers, and of the six inmates, one obtained his third Class Certificate and the other five were successful in obtaining their fourth Class Certificates.

RECREATION AND DIVERSION

During the year, softball was again the major and most popular sport participated in by the inmate population mainly on holidays and Sundays. Organized leagues within the institution were in operation, there being four teams in the major league and four in the minor league. With two ball diamonds in use, one for each league, it is possible for both leagues to play a very large number of games during the ball season. Several exhibition games were arranged between the inmate all-star team and teams from Kingston, Perth, and other outside points. These exhibition games provide excellent competition and are greatly enjoyed by the inmates, good sportsmanship and keen rivalry being evident on all occasions. Volley-ball, horseshoe pitching and handball are also participated in to a great extent during daily recreation periods through the week. In the fall, after the close of the baseball season until freeze-up, rugby is largely participated in.

A very successful field day was organized and held on September 7th and included all the sports that contribute to such an event. The major attraction was the baseball game played between the inmate all-star team and the *Perth Legion*, the game being won by the inmates on a close score. Trophies and other prizes were awarded the successful winners in the different events, the prizes being largely provided by the Inmates' Welfare Fund.

The evening diversion period was extended from four to five nights during the week. In addition, each period has been extended a further half-hour. During these diversion periods, all inmates are allowed out of their cells into the corridors to play bridge, canasta, cribbage and other games such as chess, checkers and dominoes.

Motion pictures were shown each Sunday afternoon and on holidays from November to April. These shows are attended by practically the whole inmate population. All films are obtained weekly from film companies in Toronto and are paid for mainly by the inmates from their welfare fund.

The inmate orchestra, which was organized last year, provided excellent entertainment for the inmates. In addition, through the co-operation of Radio Station C.K.W.S., Kingston, the orchestra played for nine broadcasts, one each week through the summer months, eight broadcasts being of a 15-minute duration and one of a 30-minute duration.

Hobbycraft has become most popular and the skill developed, especially in leather work, has been productive of some very fine articles. Next to leathercraft, costume jewelry is produced in quantity.

Outside entertainment in the form of concerts was provided by Dick Edney's orchestra, the Red Cross Concert Party of Kingston, and other entertainers.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

The works and maintenance programme during the year kept every available inmate busy throughout the construction season.

The new Automotive Building was completed and taken into use. The assembling and installation of equipment was undertaken in preparation for the commencement of vocational training in all phases of automotive overhaul and repair work. The main floor provides a large area for practical repair work, also lecture room, small machine shop, and demonstrating room, together with necessary stock and tool rooms and instructors' office. The basement houses the mechanical Supervisor's Department which takes care of the operation, maintenance and housing of all heavy construction equipment, including power shovel, bulldozer, power roller, trucks, tractors and other miscellaneous equipment.

The installation of a new large exhaust duct system in the inmates' kitchen necessitated the removal of the steel and glass skylights, these being replaced by large monitors with hinged windows. The completion of these new installations greatly improved the ventilation in this building. The new shower baths were also installed in the kitchen for the use of the inmates employed therein and in the bakeshop.

A new underground water reservoir of 250,000 gal. capacity was constructed. This necessitated the removal of approximately 3,200 cu. yards of earth by power shovel and trucks. Some 7,000 sq. ft. of form work were constructed, together with 5,000 sq. ft. of slab form work, columns, beam, girder and pilaster work. Approximately 25 tons of reinforcing steel were used. It is estimated that 500 cu. yds. of concrete were poured in the construction of this project. All backfilling and covering of the tank with earth were done, using approximately 2,000 cu. yds. of earth.

A new carpenter shop was erected, size 149 ft. 9. in. long by 49 ft. 9 in. wide, of cement block construction, including office, toilets, stockroom and lumber racks. It is anticipated that all machinery will be moved from the old temporary shop, installed and the new shop be in operation shortly.

A new staff house was completely erected. This house was commenced the latter part of June and was ready for occupation in November. All the work as stated earlier in this report, with the exception of electrical wiring and plastering, was done by inmates of the vocational training classes.

Two large permanent cement block hot beds were constructed for the Farm Department, each being 8 ft. by 32 ft.; the foundations were carried below frost level, drain tile was installed, and electrical units were provided.

Work on a new handball court was commenced with the erection of a 12-inch concrete block wall, 16 by 20 ft. This project should be completed during the early summer of 1953.

Demolition of the old temporary buildings was commenced. The old Horse Barn, which was on the property when same was purchased in 1930, was demolished, as were the old temporary Garage Building and temporary wooden dormitory T.B. 2. All material salvageable was reclaimed for form work and other uses within the institution.

A large painting and renovating programme, both exterior and interior, was carried on throughout the year.

The sheet metal shop, blacksmith shop, and carpenter shop were very busy throughout the year manufacturing articles required for construction and maintenance work. All crushed stone required for concrete work on construction was produced from the quarry. Dimension stone required for base course and window trim of Cell Block B-3 was quarried and cut to requirements in the stonecutting shed.

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

All plumbing, heating and electrical wiring for lighting and signal system on the ground floor of Cell Block B-3 was completed as was the installation of an individual radio system to each cell. Conduit for the outside lighting of this building has also been installed.

A new large ventilating fan was installed in connection with the new exhaust system in the inmates' kitchen.

In the new Automotive Building, heating, plumbing, lighting and ventilating systems were all completed during the year.

Installation of heating, plumbing and electrical wiring for lighting were all completed in the new carpenter shop C-11. Only electrical wiring and connections for machinery remain to be done to fully complete the work in this building.

Connections were made to the pump house at the reservoir from the main water supply line from Kingston Penitentiary to Collin's Bay Penitentiary. Suction and discharge mains in the pump house are in process of installation. Electrical and conduit work on this new project was completed.

The radio installation in Cell Blocks 1 and 2 and the hospital was changed from the loud-speaker system to ear-phones in each cell and at each bedside in the hospital ward. At the same time, the old single channel was changed to a two-channel system.

A new 6-in. cast iron water main was laid from the new carpenter shop to the main duct as was a new 6-in. cast iron sewer line between the same points.

In addition, the Plant Engineer's Department carried out a great deal of maintenance work coupled with the operation of the boiler house and many other minor jobs required in an institution such as this under construction.

Fire protection services and all equipment in connection therewith were frequently inspected and fire drills for the staff were carried out monthly under the direction and supervision of the Power Plant Engineer.

MECHANICAL SUPERVISOR'S DEPARTMENT

With the introduction of vocational training in auto mechanics, it was necessary to set up a new department to take care of all the heavy construction equipment, concrete mixers, trucks, tractors, and the miscellaneous motorized equipment used in the construction programme at this penitentiary. Provision for this new department was made by the installation of necessary facilities in the basement floor of the new Automotive Building.

The Mechanical Supervisor is responsible for the proper operation of the heavy equipment, also trucks, etc., and the allocation of same daily. Some of the major work done by this department is as follows: 8,865 cu. yds. of rock, crushed stone, dimension stone, etc., were hauled by trucks; 1,065 yds. of earth were stripped from the quarry by power shovel; 61,000 bd. ft. of lumber were unloaded at the siding and hauled to locations; 3,200 cu. yds. of earth were excavated at the site of the new water reservoir by power shovel; in addition, the power shovel excavated a further 2,230 cu. yds. of earth in connection with the construction of the new carpenter shop, staff house and the installation of storm sewers. A great deal of other work was also performed by this department where the use of mechanical equipment was required. Much overhaul work and running repairs to the equipment on hand required to be done during the year.

FARMING OPERATIONS

The weather being most unfavourable during the greater part of the growing season, farm production in grain and roots was far below the average production, as will be readily observed by the following figures, as compared with those given in last year's annual report:

Grain.....	4,479 bus.
Hay.....	260 tons
Straw.....	100 "
Ensilage.....	210 "
Turnips.....	19,044 lbs.
Carrots.....	20,004 "
Cabbage.....	12,249 "
Onions.....	3,989 "
Corn (Sweet).....	3,315 "
Tomatoes.....	14,650 "
Beets.....	29,895 "
Beans (String).....	13,870 "
Beans (Navy).....	6,490 "
Fresh Vegetables.....	5,820 "

The poultry produced 11,766 doz. eggs for institutional use. Beef supplied to the Steward's Department amounted to 57,560 lbs. Beef hides sold to outside buyers totalled 6,480 lbs. Beef cattle purchased during the year were 124 head. Nine hundred chicks were purchased. The laying of drainage tile on the farm was continued, a further 29,000 ft. of tile being installed during the year.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

The Steward's Department operated most satisfactorily throughout the year. A very good standard of meals has been maintained at all times. The cleanliness of the kitchen and the equipment installed therein are worthy of commendation.

The new equipment purchased during the year and installed by the Plant Engineer's Department consisted of one potato peeler and one steam kettle of 80-gal. capacity, both replacing worn out equipment.

Processed meats produced totalled 20,223 lbs. and consisted of bacon, bologna, pressed ham, hock loaf, macaroni and cheese loaf, beef and pork sausages, weiners, and corned beef. Three thousand pounds of beets were pickled and 2,000 lbs. of cabbage processed to sauerkraut. The bake shop produced 207,086 lbs. of bread; 8,338 lbs. of buns; 23,431 lbs. of cake; and 12,371 lbs. of pastry. The total number of meals served to inmates during the year was 409,212. Meals served in the officers' mess totalled 28,045.

STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT

The Stores Department, still in a limited temporary wooden building, was operated satisfactorily during the year. It was anticipated that a new stores building would be erected this year but owing to other exigencies of this institution, the erection of the Stores Building required to be postponed until the fiscal year 1954-55.

The movement of railway cars on the railroad siding, which required to be unloaded and loaded by inmates, was:

Incoming for Collin's Bay Penitentiary.....	67
Incoming for Kingston Penitentiary.....	32
Outgoing for Kingston Penitentiary.....	8
Outgoing for Collin's Bay Penitentiary.....	1
Total.....	<hr/> 108

GENERAL

During the year staff changes were considerable. Six officers with many years of service retired, four on account of age and two for physical reasons. There were eleven resignations, and one retirement to promote efficiency. Two officers were transferred to Kingston Penitentiary. The number of new officers taken on strength was 26.

It is with regret that I record the death of Clerk to the Chief Keeper J. C. Blomeley, and Guard F. Jones. Both of these officers had rendered years of good service, being most conscientious in the performance of their duties at all times.

As Kingston and district becomes more industrialized, much difficulty is being experienced in obtaining sufficient suitable applicants to fill vacancies as they occur on the staff. Remuneration paid to industrial workers and tradesmen in the Kingston area, together with the shortage and high cost of housing, is most detrimental to our efforts to obtain both instructors and custodial officers of the standard required.

The behaviour of the inmates during the year was generally good; there were no escapes nor unusual incidents of any kind.

Alcoholics Anonymous, during its second year of operation, was most active. Meetings continued to be held every two weeks. The results to date of Alcoholics Anonymous are most gratifying from the point of view of those inmates who belonged to the A.A. group and who have since been discharged from the institution and successfully rehabilitated.

FEDERAL TRAINING CENTRE

J. B. MARTINEAU, *Director*

On the occasion of the submission of the first annual report of the Federal Training Centre, it is deemed appropriate to summarize the history of the institution.

About 1929, the Government of Canada decided to build a separate institution for youthful and first offenders of the Province of Quebec. Between 1929 and 1932, land for this purpose was purchased immediately east of the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary buildings. Excavation was started in 1930 and, in 1930-31, preliminary work was commenced on the grounds originally designated as "Laval Buildings". Buildings already on the grounds had been torn down and the grounds had been enclosed by a wire fence. Roads had been built, water had been laid on, and electricity and telephones installed. By 1938, the state of the "Laval Buildings" and the work that had been completed were as follows:

Shop "M".....	78 per cent completed;
Boiler House.....	95 per cent (building only);
Boundary Walls and Towers.....	60 per cent;
Main Underground Duct.....	Completed;
Culvert.....	Completed.
(cf. Archambault Report, pp. 13, 284, 286)	

Construction was practically abandoned from then until 1949 when, owing to the congestion existing inside the walls at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary as a result of an abnormal, steady increase in population, a temporary dormitory was built, at proximity of shop "M". It was occupied by 50 inmates in December, 1949. A section of shop "M" was then converted into a temporary

mess hall, where inmates took their meals, rations being prepared at the main kitchen of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. In 1950, again owing to the same persistent overcrowding, a second dormitory, also of 50-bed capacity, was constructed, in line with the first one, and was occupied in July, 1950.

In 1950-51, contracts were let for the construction of seven buildings, namely: four 100-bed dormitories; a kitchen and mess hall; two chapels and a hospital; and an administration building. A stores building was constructed by inmate labour, between May, 1951 and June, 1952. The dormitories were completed in December, 1951. Three of them are occupied as sleeping quarters, the fourth being used temporarily as administration offices. The kitchen and mess halls were completed in March, 1952 and put into use the following month. The chapels and hospital were completed in December, 1952; the chapels were first put into use in conjunction with the annual mission services, in February, 1953; the hospital will be occupied within the next few months. The administration building was completed in March, 1953; it will be used as soon as telephone services are installed, likely next July, and the fourth dormitory, after renovation, will then become available as a housing unit. The construction of an automotive building was undertaken by inmate labour in September, 1952; it is expected that it will be completed and put into use as a vocational training shop before the end of this fiscal year.

In February, 1952, 100 inmates, housed in the two temporary dormitories built in 1949-50, were removed to new permanent quarters, in dormitory "C". On February 29, 1952, 50 inmates were transferred from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and quartered in one of the temporary dormitories, the other one being temporarily transformed into a mess hall for the inmates, in lieu of space previously used in shop "M".

Until March 31, 1952, administrative and custodial staffs and inmates were still under the control of the Warden of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. By warrant under the hand of Major-General R. B. Gibson, Commissioner of Penitentiaries, a group of 140 inmates were formally transferred from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary to the Federal Training Centre; a group of 34 custodial officers were either transferred or re-assigned to the new institution, along with 15 members of the administrative staff, effective April 1, 1952, date from which the Federal Training Centre is deemed to have started operating as a separate institution. The first meal was prepared in our own kitchen and served to inmates in the new mess hall, at breakfast, on Thursday, April 3, 1952.

By March 31, 1953, the institution and its several departments were directed and managed by the following personnel:

Director.....	J. B. Martineau.
Deputy Director.....	J. C. A. LaFerrière
Assistant Director.....	R. C. Vaillant
Part-Time Roman Catholic Chaplain.....	Rev. Father A. Raymond
Acting Protestant Chaplain.....	Rev. G. R. Forneret
Part-Time Physician.....	Dr. G. R. Champoux
Classification Officer.....	J. B. E. Massé
Schoolteacher.....	J. H. F. E. Bastien
Accountant.....	W. J. Cayo
Storekeeper.....	J. M. G. Brennan
Steward.....	J. L. F. Rocheford
Works Officers.....	J. O. Cardinal
Chief Vocational Officer.....	J. P. A. M. Lavery

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Inmates are accepted and received in this institution on transfer from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, after interview by a Screening Committee comprising our Deputy Director, the Psychologist of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and the Classification Officers of both institutions; recommendation by the Director of the Centre; concurrence of the Warden of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary; and finally, the approval of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries.

Selection is made on the following general basis:

- (a) First penitentiary sentence;
- (b) Maximum term: 5 years;
- (c) Maximum age: 27;
- (d) Apparent amenableness to individual treatment.

Received during the Year..... 435

Released:

By Expiration of Sentence.....	23
By Ticket-of-Leave.....	65
By Unconditional Release.....	3
By Transfer to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	51
By Transfer to Dorchester Penitentiary.....	1
By Transfer to Collin's Bay Penitentiary.....	2
By Transfer under Section 57, Penitentiary Act 1939.....	2
	— 147

Remaining in Custody..... 287

Illegally at Large..... 1

On Register, March 31, 1953..... 288

Average Daily Population: 235.

ESTABLISHMENT OF STAFF

The existing establishment has been approved as follows:

	Executive Staff	Administra- tive Staff	Custodial Staff	Total
(a) <i>P.C. 38/4333, August 24, 1951—</i>				
Original key positions.....	6	..	..	6
(b) <i>P.C. 35/1426, March 12, 1952—</i>				
Positions created or transferred from the establishment of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	3	36	71	110
(c) <i>Subsequent Transfers from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary—</i>				
Chief Vocational Officer.....	..	1	..	1
Instructor Carpenter (Construction). ..	..	1	..	1
Instructor Electrician (Construction). ..	..	1	..	1
(d) <i>P.C. 9/4655, December 17, 1952—</i>				
Supervisor-Storeman.....	..	1	..	1
(e) <i>P.C. 1953-7/111, January 30, 1953—</i>				
Amending P.C. 36/1426—by provid- ing additional positions of Super- visors.....	..	..	20	20
TOTAL.....	9	40	91	140

MOVEMENT OF OFFICERS

Taken on Strength—

On transfer or re-assignment from the establishment of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	83
New appointments.....	72

155

Struck off Strength—

Resigned.....	15
Transferred.....	4
Dismissed.....	2
	—
	21

Remaining on Strength, March 31, 1953—

Distributed as follows:

Executive staff.....	9
Administrative staff.....	37
Custodial.....	88
	—
	134

Promotions—

- 1, from Instructor Machinist to Chief Vocational Officer;
- 4, from Supervisors, Grade 1 to Supervisors, Grade 2;
- 6, from Supervisors, Grade 2 to Senior Supervisors.

Incidentally, Senior Supervisor J. A. DeVarences, OAS, was transferred to Dorchester Penitentiary and promoted to the position of Chief Keeper of that institution, effective December 19, 1952.

Demotion.—One, from Supervisor, Grade 2 to Supervisor, Grade 1, for serious dereliction of duty.

Veterans.—Fifty officers (37 per cent of the staff at March 31st) have been on active service overseas, either during the First or the Second World War.

Permanencies.—Six officers were made permanent during the year, for a total of 54 permanencies at the end of March, 1953.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

On April 1, 1952, the following personnel had undergone formal training, either at Ottawa or Kingston:

Executive Staff.....	1
Administrative Staff.....	5
Custodial Staff.....	13

During the year, two Supervisors attended P.O.T.C. No. 27 and one Supervisor was delegated to the In-Service Training Officers' Conference, last March.

On April 23, 1952, we initiated in-service training, on Wednesday afternoon of each week, the staff being divided into two groups which received approximately one hour of training, in the form of lectures, on each such afternoon. While some benefit accrued from this restricted type of training, it was inadequate, particularly in the case of Supervisors who, being assigned alternately to day, morning or night duty from month to month, could attend these training sessions when on day duty only, or about four weeks out of twelve, with consequent lack of continuity in the scheduled programme. With the limited number of bilingual or French courses that could be given at the Penitentiary Staff College in the course of a year, and our limited quota for each course, we could not expect to have more than six officers taking formal courses at

Kingston over a 12-month period. The physical lay-out of this institution (particularly the dormitories) makes greater demands on the professional know-how of custodial officers than is normally the case in cell-type institutions.

Representations along those lines were made in December, 1952, and approval was granted for the amendment of the original establishment of staff, to provide 20 custodial officers over the above requirements (they will be needed when dormitory "B", now used as temporary offices, is vacated in a couple of months to serve its original purpose) and to institute a four-week course of in-service training for these extra officers. The course was inaugurated on March 16th, with 19 officer-students, and will end on April 11th. The course is progressing towards conclusion. Dr. L. P. Gendreau, Deputy Commissioner, Senior Assistant Commissioner G. L. Sauvant, who were lecturers during the first two weeks of the course, and other instructors as well, have expressed satisfaction with the interest, willingness and enthusiasm of the class as a whole. The syllabus has been designed to deal, *inter alia*, with local techniques and duties, and it is expected that, upon graduation, this class will be fully equipped to undertake their duties in an efficient manner. It is proposed to start a second, and possibly a third such course, for experienced personnel, if local conditions so permit and warrant, at the conclusion of course No. 1.

STORES DEPARTMENT

Until July, 1952 the stores were located in shop "M" building. With one truck and the help of four inmates, the Storekeeper had \$71,000 worth of materials and tools removed to the new building in four days. Metal shelving had previously been erected and it took two months of continuous work, from 1800 to 2100 hours, for the Storekeeper with three inmates to sort out the stock and store it properly on the shelves. This part of the work could not be done during the day, owing to other urgent matters. At that time, the stores staff with the exception of the Storekeeper, were inexperienced personnel.

The opening up of the new kitchen and mess halls, three dormitories, a temporary sick-bay and administration building, new shops, together with an extensive construction programme, has swamped the Stores Department. No doubt that once the complete cycle has been gone through once or twice, it will be much easier to provide for normal requirements. By this is meant that daily, departments are discovering new items which they require and which have not been provided for through the regular procedure, such as the calendar system.

During the year, the personnel was increased by the appointment of an Assistant Storekeeper and a Supervisor Storeman. The Assistant Storekeeper left the Service in April, 1953. The absence of this officer presents a decided handicap in the administration of this important department. It is hoped to replace him at an early date.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

On the whole, kitchen operations have been fairly normal. The original installation, as could well be expected, was not perfect. The drain pipe proved too small and had to be replaced. The asphalt floor tile in the dish-washing room had to be replaced. The dish-washing machine had to be switched around, for more efficient operation. Soaking tanks and conveyors will need to be added, to provide required facilities for the proper handling of both soiled and washed trays, dishes, etc.

Twenty-nine inmates are employed in the kitchen. Eight are learning trades, as butchers, cooks, bakers; the others work as waiters, dish and pot washers, cleaners, etc.

Our bakery is not installed yet. Our bread is being supplied to us daily from the main kitchen of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

During the year, 272,067 meals were served to inmates, at a total cost of \$45,101.11, or an average of \$0.1657 per meal; 19,854 meals were served to officers, at a total cost of \$6,507.05; pastries, cakes and puddings, totalling 64,688 lbs., were baked in our kitchen, at a cost of \$3,981.46, or an average of \$0.0615 per pound. We purchased 101,901 lbs. of bread from the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary bakery, for \$4,816.05, or a little less than 5 cents per pound.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICES

The hospital being under construction when we initiated operations, a sick-bay was organized on the second floor of dormitory "B" and was provided with six hospital beds and essential medical supplies.

Dr. G. P. Bastien was appointed as part-time Physician and Surgeon on April 22, 1952. He resigned effective April 1, 1953. During the first and last months of the fiscal year, Dr. L. Martel, Physician of the main institution, readily rendered whatever medical care was required. At all times, however, we had a Hospital Officer and three assistants available to nurse sick inmates.

Generally speaking, the health condition of inmates has been good. Two hundred and twelve inmates were hospitalized; 3,879 cases were treated at the dispensary; 5 inmates underwent major operations; 7 met with minor accidents.

Dr. E. Joubert, D.D.S., called regularly every Tuesday for the examination of those requesting dental attention, dental treatment being provided on Friday morning of each week, at the dental clinic of the main institution.

Four officers met with injuries. The staff were granted $37\frac{1}{2}$ days' accident leave, and $657\frac{1}{2}$ days' sick leave—approximately 5 days' absence per capita.

The new hospital building is now completed and shall be occupied just as soon as necessary furnishings and equipment are available.

MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION

Many maintenance and construction jobs were completed during the year, both inside and outside the walls. Work outside the walls included the levelling of the new road from the Terrebonne highway to Administration Building No 1. A layer of gravel was spread over a distance of 675 ft.

The Department of the Works Officer is responsible, *inter alia*, for the preventive and actual maintenance of water, steam, return, sewer, power and telephone lines, and of the following:

- 25,000 window panes;
- 2,600 light bulbs;
- 389 fluorescent tubes;
- 425 radiators, traps and valves;
- 86 toilets;
- 160 lavatories;
- 73 urinals;
- 41 showers;
- 18 drinking fountains;
- 54 slap sinks;
- 32 unit heaters;
- 60 motors, ranging from $\frac{1}{8}$ to 5 H.P.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

This department was under the immediate supervision of the Deputy Director from April 1 until December 1, 1952, when Mr. J. P. A. M. Lavery was appointed Chief Vocational Officer and assumed duties as such.

The vocational training staff consists, in addition to the Chief Vocational Officer, of the following instructors:

Bricklaying-Masonry.....	2
Cabinet Making.....	2
Carpentry Construction.....	1
Draughting.....	1
Electricity Construction.....	1
Machinist.....	1
Plastering.....	1
Plumbing and Heating.....	1
Sheet Metal.....	1

Instructor Metal Worker J. A. M. Matteau left the Service on February 15, 1953 and has not yet been replaced. The position of Instructor Machinist was created last summer. The course was organized during the winter and the machine shop has been installed in part of the area previously used as the sheet metal shop. The latter, which up to May, 1952 was used as a production shop, has since then been transformed into a trade training unit. The addition of these two shops as vocational training units now provides trade training facilities for some 25 additional inmates.

Vocational training stores were removed to the new Stores Building, outside the walls, early in the year. The area vacated is used by the cabinet making shop as basic training and general bench work area. This is a definite improvement over previous arrangements.

The construction of the Automotive Building was started last September. It is expected that it will be completed during the year. This will be another welcome addition to our vocational training facilities.

The following statistics are self-explanatory:

Shop	Average School Grade	Average Age	Number of Trainees	Man Hours
Brick-Masonry.....				7,315
Cabinet Making.....				4,926
Carpentry Construction.....				3,573
Electricity Construction.....				3,023
Plastering.....				3,242
Plumbing and Heating.....				3,259

The general activities of this department have been very encouraging. Fifty-one trainees graduated, this being the largest number so far.

The close participation of the Schoolteachers in the vocational training programme has been remarkable, and much credit is attributable to the school staff for the highly satisfactory results achieved in the Vocational Training Department.

On April 1, 1952, 23 graduates were carried over from the previous year. Fifty-one inmates graduated during the year for a total of 74. Fifty graduates were released during the year, including 18 who had completed their course prior to April 1, 1952. Fifteen were released by expiration of sentence, and 35 were granted a ticket-of-leave. Twenty-four graduates remained on strength on April 1, 1953, including 19 who graduated during 1952-53 and five who graduated prior to April 1, 1952. Twelve non-graduate trainees were released, 9 under a ticket-of-leave.

A total of 188 inmates were assigned to vocational training during the year as compared to 153 in the previous year. The number of graduate trainees is not proportioned to the higher number of trainees, and this is due to the fact that 66 trainees were dropped from courses as compared to 32 during the previous year. The total of 66, however, includes trainees from the Plumbing and Heating course who were automatically dropped from course, when the shop was closed up owing to the instructor's prolonged absence on sick leave.

Our heavy construction programme has influenced the general operation of the several courses, favourably in some respects but detrimentally in others. This, however, was quite unavoidable. It was logical to use all possible means towards the rapid completion of necessary construction to provide needed facilities and services. The participation and collaboration of the staff in this respect are worthy of particular mention. In the course of the year, trainees were employed on the following construction projects in between courses:

Bricklaying-Masonry Shop

Bricklaying of 3 staff houses;
Construction of concrete blocks, oil shed;
Masonry and concrete work for the erection of a gate 12 ft. wide in the main wall;
Laying 250 ft. of 18-in. sewer pipe;
Concrete block construction of stores and offices in the new machine shop;
Construction of over 2,000 ft. of coping in the main wall.

Trainees from this shop have laid 7,000 blocks and 50,000 bricks on these various construction jobs.

Plasterers' Shop

Plastering of 3 staff houses;
Stucco finishing of new Stores Building;
Plastering ceiling of new Stores Building;
Plastering coping on main wall;
Several other similar projects either for maintenance or construction of buildings.

Carpentry Construction Shop

House frame in the electrical shop for training purposes;
Concrete forms for new Automotive Building.

Cabinetmaking Shop.—Large quantities of various articles of furniture, varying from simple frames to office desks have been manufactured for the use of the institution.

Plumbing and Heating Shop.—This group has spent the best part of the year working on construction jobs, including the installation of sewers, steam and water lines, maintenance of traps and other fixtures.

Electricity Construction Shop.—Trainees have taken care of the maintenance of electrical fixtures and motors in Shop "M", besides odd jobs outside the shop. The installation of temporary telephones was also one of their outdoor activities.

SCHOOL

Teaching was divided into four categories, and subjects were taught as shown hereunder:

	<i>Subjects Taught</i>
Primary Academic and Elementary Academic.....	French, English, Arithmetic, Hygiene.
Pre-Vocational.....	French and English for the shops, Applied Mathematics, Civics.
Vocational.....	Blueprint Reading, Applied Sciences, Elementary Draughting.
Two-hour courses were given as follows:	
Primary Academic.....	78 courses to 123 inmates
Elementary Academic.....	340 " to 775 "
Pre-Vocational.....	525 " to 710 "
Vocational.....	355 " to 908 "

Class instruction for the academic section was given to students having less than Grade VI education.

One hundred and ninety inmates registered for Canadian Legion correspondence courses, and 40 of them graduated. Two students also successfully graduated in correspondence courses sponsored by outside agencies. The School-

teachers devoted 144 hours in guiding pupils on these courses. Three inmates were given 28 hours of tuition on commercial art work, 112 inmates were given assistance in writing their personal correspondence.

Visual education for school classes was given the year round. This included 314 projections, 274 of which were strictly of cultural type.

The average schooling of inmates assigned to trade training is equivalent to Grade V, and for others, to Grade IV.

LIBRARY

At the end of the year we carried in stock, in our library, 671 fiction and 276 non-fiction books, for a total of 947. In the magazine section, 31 subscriptions are provided through public funds; 68 private subscriptions were circulated after issue to the original subscriber.

During the year, 2,957 book issues and 3,485 magazines issues were recorded. Distribution of newspapers has been controled by the Censor Clerk. Thirty-two magazines were bound in lots of 5, and 219 library books were re-bound.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

For want of adequate accommodation, religious services were first held in one of the mess halls in the main kitchen, services for the Protestant denomination being conducted by Rev. G. R. Forneret, Chaplain of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, and during April and part of May, by Rev. Father R. Préville, Roman Catholic Chaplain of the main institution, for the Roman Catholic inmates. Rev. Father A. Raymond was appointed part-time Chaplain effective May 20, 1952, and has since attended to the moral and spiritual needs of the Catholic congregation.

Religious services were held every Sunday and on Holy Days. In the Protestant chapel, services of Holy Communion were held on the first Sunday of each month and also on the occasion of High Festivals.

For the Roman Catholic denomination, Holy Mass was celebrated on 66 occasions; 68 sermons were preached; 1,170 confessions were heard, and Holy Communion was distributed, 1,300 times.

The Roman Catholic Chaplain has had 1,348 interviews with inmates and officers. He has given 12 lectures to the personnel, on the occasion of in-service training courses, and had 15 talks with wingleaders. He had some 525 outside contacts, on behalf of inmates, either by phone, mail or visit, with families, relatives, friends, or societies.

Annual missions were held for both denominations during the week of February 16 to 21, 1953 and coincided with the original use of the two chapels. Mr. D. J. Wilson, M.A., Ph.D, gave the mission instruction daily to the Protestant congregation of 27 inmates. Rev. Father A. Proulx, Redemptorist, was the Roman Catholic missionary. The following is a summary of the several Roman Catholic activities during the week in question:

		Attendance at Mass	Holy Communions	Confessions	Afternoon Service
Monday,	February 16.....	188	..	..	165
Tuesday,	" 17.....	118	12	48	164
Wednesday,	" 18.....	106	50	24	Religious film
Thursday,	" 19.....	103	45	24	148
Friday,	" 20.....	93	34	87	149
Saturday,	" 21.....	252	78	Not heard, activities con- cluded at noon.	

It is worthy of note that attendance was compulsory only at morning mission services and at mass on Saturday morning, all other activities listed above being strictly on a voluntary basis. The relatively high rate of attendance of inmates during such functions speaks highly of the religious feeling of the Roman Catholic congregation.

CLASSIFICATION

The Classification Board is composed of the Deputy Director, the Assistant Director, the Classification Officer, the Chief Vocational Officer, the School-teacher, and the Clerk of the Deputy Director, who acts as Secretary. Board meetings were held regularly, every Friday afternoon. An average of 20 cases were studied at each meeting. The temporary work assignment of newcomers was handled by the Assistant Director.

The activities of the Classification Department are summarized hereunder:

<i>Interviews</i>		<i>I.Q. Tests</i>	
Newcomers.....	192	Applicants.....	283
Reclassification and Follow-Up....	417	Officers.....	6
Pre-Release.....	120	Inmates.....	141
At Inmates' Requests.....	2,536		
At Officers' Requests.....	431		430
Progress Reports.....	129		
Screening at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	286		
	4,111		

The above figures represent a minimum of interviews granted to inmates. All these interviews were substantiated by requests from inmates, Supervisors, Instructors, and by written reports. Many inmates simply took advantage of being in the temporary Administration Building to call on the Classification Officer, and were encouraged, guided and advised. Information and case studies were also given on various occasions to Supervisors and Instructors who casually dropped in the office for consultation.

Some 200 of the 521 applicants interviewed did not meet standards as to height, age, schooling, etc. Others were given I.Q., technical and written tests. One hundred and fifty-four qualified for eventual employment.

Requests for conditional release on Remission Service Forms "B" and "B1" and all other relevant reports are prepared by the Classification Officer, in view of his intimate knowledge of individual cases which are invariably reviewed by the Classification Board at regular weekly meetings.

During the year, representatives of the several welfare organizations paid regular visits to the institution, and interviewed inmates as follows:

Name of Organization	Number of Visits	Number of Interviews	Number of Inmates Interviewed
<i>Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation sociale</i>	24	298	131
John Howard Society.....	24	91	17
Catholic Rehabilitation Service.....	18	54	8
Salvation Army.....	10	56	30

Each inmate concerned was interviewed an average of three times, chiefly for post-release arrangements.

Many visitors, individuals and groups, were shown through the Centre by the Classification Officer. It is felt that much can be gained from these visits, and the time spent with these visitors is considered worth-while publicity for

the moral and social re-education of inmates. We were also honoured by the visit of Lt.-Col. E. H. Green, Secretary of Prison and Police Court work for the Salvation Army. He displayed a keen interest in our classification work.

The assignment of a Censor Clerk to the classification staff has meant a surplus of work. It is considered, however, that the closer liaison thus established has been beneficial to inmates, by providing keener understanding and sympathy in the study and disposal of individual problems.

Two Alcoholics Anonymous groups have been organized. The French-speaking element, known as the "F.T.C." group, has 23 adherents. The "Triple 'S'" group, for English-speaking inmates, comprises five members. Meetings are held weekly on Sunday mornings; outside sponsors usually bring in guest speakers at each meeting. The Classification Officer serves as liaison officer for the two groups and frequently attends meetings.

TREATMENT

The fundamental principle of the methods adopted locally for the individual treatment of inmates is the improvement of their social and moral attitudes, by all available means, including the positive environmental influence of both inmates and officers.

The responsibility for the application of individual treatment rests squarely on the shoulders of the Deputy Director, who is ably assisted, in the performance of this highly important task, by the Chaplains, the classification unit, the school staff and the Chief Vocational Officer. Other members of the personnel contribute their share to the over-all programme as and when required or when occasion arises.

Prior to April 1, 1952, some 100 inmates were temporarily quartered within our walls. They had been hand-picked, had been under the control and surveillance of the same group of officers for months, were well known to the whole of the limited staff, were well behaved, disciplined and disposed, and offered practically no problem. During the year, the majority of this original group was released, and we have absorbed another 334. In this short time, it was well nigh impossible (with a staff practically untrained and an institution in the process of construction and organization) to influence these newcomers to a marked degree, with the consequence that the environmental influence as a beneficial factor was practically negligible. However, a noticeable change has been observed in the attitude of the inmates, during the latter part of the year—an indication that the process of favourably influencing inmates was gradually progressing. Such a process is naturally slow but can be achieved successfully providing it is applied to a relatively limited number of inmates at a time. We feel that the lack of positive results in the first part of the year was due to our intake being beyond the institution's capacity to effect a favourable change in attitudes.

Each dormitory consists of four identical wings and provides, *inter alia*, sleeping accommodation for 25 inmates, made up of seven individual rooms and three 6-bed rooms. For the allocation of sleeping accommodation in each wing, we have adopted a method which has proved definitely advantageous, both from an institutional and an educational point of view. Private rooms are allocated to a "wing leader", three senior and three junior leaders. The wing leader is elected by popular vote, in the wing. The senior and junior leaders are recommended by the wing leader and their assignment as such is approved by the local authorities. Practically every inmate eagerly looks forward to having a room of his own. This prospect and the promotion system spur inmates to develop progressively toward a normal life of self-discipline and to accept the responsibility of leadership. Frequent meetings were held with the wing leaders by the senior officers. Problems related to the sound

management of each wing were discussed during these meetings, which offered an exceptional occasion to the authorities to explain the aims and purposes of the institution, what was expected from the leaders, and to instruct and guide them toward their rehabilitation. With possibly an exception or two, all these leaders have lived up to expectation, have fully co-operated, and have been a valuable link between the bulk of the population and the authorities, besides deriving personal benefits from the opportunity offered to them to develop qualities of initiative and leadership.

Recreation and sports are considered very important factors of treatment, particularly so with our population, which is composed in majority of boys under 21 years of age. With means at our disposal, we have endeavoured to develop all possible facilities in this field. During the summer months, softball and volleyball were the main activities, sand bag and horseshoe pitching being enjoyed by a large number of inmates. During the winter, two skating rinks were provided: one was boarded up for hockey playing, the other one being left open for skating and broom hockey playing. Through the good offices of the John Howard Society, we were provided with indoor games, such as chess, checkers, table hockey, monopoly, etc., for each common play room. Last winter, one of the temporary dormitories was used as a recreation hall, interior hockey being played in one section, while 6 ping pong tables were installed and were made full use of, at the opposite end of the hall. Radios have been provided at public expense and installed in each common room: it is undoubtedly the most popular form of indoor entertainment.

GENERAL REMARKS

In the formulation of administration techniques and policy we have been advised and counselled by the Commissioner and his staff. We have also been inspired, to a degree, by standards suggested for a state correctional system by the American Prison Association in its manual issued in 1946.

From the start, duties were allocated to the Deputy Director and the Assistant Director as preconized during recent conferences of Wardens, Deputy Wardens and Chief Keepers. Both these senior officers are on duty during week-days, Supervisors assuming charge of the prison whenever the institution is closed.

A staff meeting is held with Heads of departments every Saturday morning, in the Director's office. It provides regular contact between superior officers, gives every one attending the opportunity to offer suggestions and a chance to present his own problems and appreciate those of his colleagues, makes for better understanding and promotes esprit de corps at top level.

Due to our peculiar physical lay-out and particular housing accommodation (dormitories in lieu of individual cells, a cafeteria-style mess hall instead of meals being served on the "line" and consumed in cells) and lack of previous or practical experience with this type of accommodation, it has been necessary to adopt, discard and amend methods, routines and procedures practically from day to day, to finally arrive at a more or less satisfactory over-all programme which will certainly bear further improvement. True, we started out with brand new dormitories and mess halls; but then, we also started out with a large number of "green" Officers, without previous training or experience. Up to April 1, 1952, some 100 inmates were temporarily accommodated within our walls. They had been hand-picked, were well known, had been positively influenced and presented practically no problems. Since that date, however, we have handled a total of 434 inmates, and to manage this population we had a staff of whom 50 per cent were inexperienced and untrained.

We have faced numerous handicaps in the last twelve months. The following stand out:

Inmates.—We are perhaps dealing with the hardest class of inmates to handle in Canadian penitentiaries. They are not confirmed criminals, but amongst the younger element (and some of the older ones as well) we have immature, reckless, undisciplined, unruly, pugnacious, and plain “ornery” kids, ranging in age from 13 to 25 who, in a large number of cases, have always been spared the rod and have been thoroughly spoiled in the process. They present personal, social and behaviour problems not usually encountered with an adult population.

Untrained Personnel.—The situation in that respect has improved substantially by the initiation, in March, 1953, of a local 4-week course of in-service training for 20 custodial officers. A second course was completed in May, and a third one now in progress will end on June 27. This will take care of the basic training of the majority of our custodial officers, and it is intended to pursue such training, on a smaller scale to give all custodial officers the benefit of such instruction before the end of this calendar year.

Insufficient Personnel.—This has presented numerous problems, particularly in the executive and administrative sections. However, this condition is being improved. In the course of last year, a Chief Vocational Officer, an Assistant Storekeeper, and a Supervisor Storeman were appointed. Three new positions have been created so far this year, for maintenance and construction work. It is expected additional positions of Clerks will be created in the immediate future. This will not, however, provide all required personnel. Additional requirements are self-evident, particularly in the treatment section and in the vocational training department, which is bound to expand further. These requirements shall be the object of necessary recommendation in due course.

Employment.—Last winter particularly there was a paucity of useful employment. Our extensive construction programme this year offsets this problem, and the use of the Recreational Building by the end of the summer will prove beneficial in that respect.

Owing to the heavy construction programme we were faced with during the year, it was necessary, time and again, to interrupt vocational training courses, particularly in the steamfitter-plumber section, to speed up the provision of needed maintenance and services. The additional staff recently authorized for the construction and maintenance section will practically eliminate this problem. It has been a tough year. We are just about out of the throes of “birth pangs” so to speak. However, the experience gained during the past twelve months has been highly beneficial and will serve a number of useful purposes in the application of existing policies and the introduction of new techniques toward greater over-all efficiency.

APPRECIATION

Whatever success has been achieved, during these first twelve months of operation, is due in no small measure, to the spontaneous and sympathetic co-operation and assistance of a large number of people both within and without the Service. I am particularly indebted to:

The Commissioner of Penitentiaries and his colleagues, for their frequent visits, learned advice, full understanding and kind consideration of all our problems.

The press and reporters, namely: the *Montreal Daily Star* (Mr. D. J. Wilson, M.A., Ph.D.); *The Ensign* (Mr. D. A. L. MacDonald); *The Gazette* (Mr. C. MacFarland); the *Montreal Herald* (Mr. J. Stockdale); *La Presse* (Mr. R. Champoux); *La Patrie* (Mr. P. Rochon); for their broadminded, public spirited, informative and up-to-the minute accounts of the institution, its activities, aims and purposes.

The Warden and staff of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for their unreserved co-operation at all times. Particular thanks are due to Dr. L. Martel, who has gone out of his way, time and again, to help with medical problems, particularly when we did not have the services of a local physician; to Psychologist L. St-Pierre, for his active participation in our training programme and in the screening of transferees, and for his sound counselling in our treatment and related problems; to Steward L. Beaupré who, in spite of his own numerous functions and duties, has always and is still managing to supply us with our daily bread.

Mr. G. A. Tremblay, local representative of the Remission Service; Mr. E. Gregoire, Managing Director of the *Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation sociale*; Mr. D. J. Wilson, M.A., Ph.D., newly appointed Head of the Montreal Branch of the John Howard Society, and Mrs. K. Campbell, his Executive Secretary; Mr. F. Roberts, Director of the Catholic Rehabilitation Service; Major A. McMillan, of the Salvation Army; and all their co-workers for their constant co-operation for their splendid work, in and out of the institution, for inmates and their relatives.

Officers and members of provincial bodies, particularly: the Youth Aid Service of the Ministry of Youth Aid and Social Welfare; the Ministry of Labour (Technical Adviser to the Minister; Principal Chaplain and Director of Boards of Examiners for Electricians and Pipe Mechanics); the Montreal Builders Trade and Training Centre; the Canadian Industrial Trainers Association; trade unions; labour organizations; parity committees; for their interest, guidance and assistance, on so many occasions.

Various official visitors, for their kind comments and advice.

Finally, I wish to express my deep appreciation and heartfelt thanks to my staff in general, and to my Deputy and Assistant Directors in particular, for their hard work, constant collaboration, loyalty, sense of and devotion to duty, which have so substantially contributed to ease the burden of the initial development of this institution.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE	PAGE
1. Admissions and Discharges during the Year Ended March 31, 1953.....	143
Males Admitted	
Offence	
2. Nature of Offence by Number of Convictions.....	144
3. Nature of Offence by Term of Sentence.....	146
4. Nature of Offence by Type of Sentence.....	148
5. Nature of Offence by Penal Record.....	150
6. Nature of Offence by Age on Admission.....	152
7. Nature of Offence by Origin.....	154
8. Nature of Offence by Marital Status and Residence.....	156
9. Nature of Offence by Religion.....	157
10. Nature of Offence by Degree of Education.....	158
11. Nature of Offence by Social Habits.....	159
12. Nature of Offence by Employment Status and Period of Unemployment.....	160
13. Nature of Offence by Weekly Earnings When Last Employed..	161
Sentence	
14. Term of Sentence by Penal Record.....	162
15. Type of Sentence by Penitentiary (16 to 21 Years of Age)	162
Age	
16. Age on Admission by Penitentiary.....	162
17. Age on Admission by Type of Sentence.....	163
18. Age on Admission by Penal Record.....	164
19. Age on Admission by Marital Status and Residence.....	164
20. Age on Admission by Number of Dependents.....	165
21. Age on Admission by Degree of Education.....	166
22. Age on Admission by Social Habits.....	167
23. Age on Admission by Previous Occupation and Employment Status.....	168
Origin, Birthplace and Citizenship	
24. Origin by Birthplace and Citizenship.....	169
25. Origin by Degree of Education.....	170
26. Birthplace of Inmates by Birthplace of Parents.....	171
27. Birthplace of Inmates Born outside Canada by Length of Residence in Canada.....	172
28. Birthplace by Degree of Education.....	173

TABLE OF CONTENTS—*Concluded*

TABLE		PAGE
	Employment Status Prior to Commitment	
29.	Previous Occupation by Penitentiary.....	174
30.	Weekly Earnings When Last Employed by Marital Status.....	174
31.	Employment Status by Marital Status.....	175
32.	Employment Status by Number of Dependents.....	175
	Recidivists	
33.	Recidivists by Time Served.....	176
34.	Recidivists by Penal Record.....	176
35.	Recidivists by Degree of Education.....	177
36.	Recidivists by Social Habits.....	177
37.	Recidivists by Employment Status.....	178
38.	Penal Record by Residence and Employment Status.....	179
39.	Penal Record by Non-penal Institution History.....	179
	Miscellaneous	
40.	Degree of Education by Language Spoken.....	180
	Males Discharged	
41.	Age on Discharge by Age on Admission.....	180
42.	Method of Discharge by Penitentiary.....	181
43.	Method of Discharge by Time Served.....	181
44.	Nature of Offence by Time Served.....	182
45.	Main Occupation during Sentence by Time Served.....	184
	Females Admitted	
46.	Nature of Offence by Term of Sentence.....	185
47.	Nature of Offence by Penal Record.....	186
48.	Nature of Offence by Age on Admission.....	187
49.	Nature of Offence by Degree of Education.....	188
50.	Nature of Offence by Marital Status and Social Habits.....	189
51.	Nature of Offence by Religion.....	190
52.	Origin by Birthplace and Citizenship.....	191
	Females Discharged	
53.	Age on Discharge by Age on Admission.....	192
54.	Nature of Offence by Time Served.....	193
55.	Method of Discharge by Time Served.....	193

REPORT OF PENITENTIARY ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES

APRIL 1, 1952 TO MARCH 31, 1953

INTRODUCTION

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics maintains a perpetual inventory of persons committed to and discharged from Canadian penitentiaries by means of a system whereby admission and discharge cards are completed by penitentiary authorities and a copy forwarded to the Bureau. The information contained in the following tables is compiled from these cards.

One change has been made this year in the section Females Admitted, Table 50, Nature of Offence by Degree of Education, has been added.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES (TABLE 1)

There were 2,149 direct admissions to penitentiaries from April 1, 1952 to March 31, 1953 and 1,899 releases, with 4,934 on register at the end of the year. This was 291 more admissions and 91 fewer releases resulting in 247 more inmates at the end of the year than in the previous year. The increase was in the male population, for the females numbered 105 which was 20 less than at the same date in 1952. During the twelve months, 970 inmates were transferred from one penitentiary to another. This large number was mainly due to the opening of the Federal Training Centre in the Province of Quebec to which 435 men were transferred from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

The following table shows the total admissions and discharges not including transfers from one penitentiary to another and the inmates on register at March 31 for the five-year period 1949-1953:—

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Total direct admissions.....	1,591	2,026	1,996	1,859	2,149
Total discharges.....	1,504	1,546	1,919	1,990	1,899
Inmates on register March 31.....	4,260	4,740	4,817	4,687 ⁽¹⁾	4,934 ⁽²⁾

(¹) Includes one Eskimo "transferred" for record purposes from Eskimo Point, N.W.T., to Manitoba Penitentiary where he is serving sentence.

(²) Less two boys serving sentence at a Training School.

Less one inmate whose sentence was annulled during 1951-52 but not recorded.

NATURE OF OFFENCE (TABLES 2-13)

The number of males admitted during the year under consideration was 2,101. More than three quarters of the men (77.7 per cent) were convicted of offences against rights and property of which well over half (60 per cent) were violent crimes of breaking and entering with theft and robbery or attempt. There were four habitual criminals.

Offences against the person and reputation were the reason for 10·1 per cent of the commitments. Seven murders, six attempted murders, 45 cases of manslaughter, 36 of rape and eight of attempted rape were included in this group.

Offences against morals and public convenience accounted for another 8·1 per cent of the admissions and more than half of these were offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

Offences against the administration of law and justice were mainly 51 escapes or attempts to escape from lawful custody and 13 ticket-of-leave violators.

The following table shows the percentage of the offences committed by the employed and those who were unemployed, had never worked, were retired or were students at the time of the offence:—

	Employed		Unemployed	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Total inmates.....	1,117	53·2	984	46·8
Offenders against public order and peace.....	3	25·0	9	75·0
Offenders against the administration of law and justice.....	27	39·1	42	60·9
Offenders against morals and public convenience.....	79	46·5	91	53·5
Offenders against the person and reputation.....	173	81·6	39	18·4
Offenders against rights and property.....	831	50·9	801	49·1
Offenders related to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	1	50·0	1	50·0
Habitual criminals.....	3	75·0	1	25·0

SENTENCES (TABLES 14 AND 15)

More than half the men (57·7 per cent) admitted to the penitentiaries had received a sentence of less than three years; another third of them (32·4 per cent) were committed for from three to under six years; 4 per cent were given ten years or more. Sixteen men were committed for 20 years or more as well as nine for life. Four habitual criminals received indeterminate sentences. In 27 cases the lash was added to the penalty of imprisonment, three quarters of them being sex offenders. In 100 instances an additional fine was imposed chiefly for offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

AGE ON ADMISSION (TABLE 6, 16-23)

Young Offenders.

There were 454 young offenders under 21 years of age which was 30 more than were admitted in the previous year. Forty-eight boys were 16 years of age while 18 juveniles had not had a sixteenth birthday. The youngest was 13 years of age.

The following table shows the proportion of these boys committed to each penitentiary:—

	P.c.		P.c.
Federal Training Centre.....	31·1	British Columbia.....	8·6
Saint Vincent de Paul.....	20·0	Collin's Bay.....	5·7
Dorchester.....	18·5	Kingston.....	4·0
Saskatchewan.....	9·7	Manitoba.....	2·4

Most of their offences (85·9 per cent) were against property and mainly the dangerous crimes of breaking and entering and theft, robbery with violence and while armed, and automobile theft.

Crimes against the person were the reasons for committal of 29 of these youths (6·4 per cent). One was guilty of murder, six of manslaughter and seven of rape or attempt.

This was the first commitment to a penal institution for less than half of these boys (47·8 per cent). Thirty-two of them (7 per cent) had had previous penitentiary sentences.

Fourteen of these minors were married men and one was a widower. Fifty dependents were affected by their confinement. All but 42 of the boys lived in urban centres; 15 of them were recorded as transients with no home roots.

At the time of the crime only 39 per cent of these youths were employed; eleven of them (2·4 per cent) were students. When asked about alcohol and drug habits 40·1 per cent claimed to be abstainers, 55·7 per cent moderate drinkers; 13 of them excessive drinkers and five users of drugs.

Four of these youths were recorded as not able to read or write their own language; 35·9 per cent of them had not gone beyond grade VI and 79·1 per cent not beyond grade VIII at school; 19·6 per cent had attended high school for some period of time though only two achieved grade XII and one had some higher education.

All Ages.

The largest age group of admissions in any five-year span were the men of 21 to 24 years (22·5 per cent), the next those less than 21 years (21·6 per cent) and third those of 25 to 29 years (21·3 per cent) so that two thirds of the admissions were men in their teens or twenties. There were 22 men who were 60 years of age or more at the time of admission.

Single men were in the majority (63·4 per cent) while 8 per cent of the men were widowers, divorced or separated from their wives. Approximately one third of the admissions (31·6 per cent) had persons financially dependent on them—children, a wife, parents or younger brothers and sisters. The number of dependents ranged from one in 238 cases to nine in four cases with an average of 2·4 dependents. The majority of men (86·4 per cent) resided in urban centres. Rural residents were 7·2 per cent and transients or wanderers another 5·9 per cent.

Illiteracy was recorded in 42 cases. The School attainment of 14·3 per cent of the men was not beyond grade 4; a third of them (33 per cent) had not gone beyond grade 6 and the achievement of little more than two thirds of them (69·3 per cent) had not reached beyond grade 8; 28·2 per cent had attended high school for some period of time, and 19 men had some higher education.

The claim of moderate use of alcohol was made by 63·4 per cent of all the men while 18·6 per cent said they were abstainers; 12·9 per cent were recorded as excessive drinkers and 5 per cent addicted to the use of drugs.

ORIGIN COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP (TABLES 24-28)

Before drawing conclusions regarding the racial background and countries of birth from which the inmates came, comparisons should be made with the general population distribution of persons of like origin and birthplace as well as sex and age distributions. Over 80 per cent of the men admitted to penitentiaries were of British (41·0 per cent) and French (40·6 per cent) extraction which is to be expected in a country populated mainly by these two races. According to the 1951 Census, the men of British origin were 47·4 per cent, and those of French 30·4 per cent of the male population of Canada, including all ages. Of the European races, Ukrainian, Netherlands and German were numerically the next most common origins recorded though none of these were more than 2·0 per cent of all the admissions and none exceeded the population ratio of males of like origin in the 1951 Census.

Canada was the country of birth of 92·5 per cent of the male admissions; 50 men were born in the British Isles, 66 in Europe, 39 in the United States of

America, 2 in Asia and 1 in Africa. Of those born outside this country 28 had lived in Canada less than five years, and another seven less than 15 years but the majority (64.6 per cent) had been in this country 15 years or more. The length of residence was not recorded in 21 cases.

Both parents of 61.4 per cent of the inmates were born in Canada, 13.9 per cent had one Canadian parent; in another 9.5 per cent both parents were British while in 9.6 per cent of the cases both parents were of foreign birth.

All but 48 of the men were Canadian citizens, 108 of those born in other countries having been naturalized. There were 6 British citizens and 42 citizens of other lands.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS PRIOR TO COMMITMENT (TABLES 29 TO 32)

At the time of commitment approximately half of the men (53.2 per cent) were gainfully employed and 11 of them were students. The occupations in which the majority (61.3 per cent) of them were engaged were construction, transportation, manufacturing, mechanical and commercial pursuits.

Of the 947 unemployed, 71.8 per cent were single men; more than half of them (54 per cent) had been out of work less than three months, another 16.4 per cent less than six months, and 15 per cent for a year or more.

According to the statement of the inmates their wages when they were last employed varied from under \$10.00 a week in nine cases to \$70.00 or more. In 13.9 per cent of the cases the reported wages were under \$30.00 a week; 51.5 per cent earned between \$30.00 and \$59.99 a week and 29.9 per cent \$60.00 and over a week.

The following table shows the percentage of those employed or unemployed in the different age groups (Table 23):—

—	Total	13 to 19 Years	20 to 29 Years	30 to 39 Years	40 Years and Over
Total.....		100 p.c.	100 p.c.	100 p.c.	100 p.c.
Employed.....		36.4	53.6	57.9	64.1
Unemployed.....		55.6	45.8	41.9	34.8
Students, never worked and retired.....		8.0	0.6	0.2	1.0

RECIDIVISM (TABLES 33-39)

Approximately three out of every four men (76.4 per cent) had a previous penal record, in fact 36.9 per cent had been inmates of penitentiaries before.

Of the 1,605 recidivists 47 per cent had already served from one to five years in a penal institution, 19.3 per cent from 5 to 10 years and 9 per cent for 10 years or more. It was known that 10 per cent of them had had some training school experience.

At the time of their last offence only 51.4 per cent of the repeaters were employed. Reports showed that 86.7 per cent of the excessive drinkers and 94.3 per cent of the drug addicts were recidivists.

MALES RELEASED (TABLES 41-45)

A total of 1,830 males were released from penitentiaries from April 1, 1952 to March 31, 1953. This was 126 less than in the previous year. One hundred

and twelve of them (6.1 per cent) were still in their teens, in fact, one was only 14 years of age; more than half of them (54 per cent) were under 30 years of age; 33 were over 60 years of age.

The sentence had expired for 77.1 per cent of those released. Of the 1,411 who had served full time more than half (55 per cent) had been detained for less than two years while another 40.4 per cent had served from two to under five years and 4.6 per cent five years or more. Five of them had been in the penitentiary for over 10 years.

Ticket-of-leave was granted to 20.2 per cent of those released. The majority of these (61 per cent) had been inmates for less than two years, while seven of them had been in for over ten years. Eleven men had died and five were deported.

FEMALES ADMITTED (TABLES 46-52)

Compared with the men the number of women whose offences are serious enough to bring a two-year sentence is very small. There were fifty-one women, three less than in the previous year, admitted to penitentiaries from April 1, 1952 to March 31, 1953. With the exception of one in the gaol in Newfoundland all were confined in the Kingston penitentiary as is the usual practice.

Eighteen of the women were between the ages of 17 and 24 years. Ten of them had committed offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. The offences under this Act were the reason for almost half (24) of the female commitments. Five of the female inmates were from 60 to 78 years of age on admission. Their offences were manslaughter, attempted abortion and false pretences (including forgery and uttering).

This was the first commitment to a penal institution for the 13 of the women and the first to a penitentiary for all but 10 of the 51 admissions. More than two-thirds (37) of them were sentenced to less than 3 years. The longest sentence was 10 years for manslaughter.

All but 10 of the women were born in Canada. Approximately half were of British and half of European origin. The 10 born in other countries were naturalized Canadians and had lived in Canada for at least ten years.

All but 13 of the women were married though three were divorced, four were widows, and one was separated from her husband. Only two of them had dependents.

Two-thirds of the women (30) had only had elementary school education though 13 of them had attained eighth grade. Of the remainder, 15 had reached grade ten and two had education beyond high school.

Twenty-five of the women were reported to be drug addicts and five others excessive alcohol drinkers.

Other information obtained from the reports but which has not been tabulated showed that all but one of the women lived in incorporated cities and towns and were from every province except Saskatchewan and Prince Edward Island. Almost half of them (23) were residents of British Columbia. Four of them were reported to have been previously in institutions for the insane, three in tuberculosis hospitals, seven in training schools and two in protection homes.

Housewives numbered 18 and there were 17 unemployed. The occupations of those who were gainfully employed at the time of commitment were mainly of a personal service nature such as cooks, waitresses and domestic servants though factory, clerical and managerial work was recorded as a means of livelihood for some. The weekly wages of the women, when they were last employed, varied from \$7.00 to \$56.00 with the average earning of \$25.72 a week.

FEMALES DISCHARGED (TABLES 53-55)

Sixty-nine women were discharged during the year under consideration which was considerably more than in the previous year when 34 were released. The sentence had expired in 52 cases; two were released unconditionally, for some special reason, a few days before the expiration of their sentence and 15 were granted ticket-of-leave.

The time served by these inmates varied from 1 year, 3 months and 9 days to 5 years, 11 months and 11 days with the average length of stay of 2 years, 10 months and 10 days.

Though the majority of those discharged were between the ages of 25 to 44 years there were eight young offenders from 18 to 24 years of age. Four were over 60 years of age, of whom three were over 60 years at the time of admission. The oldest was 72 years when her sentence expired. Thirty-five of the women including 15 Doukhobor returned to British Columbia. In numerical order the destinations of the remainder were Ontario, Alberta, Quebec, Manitoba and Nova Scotia.

TABLE I.—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED
MARCH 31, 1953

	Total Inmates	New- found- land	Dor- chester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	King- ston	Collin's Bay	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	British Colum- bia
Inmates on register March 31, 1952.....T.	(¹) 4,686	32	517	(¹) 1,418	.....	931	370	379	522	517
M.	4,561	31	517	1,418	.....	810	370	379	522	51
F.	125	1	.....	.....	.....	121	.....	.....	.....	3
Admissions— Received by direct admission.....M.	2,100	10	240	773	.....	505	.....	99	238	235
F.	49	1	5	8	.....	8	.....	3	3	21
Received by transfer.M.	925	.....	80	67	435	40	221	78	1	3
F.	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	.....	3
Total admissions...T.	3,119	11	325	848	435	595	221	180	242	262
M.	3,025	10	320	840	435	545	221	177	239	238
F.	94	1	5	8	.....	50	.....	3	3	24
Total admitted during year and retained....M.	2,101	10	266	552	179	331	170	121	237	235
F.	51	1	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Releases— Discharges.....M.	1,830	12	295	427	91	252	166	163	222	202
F.	69	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	4
Transfers.....M.	(²) 927	.....	3	574	(²) 56	258	27	5	3	1
F.	45	.....	5	8	.....	3	.....	3	3	23
Total releases.....T.	2,871	12	303	1,009	147	578	193	171	228	230
M.	2,757	12	298	1,001	147	510	193	168	225	203
F.	114	.....	5	8	.....	68	.....	3	3	27
Inmates on register March 31, 1953.....T.	4,934	31	539	1,257	288	948	398	388	536	549
M.	4,829	29	539	1,257	288	845	398	388	536	549
F.	105	2	.....	.....	.....	103	.....	.....	.....	.....

(¹) These figures show one inmate less than at March 31, 1952. Sentence of one inmate annulled by court order during fiscal year 1951-52. Penitentiary was advised during fiscal year 1952-1953.

(²) Includes two inmates transferred under Section 57, Penitentiary Act 1939.

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 2.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Single Offence		Multiple Offences	
		Single Conviction	Multiple Convictions	One Convictions for Each Offence	Multiple Convictions
Total Inmates.....	2,101	1,076	296	364	365
Against Public Order and Peace.....	12	7		4	1
Carrying offensive weapons.....	6	3		3	
Illegal possession of firearms.....	6	4		1	1
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	69	42	2	15	10
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	51	25	2	15	9
Perjury.....	4	4			
Possessing contraband merchandise..	1				1
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	13	13			
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	170	114	30	16	10
Buggery, and attempt.....	9	6		2	1
Contributing to juvenile delinquency	15	13	2		
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	17	7	7	2	1
Incest.....	17	12	3	2	
Incest, attempt.....	2	2			
Living on avails of prostitution.....	4	2		2	
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, Breach of.....	104	70	18	8	8
Procuration.....	1	1			
Seduction.....	1	1			
Against the Person and Reputation.....	212	164	15	23	10
Abduction.....	1	1			
Abortion, and attempt.....	2	2			
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	11	6		3	2
“ indecent.....	17	13	2	2	
“ intent to rob.....	16	15		1	
“ on female.....	8	6	2		
“ on peace officer.....	3	2		1	
Bigamy.....	4	3		1	
Carnal knowledge.....	13	8	3	2	
Carnal knowledge, attempt.....	5	5			
Causing grievous bodily harm, and attempt.....	7	5	1		1
Contributing to death of infant.....	1	1			
Manslaughter.....	45	42	1	2	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 2.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS—*Concluded*

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Single Offence		Multiple Offences	
		Single Conviction	Multiple Convictions	One Conviction for Each Offence	Multiple Convictions
Against the Person and Reputation—<i>Concluded</i>					
Murder.....	7	7			
“ attempt.....	6	2	1	3	
Rape.....	36	27	3	2	4
“ attempt.....	8	5	1	1	1
Shooting with intent.....	10	4	1	3	2
Wounding, and with intent.....	12	10		2	
Against Rights and Property.....	1,632	746	249	303	334
Arson and attempt.....	19	12	2	2	3
Blackmail.....	1			1	
Breaking, entering and theft.....	570	212	105	105	148
Breaking and entering with intent...	97	66	7	19	5
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	8	7		1	
Conspiracy.....	3	1	1		1
False pretences, fraud and corruption	74	21	18	9	26
Forgery.....	54	4	6	18	26
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	8	2		4	2
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	47	24	10	4	9
Robbery.....	46	32	3	8	3
Robbery, attempt.....	2	2			
“ with violence.....	91	60	6	25	
“ while armed.....	157	76	22	34	25
“ while armed, attempt.....	4	3			1
Theft.....	226	118	40	38	30
“ of automobile.....	188	96	19	31	42
“ of bicycle.....	7	3	4		
“ of cattle.....	1		1		
“ of postal matter.....	5	1		2	2
Uttering forged document, and attempt.....	24	6	5	2	11
Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Money.....	2	1		1	
Counterfeiting.....	1	1			
Possessing counterfeit money.....	1			1	
Habitual criminal.....	4	2		2	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 3.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TERM OF SENTENCE

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Term of Sentence															
		Under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	5 and under 6 Years	6 and under 7 Years	7 and under 8 Years	8 and under 9 Years	9 and under 10 Years	10 and under 15 Years	15 and under 20 Years	20 and under 25 Years	25 Years and Over	Life	Death Com-mitted to Life	Inde-terminate
Total inmates.....	2,101	12	1,200	391	135	155	33	58	24	8	41	15	11	5	3	6	4
Against Public Order and Peace.....	12		8	1	1	1		1									
Carrying offensive weapons.....	6		4	1	1												
Illegal possession of firearms.....	6		4			1		1									
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	69	10	34	10	5	6	1	1		1	1						
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	51		32	7	4	5	1	1			1						
Perjury.....	4		1	3													
Possessing contraband merchandise.....	1					1											
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	13	10	1		1					1							
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	170	1	93	32	18	16	2	5	1	1	1						
Buggery and attempt.....	9		5	2	1	1											
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	15		12	3	3												
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	17		13	1	2	1											
Incest.....	17		7	3	2	2		1		1							
Incest, attempt.....	2	1		1													
Living on avails of prostitution.....	4		2				1	1									
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, Breach of.....	104		52	25	10	12	1	3	1								
Procurtation.....	1		1														
Seduction.....	1		1														
Against the Person and Reputation.....	212		74	39	17	18	8	11	4	2	13	9	6	3	2	6	
Abduction.....	1																
Abortion, and attempt.....	2				1	1		1									
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	11		6	3													
“ indecent.....	17		8	7	1	1					1	1					
“ intent to rob.....	16		10	5													
“ on female.....	8		2														
“ on peace officer.....	3		2	1													
Bigamy.....	4		3	1													
Carnal knowledge.....	13		6	3	1	2	1										
Carnal knowledge, attempt.....	5		4	1													
Causing grievous bodily harm, and attempt.....	7		2	2		1	1	1									
Contributing to death of infant.....	1		1														
Manslaughter.....	45		6	5	5	3	2	7	2	1	5	4	4		1		

TABLE 4.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TYPE OF SENTENCE

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Type of Sentence										
		Simple	Simple with Lash	Simple and Fine	Concurrent	Concurrent with Lash	Concurrent and Fine	Concurrent Indeterminate	Consecutive	Consecutive with Lash	Consecutive and Fine	Consecutive and Fine with Lash
Total inmates.....	2,101	966	14	12	824	5	29	1	101	5	47	1
Against Public Order and Peace.....	12	7	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carrying offensive weapons.....	6	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illegal possession of firearms.....	6	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	69	13	.....	1	14	.....	1	.....	18	6	.....	.....
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	51	9	.....	1	14	.....	.....	.....	18	6	.....	.....
Perjury.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Possessing contraband merchandise.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	170	42	2	11	21	.....	16	.....	13	5	47	1
Buggery and attempt.....	9	6	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	15	9	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	17	6	1	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incest.....	17	12	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Incest, attempt.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Living on avails of prostitution.....	4	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, Breach of.....	104	3	.....	10	5	.....	16	.....	8	5	46	1
Procuration.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seduction.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against the Person and Reputation.....	212	154	11	.....	38	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Abduction.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abortion, and attempt.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	11	8	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault, indecent.....	17	12	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
" intent to rob.....	16	14	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" on female.....	8	5	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" on peace officer.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bigamy.....	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carnal knowledge.....	4	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carnal knowledge, attempt.....	5	3	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 5.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY PENAL RECORD

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Penal Record							
		First Commitment	Gaol Only	Reformatory Only	Penitentiary Only	Gaol and Reformatory	Gaol and Penitentiary	Reformatory and Penitentiary	Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary
Total inmates.....	2,101	496	537	140	64	153	398	93	220
Against Public Order and Peace.....	12	1	1	.....	1	.....	3	1	5
Carrying offensive weapons.....	6	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Illegal possession of firearms.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	3
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	69	5	17	11	3	9	13	4	7
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	51	4	13	11	.....	9	5	3	6
Perjury.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Possessing contraband merchandise.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	13	.....	2	.....	3	.....	6	1	1
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	170	34	43	7	1	11	38	10	26
Buggery, and attempt.....	9	4	2	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	15	5	6	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	17	7	3	.....	.....	2	2	2	.....
Incest.....	17	9	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1
Incest, attempt.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Living on avails of prostitution.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, Breach of.....	104	8	23	3	1	5	34	5	25
Procurement.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seduction.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against the Person and Reputation.....	212	104	44	16	2	10	19	8	9
Abduction.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abortion, and attempt.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	11	4	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
“ indecent.....	17	5	4	2	.....	2	.....	3	1
“ intent to rob.....	16	7	7	1	.....	2	3	.....	1
“ on female.....	3	2	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....
“ on peace officer.....	8	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Bigamy.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carnal knowledge.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	10	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

Carnal knowledge, attempt.....	5	3				1		1	
Causing grievous bodily harm, and attempt.	7	4	2					1	
Contributing to death of infant.....	1		1						
Manslaughter.....	45	28	8	4			1	3	1
" attempt.....	7	6							
Rape.....	6	4			1			1	
" attempt.....	36	18	10		4				
Shooting with intent.....	8	3	1			1		2	
Wounding, and with intent.....	10	2	3	1				1	
	12	3						2	
Against Rights and Property.....	1,632	351	432	106	57	123	323	69	171
Arson and attempt.....	19	9	5	3	1				
Blackmail.....	1		1						
Breaking, entering and theft.....	570	115	145	43	15	42	123	25	62
Breaking and entering with intent.....	97	10	24	6	5	4	29	7	12
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	8		1		1		3		3
Conspiracy.....	3	1	1						1
False pretences, fraud and corruption.	74	11	23		2	9	18	3	1
Forgery.....	54	4	20	5	1	3	16	2	8
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	8				1		2		3
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	47	1	12		4	8	7	6	4
Robbery.....	46	9	19	3	1	4	5	1	4
Robbery, attempt.....	2		1				1		
" with violence.....	91	21	28	11	1	9	11	2	8
" while armed.....	157	54	20	23	7	6	24	7	16
" while armed, attempt.....	4	3				1			
Theft.....	226	55	67	4	5	13	45	8	29
" of automobile.....	188	52	48	5	9	19	32	6	17
" of bicycle.....	7	4				1	1		
" of cattle.....	1	1							
" of postal matter.....	5	1	1		1	1	1		1
Uttering forged document, and attempt.....	24	2	8	1	3	2	5	2	1
Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Money.	2	1						1	
Counterfeiting.....	1	1							
Possessing counterfeiting money.....	1							1	
Habitual criminal.....	4						2		2

TABLE 6.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Age on Admission					Total under 21 Years	Age on Admission									
		Under 16 Years	16 Years	17 Years	18 Years	19 Years		20 Years	21-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-39 Years	40-44 Years	45-49 Years	50-59 Years	60 Years and Over	
		18	48	71	90	111		116	454	472	448	269	168	120	80	68	22
Total inmates.....	2,101						116										
Against Public Order and Peace.....	12						1										
Carrying offensive weapons.....	6						1										
Illegal possession of firearms.....	6						1										
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	69						4										
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	51						4										
Perjury.....	4						4										
Possessing contraband merchandise.....	1						1										
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	13						1										
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	170						3										
Bugger, and attempt.....	9						1										
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	15						2										
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	17																
Incest.....	17																
Incest, attempt.....	2																
Living on avails of prostitution.....	4																
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, Breach of.....	104						4										
Prostitution.....	1						1										
Seduction.....	1																
Against the Person and Reputation.....	212						2										
Abduction.....	1																
Abortion, and attempt.....	9																
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	11						1										
Indecent.....	17																
" intent to rob.....	16																
" on female.....	8																
" on peace officer.....	3						1										
Bigamy.....	4																
Carnal knowledge.....	13																
Carnal knowledge, attempt.....	5																
Causing grievous bodily harm, and attempt.....	7						1										
Contributing to death of infant.....	1																
Man-slaughter.....	45						1										
Murder.....	7																
" attempt.....	36																
Rape.....	8						1										
Rape, attempt.....	10																
Shooting with intent.....	12																
Wounding, and with intent.....																	

	1,632	16	43	64	76	99	92	390	387	368	201	123	75	49	30	9
Against Rights and Property.....	19					2	1	3	4	5	1	1	3	1	1	
Arson, and attempt.....	19															
Blackmail.....	570	10	15	27	22	43	31	148	146	135	67	38	17	13	5	1
Breaking and entering and theft.....	97	1	1	4	4	2	8	20	27	24	11	5	2	3	5	
Breaking and entering with intent.....	3						1	1	1		2	1	2	1		
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	3												1			
Conspiracy.....	74			1	1	1	3	6	6	12	19	11	7	3	6	4
False pretences, fraud and corruption.....	54					2	1	3		16	10	5	4	6	1	2
Forgery.....	8								4	2			2			
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	47			1			5	8	11	13	5	6		2		
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	46				2	2	4	13	17	10	2	1				
Robbery.....	2				7											
" attempts.....	91	1				7	2	2	23	23	13	6	6	1	1	
" with violence.....	157		2	3	6	12	4	19	55	45	11	9	5	1		
" while armed, attempt.....	4			5	7			30								
Theft.....	226	3	9	9	10	15	8	54	33	43	38	34	17	16	7	2
" of automobile.....	188	1	15	13	16	13	21	79	43	29	18	13	5	1		
" of bicycle.....	7								3							
" of cattle.....	1				1			1	1	2						
" of postal matter.....	5						1	2	1		1	1				
Uttering forged document, and attempt.....	24		1	1			2	3	1	7	5	2	1	1	4	
Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Money.....	2										1					1
Counterfeiting.....	1															1
Possessing counterfeit money.....	1										1					
Habitual criminal.....	4				3							3	1			

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 7.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY ORIGIN

Nature of Offence	Total In- mates	Origin																														
		British			European											Asiatic				Other		Not Stated										
		English	Irish	Scottish	Austrian	Belgian	Czech, and Slovak	Danish	Finnish	French	German	Hungarian	Italian	Jewish	Lithuanian	Netherlandish	Norwegian	Polish	Roumanian	Russian	Swedish		Ukrainian	Yugoslavia	Other	Chinese	Japanese	Other	North American	Negro		
Total inmates.....	2,101	348	289	224	7	3	5	9	3	853	39	10	33	15	5	40	13	32	8	16	9	43	4	10	3	1	7	39	23	5	5	
Against Public Order and Peace.....	12	2	2	1						1			1				1	1				1							1	1		
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	69	20	9	12			1	1	1	20			1			1		2	1											1		
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	51	15	8	11			1	1	1	12			1					1	1											1		
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	13	5		1						6						1		1														
Other.....	5									2																						
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	170	37	31	26						36	6		3	1		3	2	9		4	2	2	1			2	1	2	1		1	
Contributing to juvenile delin- quency.....	15	4	3	2						5								1				1										
Gross indecency and attempt.....	17	3	3							10																						
Indecent exposure.....	19	4	3	3						5	2		1			1																
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, Breach of.....	104	21	22	18						14	3		2	1		2	2	7		3	1	2	1		2		1	1	1	1	1	1
Other.....	15	5		3						2	1							1										1	1			
Against the Person and Reputation	212	43	27	25	2	1		1	1	65	5	3	4	1	1	3		4	2	3			5	1			2	8	4		1	1
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	11	1	2							5	1																	1	1			
" " indecent.....	17	6	4							5	1					1																
" " intent to rob.....	16	2	2	2						6			1																			
Carnal knowledge and attempt.....	18	4	2	4						5										1												
Manslaughter.....	45	9	8	6						5	2	1	1		1			1		1								1	1	4	2	
Murder.....	7			1				1	1	1																						
Murder, attempt.....	6									2																						

[illegible]

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 8.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY MARITAL STATUS AND RESIDENCE

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Marital Status					Residence			
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Rural	Urban	Transient	Not Stated
Total inmates.	2,101	1,331	601	43	46	80	151	1,816	123	11
Against Public Order and Peace	12	8	2	.....	1	1	1	9	2	.....
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	69	50	15	.....	1	3	8	54	6	1
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	51	37	12	.....	.....	2	6	40	5	.....
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	13	10	2	.....	.....	1	2	9	1	1
Other.....	5	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	5	.....	.....
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience..	170	78	63	8	14	7	12	148	10	.....
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	15	6	6	2	1	.....	2	12	1	.....
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	17	13	2	1	.....	1	1	16	.....	.....
Incest, and attempt.....	19	3	10	4	1	1	5	14	.....	.....
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, Breach of.....	104	46	41	1	12	4	4	91	9	.....
Other.....	15	10	4	.....	.....	1	.....	15	.....	.....
Against the Person and Reputation.....	212	102	79	11	7	13	35	164	12	1
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	11	6	1	1	1	2	2	9	.....	.....
" indecent.....	17	11	3	1	.....	2	2	12	3	.....
" intent to rob.....	16	10	5	.....	.....	1	.....	15	1	.....
Carnal knowledge, and attempt.....	18	10	5	1	.....	2	2	16	.....	.....
Manslaughter.....	45	25	11	7	1	1	13	29	3	.....
Murder.....	7	3	2	1	1	.....	2	4	1	.....
" attempt.....	6	1	4	.....	1	.....	1	5	.....	.....
Rape.....	36	16	18	.....	1	1	5	29	2	.....
" attempt.....	8	3	5	.....	.....	.....	1	5	1	1
Shooting with intent, wounding, and with intent.....	22	8	12	.....	1	1	1	20	1	.....
Other.....	26	9	13	.....	1	3	6	20	.....	.....
Against Rights and Property...	1,632	1,092	440	23	23	54	95	1,436	92	9
Arson, and attempt.....	19	10	9	.....	.....	.....	3	14	2	.....
Breaking, entering and theft	570	412	134	2	7	15	32	506	29	3
Breaking and entering with intent and attempt.....	105	75	23	3	2	2	8	93	4	.....
False pretences, fraud and corruption.....	74	24	33	7	2	8	6	62	5	1
Forgery.....	54	25	22	3	3	1	4	42	7	1
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	47	28	15	1	.....	3	2	43	2	.....
Robbery, and attempt.....	48	38	10	.....	.....	.....	7	38	3	.....
" with violence.....	91	62	26	.....	1	2	7	80	4	.....
" while armed.....	161	102	53	.....	1	5	1	150	8	2
Theft, of automobile.....	188	144	31	6	1	6	10	164	13	1
Thefts, all other.....	239	156	70	.....	3	10	14	212	12	1
Uttering forged document and attempt.....	24	10	9	.....	3	2	1	22	1	.....
Other.....	12	6	5	1	.....	.....	.....	10	2	.....
Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Money...	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Habitual criminal.....	4	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....

TABLE 9.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY RELIGION

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Religion															No Religion	Not Stated
		Adventist	Baptist	Christian Science	Church of England	Eastern Religions	Greek Orthodox	Jewish	Lutheran	Pentecostal	Presbyterian	Protestant, n.o.s.	Roman Catholic	Salvation Army	United Church of Canada	Other Religion		
Total inmates.....	2,101	2	67	3	304	3	11	21	23	8	119	18	1,157	16	190	21	131	7
Against Public Order and Peace.....	12		1		1					1			4		1	1	3	
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	69		1		12				1		6		30		13	1	5	
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	51		1		7				1		6		21		10	1	4	
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	13				3								6		3		1	
Other.....	5				2								3					
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	170		5		32	2	1	2	5	3	26	3	55	1	25	3	7	
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	15				2				1		2	1	5		4			
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	17				4				1		1		10		1			
Incest and attempt.....	19				1						1		5		2	2		
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, Breach of.....	104		2		21	2	1	2	2	1	18	2	29	1	15	1	7	
Other.....	15				4						2		6		3			
Against the Person and Reputation.....	212		14	1	26	1	5	2	3		8	3	105	3	26	4	11	
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	11		1										7		1		2	
" " indecent.....	17		2		6								9		1			
" " intent to rob.....	16		1		2			1	1		1		10		1	1	2	
Carnal knowledge and attempt.....	48				2						2	2	19	1	1	1	1	
Manslaughter.....	45		7		2				1		2		2		2			
Murder.....	6												2		2			
" " attempt.....	6						3						1					
Rape.....	36		1		4			1	1		2	1	21	1	3	1	1	
Rape attempt.....	1												4		2	1		
Shooting with intent, wounding, and with intent.....	22				3								9		5		2	
Other.....	26		1		1						2	1	18		12	3		
Against Rights and Property.....	1,632	2	46	2	232	5	5	16	14	4	78	12	962	12	124	12	104	7
Arson and attempt.....	19				6						1		9		1			
Breaking and entering.....	570		13	1	59			7	4	2	27	4	364	6	43	5	32	2
Breaking and entering with intent and attempt.....	105			1	16		3	2	2		5	3	56		9	1	7	
False pretences, fraud and corruption.....	74		5		11			1	1		7		41		2	1	5	
Forgery.....	54		2		14								28		4		3	
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	47		1		9						2		25		2	2	7	
Robbery and attempt.....	48		5		3				3		2		25		3	4	1	
" " with violence.....	91				3			1	1		4	1	53		11		1	
" " while armed.....	48		3		3				2		4		53		1		7	
Theft of automobile.....	161				28						8		86		2	10		
Thefts, all other.....	188		4		3			1			7		116		1	18		
Uttering forged document, and attempt.....	239		10		40			2	1	1	13	2	141	1	14	1	1	
Other.....	24	1			3						2		11		4	1	1	
Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Money.....	12																	
Habitual criminal.....	2				1			1			1		1		1		1	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 10.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Illiterate	School Grades		Above High School	Not Stated
			1-8	9-13		
Total inmates.....	2,101	42	1,456	574	19	10
Against Public Order and Peace.....	12		9	3		
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	69	1	44	22		2
Escape from lawful custody and attempt.....	51	1	34	15		1
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	13		6	6		1
Other.....	5		4	1		
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	170	4	98	65	2	1
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	15	1	10	3	1	
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	17	1	9	7		
Incest, and attempt.....	19		14	5		
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, Breach of.....	104	1	57	44	1	1
Other.....	15	1	8	6		
Against the Person and Reputation....	212	12	152	46	2	
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	11		7	4		
“ indecent.....	17	1	12	3	1	
“ intent to rob.....	16	1	11	4		
Carnal knowledge, and attempt....	18	4	11	3		
Manslaughter.....	45	2	32	10	1	
Murder.....	7		5	2		
“ attempt.....	6	1	3	2		
Rape.....	36		28	8		
“ attempt.....	8		7	1		
Shooting with intent, wounding and with intent.....	22	1	18	3		
Other.....	26	2	18	6		
Against Rights and Property.....	1,632	25	1,149	436	15	7
Arson, and attempt.....	19	1	14	4		
Breaking, entering and theft.....	570	9	431	129	1	
Breaking and entering with intent and attempt.....	105	3	82	19		1
False pretences and fraud and corruption.....	74		30	38	5	1
Forgery.....	54	1	31	20	1	1
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	47		26	20	1	
Robbery, and attempt.....	48	1	34	13		
“ with violence.....	91	3	62	25		1
“ while armed.....	161		108	52		1
Thefts, of automobile.....	188	1	147	40		
Thefts, all other.....	239	6	168	57	7	1
Uttering forged document, and attempt.....	24		9	14		1
Other.....	12		7	5		
Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Money.....	2		1	1		
Habitual criminal.....	4		3	1		

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 11.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY SOCIAL HABITS

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Social Habits					
		Abstinent	Use of Alcohol		Drugs Only	Alcohol and Drugs	Not Stated
			Moderate	Excessive			
Total inmates.....	2,101	390	1,333	271	20	86	1
Against Public Order and Peace...	12		11	1			
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	69	9	50	10			
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	51	6	40	5			
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	13	2	7	4			
Other.....	5	1	3	1			
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	170	15	73	10	13	59	
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	15	3	9	2	1		
Gross indecency, and attempt..	17	5	10	2			
Incest, and attempt.....	19	2	14	3			
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, Breach of.....	104	3	30		12	59	
Other.....	15	2	10	3			
Against the Person and Reputation.	212	33	144	33	1	1	
Assault, causing bodily harm..	11		9	2			
" indecent.....	17	1	11	5			
" intent to rob.....	16	3	8	5			
Carnal knowledge, and attempt	18	5	9	4			
Manslaughter.....	45	10	29	5	1		
Murder.....	7		7				
" attempt.....	6	1	4	1			
Rape.....	36	4	31	1			
" attempt.....	8		7	1			
Shooting with intent, wounding and with intent.....	22	1	14	6		1	
Other.....	26	8	15	3			
Against Rights and Property.....	1,632	332	1,054	216	4	25	1
Arson, and attempt.....	19	4	11	4			
Breaking, entering and theft...	570	119	375	70	1	5	
Breaking and entering with intent and attempt.....	105	19	71	14		1	
False pretences, fraud and corruption.....	74	14	48	11		1	
Forgery.....	54	8	32	14			
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	47	7	33	6		1	
Robbery and attempt.....	48	6	34	7		1	
" with violence.....	91	8	60	19		3	1
" while armed, and attempt.....	161	34	113	11		3	
Theft, of automobile.....	188	47	116	22	1	2	
Thefts, all other.....	239	60	137	32	2	8	
Uttering forged document, and attempt.....	24	4	15	5			
Other.....	12	2	9	1			
Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Money.....	2	1	1				
Habitual criminal.....	4			1	2	1	

TABLE 13.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY WEEKLY EARNINGS WHEN LAST EMPLOYED

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Weekly Earnings							Own Account	Not Applicable	Not Stated
		Under \$10	\$10 and under \$20	\$20 and under \$30	\$30 and under \$40	\$40 and under \$50	\$50 and under \$60	\$60 and under \$70	\$70 and Over		
Total inmates.....	2,101	9	60	223	286	444	353	270	359	24	42
Against Public Order and Peace.....	12	1	1	1	3	1	3	2	1		31
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	69	1	1	9	13	15	6	10	14		1
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	51	1	1	8	11	7	5	8	10		1
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	13			1	1	1		2	2		
Other.....	6										
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	110	1	3	17	24	27	25	20	38	6	2
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	17			5	3	5	1	1	2	1	
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	17			1	5	3	1	1	2	2	
Incest.....	19		1		2	3	4	2	4	1	
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, Breach of.....	104		2	8	13	12	21	14	31	1	1
Order.....	15			3	3	3	2	2	3		
Against Person and Reputation.....	212		5	18	21	42	34	29	52	5	3
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	11		2	2	2	2	3	1	4		
“ intent to rob.....	17		1	1	2	5	3	1	5		
Carnal knowledge, and attempt.....	16		1	4	1	4	3	2	7	1	
Manlaughter.....	18			1	3	1	4	1	1	1	
Murder.....	45		1	2	1	1	7	9	11	2	1
“ attempt.....	7								2	1	
Rape.....	36		3	3	3	6	4	6	10	1	1
“ attempt.....	6								2		
Shooting with intent, wounding and with intent.....	8										
Other.....	22			1	2	3	5	6	4		1
Against Rights and Property.....	26			1	5	4	8	2	5		
Arson, and attempt.....	1,632	8	50	178	225	357	280	208	254	13	35
Breaking, entering and theft.....	19	1		3	3	6	3	2	7		24
Breaking and entering with intent, and attempt.....	570	4	17	64	89	119	108	69	77	2	11
False pretences, fraud and corruption.....	105	1	2	15	12	32	18	13	6		4
Forgery.....	74		1	3	5	13	10	28	1		
Receiving and retaining stolen property.....	54		1	5	5	11	10	11	13	1	
Robbery, with violence.....	47		1	1	5	9	13	11	9		1
“ without violence.....	45			1	11	6	5	8	8		1
“ while armed, and attempt.....	91			15	12	21	15	12	18	1	
Theft, of automobile.....	161		2	43	21	43	26	24	25	2	2
Thefts, all other.....	188		16	27	38	43	25	14	22	1	3
Uttering forged document, and attempt.....	239	1	10	35	24	47	40	25	35	2	3
Other.....	12			2	2	2	3	2	1		1
Relating to Bank Note and Counterfeit Money.....	2			1		1	1	1			
Habitual criminal.....	4					1	1	1		1	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 14.—TERM OF SENTENCE BY PENAL RECORD

Term of Sentence	Total In-mates	First Commitment	Penal Record						
			Gaol	Reformatory	Penitentiary	Goal and Reformatory	Gaol and Penitentiary	Reformatory and Penitentiary	Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary
Total inmates.....	2,101	496	537	140	64	153	398	93	220
Under 2 years.....	12		3		3		6		
2 and under 3 years.....	1,200	296	371	67	32	95	198	43	98
3 and under 4 years.....	391	72	78	32	12	34	80	25	58
4 and under 5 years.....	135	24	25	11	4	9	31	9	22
5 and under 6 years.....	155	38	29	10	2	8	41	9	18
6 and under 7 years.....	33	15	2	3	2	1	5	1	4
7 and under 8 years.....	58	20	12	4	3	1	12		6
8 and under 9 years.....	24	2	3	6		2	7	2	2
9 and under 10 years.....	8	1	1	1	1	1	1		2
10 and under 15 years.....	41	8	9	6	3	2		2	3
15 and under 20 years.....	15	8	1	1	1		8		2
20 and under 25 years.....	11	6	2				2	1	2
25 years and over.....	5				1		3		1
Indeterminate.....	4						2		2
Life.....	3	1	1				1		
Death commuted to life.....	6	5					1		

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 15.—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARY (16 to 21 Years of Age)

Type of Sentence	Total In-mates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates under 21 years..	454		84	91	141	18	26	11	44	39
Simple.....	182		47	34	52	3	14	6	10	16
Simple with lash.....	4					2		1		1
Simple and fine.....	1									1
Concurrent.....	224		34	47	85	4	10	2	27	15
Concurrent and fine.....	1									1
Consecutive.....	24		3	7	3	7	1	1	2	
Consecutive with lash.....	1									1
Consecutive and fine.....	1									1
Concurrent and consecutive.....	11			2	1	2	1	1	3	1
Concurrent and consecutive with fine.....	1									1
Remanet and sentence.....	4			1					2	1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 16.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENITENTIARY

Age	Total In-mates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates.....	2,101	10	266	552	179	331	170	121	237	235
Under 16 years.....	18		3	2	12			1	3	1
16 years.....	48		8	9	26			1	3	1
17 years.....	71		21	11	25	1			6	6
18 years.....	90		14	19	34	3	5	1	8	6
19 years.....	111		18	28	24	8	9	2	10	12
20 years.....	116		20	22	20	6	12	6	17	13
Total inmates under 21 years..	454		84	91	141	18	26	11	44	39
21 to 24 years.....	472	1	58	132	33	61	64	23	57	43
25 to 29 years.....	448	4	48	139	4	70	37	33	62	41
30 to 34 years.....	269	3	32	78	1	62	16	23	30	24
35 to 39 years.....	168		12	44		40	14	14	17	27
40 to 44 years.....	120	1	16	24		34	8	7	10	20
45 to 49 years.....	80		7	26		18	5	4	8	12
50 to 59 years.....	68	1	8	14		18		5	7	15
60 years and over.....	22		1	4		10		1	2	4

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 18.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENAL RECORD

Age	Total Inmates	First Commitment	Penal Record						
			Gaol Only	Reformatory Only	Penitentiary Only	Gaol and Penitentiary	Gaol and Penitentiary	Reformatory and Penitentiary	Goal, Reformatory and Penitentiary
Total inmates.....	2,101	496	537	140	64	153	398	93	220
Under 16 years.....	18	17	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 years.....	48	41	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 years.....	71	43	14	6	4	4	.....	.....	.....
18 years.....	90	49	29	1	2	6	.....	1	1
19 years.....	111	37	40	14	2	12	4	1	1
20 years.....	116	30	48	15	6	9	3	.....	5
Total inmates under 21 years....	454	217	134	40	15	31	8	2	7
21 to 24 years.....	472	92	150	53	15	50	68	20	24
25 to 29 years.....	448	65	120	22	18	33	110	29	51
30 to 34 years.....	269	37	57	13	7	19	77	10	49
35 to 39 years.....	168	25	26	6	5	9	52	10	35
40 to 44 years.....	120	21	19	2	2	8	36	7	25
45 to 49 years.....	80	18	16	3	1	.....	25	6	11
50 to 59 years.....	68	15	12	1	1	3	18	4	14
60 years and over.....	22	6	3	.....	.....	.....	4	5	4

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 19.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY MARITAL STATUS AND RESIDENCE

Age	Total Inmates	Marital Status					Residence			
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Rural	Urban	Transient	Not Stated
Total inmates.....	2,101	1,331	601	43	46	80	151	1,816	123	11
Under 16 years.....	18	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	1	.....
16 years.....	48	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	47	.....	.....
17 years.....	71	70	1	.....	.....	.....	2	67	1	1
18 years.....	90	89	1	.....	.....	.....	8	80	2	.....
19 years.....	111	106	5	.....	.....	.....	9	99	3	.....
20 years.....	116	108	7	1	.....	.....	6	102	8	.....
Total inmates under 21 years....	454	439	14	1	.....	.....	26	412	15	1
21 to 24 years.....	472	354	104	1	4	9	35	418	18	1
25 to 29 years.....	448	271	154	4	9	10	32	377	33	6
30 to 34 years.....	269	118	124	3	8	16	21	226	22	.....
35 to 39 years.....	168	54	85	9	6	14	10	145	11	2
40 to 44 years.....	120	36	59	4	9	12	10	102	7	1
45 to 49 years.....	80	25	36	6	6	7	6	67	7	.....
50 to 59 years.....	68	28	17	10	4	9	7	55	6	.....
60 years and over.....	22	6	8	5	.....	3	4	14	4	.....

TABLE 20.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

Age	Total Inmates	No. Dependents	Number of Dependents									
			Number with Dependents	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight	Nine
Total inmates.....	2,101	1,437	664	238	174	118	62	36	16	11	5	4
Under 16 years.....	18	18										
16 years.....	48	46	2	1		1						
17 years.....	71	69	2	2								
18 years.....	90	81	9	5	3	1						
19 years.....	111	101	10	6	4							
20 years.....	116	108	8	5	2					1		
Total inmates under 21 Years.....	454	423	31	19	9	2				1		
21 to 24 years.....	472	356	116	57	34	16	7		2			
25 to 29 years.....	448	284	164	52	56	34	12	8	1	1		
30 to 34 years.....	269	137	132	41	25	27	21	11	4	3		
35 to 39 years.....	168	77	91	31	22	16	9	10			2	1
40 to 44 years.....	120	57	63	13	14	16	5	5	3	3	3	1
45 to 49 years.....	80	39	41	13	10	4	5	2	4	2		1
50 to 59 years.....	68	49	19	10	3	2	2			1		1
60 years and over.....	22	15	7	2	1	1	1		2			

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 21.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Age	Total Inmates	Illiterate	School Grade													Above High School	Not Stated
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Total inmates.....	2,101	42	27	65	80	128	167	226	299	464	226	172	100	56	20	19	10
Under 16 years.....	18	.....	.....	1	1	1	3	2	7	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 years.....	48	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	11	8	11	12	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 years.....	71	.....	.....	1	1	1	5	4	14	18	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years.....	90	1	.....	1	3	7	6	16	17	25	7	3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 years.....	111	1	1	5	3	5	10	13	23	21	15	7	5	1	.....	.....	1
20 years.....	116	2	1	1	5	9	10	14	18	26	15	9	4	1	.....	1	.....
Total inmates under 21 Years.	454	4	2	9	14	27	44	67	94	102	50	22	15	2	.....	1	1
21 to 24 years.....	472	6	5	7	18	27	44	52	72	114	63	31	19	8	4	1	1
25 to 29 years.....	448	10	9	11	13	23	36	53	61	96	42	49	20	15	5	3	2
30 to 34 years.....	269	8	2	13	8	20	18	24	20	57	28	27	20	18	2	2	2
35 to 39 years.....	168	2	.....	10	8	15	10	16	18	30	14	17	10	6	5	5	2
40 to 44 years.....	120	3	2	5	10	4	6	3	18	28	13	14	6	3	3	2	.....
45 to 49 years.....	80	3	2	4	5	8	6	2	11	16	9	6	5	1	.....	2	.....
50 to 59 years.....	68	3	3	4	3	3	2	9	4	18	6	5	4	2	.....	1	1
60 years and over.....	22	3	2	2	1	1	1	.....	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 22.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY SOCIAL HABITS

Age	Total Inmates	Social Habits					
		Ab- stinent	Use of Alcohol		Drugs Only	Alcohol and Drugs	Not Stated
			Moderate	Excessive			
Total inmates.....	2,101	390	1,333	271	20	86	1
Under 16 years.....	18	14	4				
16 years.....	48	35	12	1			
17 years.....	71	36	34				1
18 years.....	90	40	49	1			
19 years.....	111	29	75	6	1		
20 years.....	116	28	79	5	1	3	
Total inmates under 21 years...	454	182	253	13	2	3	1
21 to 24 years.....	472	74	338	45	1	14	
25 to 29 years.....	448	51	299	73		25	
30 to 34 years.....	269	32	169	54	3	11	
35 to 39 years.....	168	17	106	27	4	14	
40 to 44 years.....	120	11	67	27	7	8	
45 to 49 years.....	80	11	46	16	2	5	
50 to 59 years.....	68	6	41	14	1	6	
60 years and over.....	22	6	14	2			

TABLE 23.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PREVIOUS OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Previous Occupation	Total inmates In-	Age on Admission													60 Years and Over
		Under 16 Years	16 Years	17 Years	18 Years	19 Years	20 Years	21-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-39 Years	40-44 Years	45-49 Years	50-59 Years	
Total inmates.....	2,101	18	48	71	90	111	116	472	448	269	168	120	80	68	22
Agriculture.....	60	1	1												4
Armed forces.....	77														1
Clerical.....	25														
Commercial.....	120	1	3	6											3
Communication.....	2														
Construction.....	206		1	4	5	10	14	36	47	31	27	16	6	7	2
Electric light and power production.....	6														
Financial.....	1														
Fishing, trapping, logging.....	67														
Labourer.....	55														
Managerial.....	11														
Manufacturing and mechanical.....	174	1	5	2	4	10	4	47	40	21	9	12	8	9	2
Mining.....	29			1	1	1		5	5		3	4	2	2	
Professional.....	17														
Services—Domestic.....	9														
Personal.....	55														
Protective.....	7														
Other.....	11														
Transportation.....	185	1	1	4	5	6	16	47	46	29	12	12	2	4	
Total employed.....	1,117	4	11	27	37	44	54	245	256	153	100	78	48	48	12
Student.....	11	4	6				1								
Never worked.....	23	3	6	3	3	2		2	3	1					
Retired.....	3														
Unemployed.....	947	7	25	41	50	65	61	225	189	115	68	42	32	19	8
Under 3 months.....	511	6	13	20	31	42	39	116	104	62	31	21	17	7	2
3 and under 6 months.....	155			9	7	7	8	45	33	19	9	1	5	3	2
6 and under 12 months.....	85			5	2	6	3	25	12	10	10	7	3	1	1
1 year and under 2 years.....	62		1	3	3	3	3	14	17	9	3	3	3	1	1
2 and under 3 years.....	37		2	3	2	3	1	8	8	2	3	2	3	2	2
3 years and over.....	43			1	1	1	1	7	5	3	11	5	3	4	
Incarcerated.....	29			1	3	5	2	7	5	4		2	2		
Time not stated.....	25			2	2		4	3	5	6	1	1		1	

TABLE 24.—ORIGIN BY BIRTHPLACE AND CITIZENSHIP

Origin	Total Inmates	Birthplace					Citizenship								
		Canada	British Isles	Europe	Asia	Africa	United States	Canadian		British		Alien		Not Stated	
								Born	Naturalized	Under 5 Years	5 Years and Over	Under 5 Years	5 Years and Over		
															British	Foreign
Total inmates.....	2,101	1,943	50	66	2	1	39	1,943	45	63	5	1	20	22	2
British.....	861	784	48	10			19	784	42	16	5	1	3	9	1
English.....	348	315	22	8			10	315	18	7	3	1		3	1
Irish.....	289	268	7	1			6	268	6	8	1		3	3	
Scottish.....	224	201	19				3	201	18	1	1			3	
European.....	1,157	1,081	2	56			18	1,081	2	45			15	13	1
Austrian.....	7	4		2			1	4		3					
Belgian.....	3	2		1				2		1					
Czech and Slovak.....	5	2		3				2		2			1		
Danish.....	9	7		1			1	7		1			1		
Finnish.....	3	3						3							
French.....	853	842	2	3			6	842	2	4			1	4	
German.....	39	29		7			3	29	6	4			4	2	
Hungarian.....	10	6		4			1	6		1					
Italian.....	33	28		4			2	28		1			3		1
Jewish.....	15	9		4			2	9		4				2	
Lithuanian.....	5	3		2				3		2					
Netherlandish.....	40	39					1	39		1					
Norwegian.....	13	10		3				10		3			2	1	
Polish.....	32	22		9			1	22		7			1	1	
Rumanian.....	18	6		2				6		2				1	
Russian.....	16	13		3				13						1	
Swedish.....	9	8		1			1	8		3			1	1	
Ukrainian.....	43	38		4				38		2					
Yugoslavic.....	2	2		2				2		1					
Other.....	10	8		1			1	8		1			1		
Asiatic.....	11	9			2			9	1	1					
Chinese.....	3	2			1			2		1					
Japanese.....	1	1						1							
Other.....	7	6			1			6	1						
Other.....	67	64						64					2		
Negro.....	23	21				1	2	21		1			1		
North American Indian.....	39	39						39							
Other.....	5	4				1		4					1		
Not stated.....	5	5						5							

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 25.—ORIGIN BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Origin	Total Inmates	Illiterate	School Grades		Above High School	Not Stated
			1 to 8	9 to 13		
Total inmates.....	2,101	42	1,456	574	19	10
British:.....	861	10	518	322	9	2
English.....	348	4	226	114	3	1
Irish.....	289	5	168	113	2	1
Scottish.....	224	1	124	95	4	.....
European:.....	1,157	25	875	241	9	7
Austrian.....	7	.....	5	2	.....	.....
Belgian.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Czech and Slovak.....	5	.....	2	3	.....	.....
Danish.....	9	.....	6	3	.....	.....
Finnish.....	3	.....	1	2	.....	.....
French.....	853	23	681	137	6	6
German.....	39	.....	20	18	1	.....
Hungarian.....	10	.....	7	3	.....	.....
Italian.....	33	.....	29	4	.....	.....
Jewish.....	15	.....	7	8	.....	.....
Lithuanian.....	5	.....	4	1	.....	.....
Netherlandish.....	40	.....	25	13	2	.....
Norwegian.....	13	.....	10	3	.....	.....
Polish.....	32	1	19	12	.....	.....
Roumanian.....	8	.....	6	1	.....	1
Russian.....	16	.....	10	6	.....	.....
Swedish.....	9	.....	5	4	.....	.....
Ukranian.....	43	1	26	16	.....	.....
Yugoslavic.....	4	.....	1	3	.....	.....
Other.....	10	.....	8	2	.....	.....
Asiatic:.....	11	1	6	2	1	1
Chinese.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	1
Japanese.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	7	1	4	1	1	.....
Other:.....	67	6	53	8	.....	.....
Negro.....	23	.....	18	5	.....	.....
North American Indian.....	39	6	32	1	.....	.....
Other.....	5	.....	3	2	.....	.....
Not stated.....	5	.....	4	1	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 26.—BIRTHPLACE OF INMATES BY BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS

Birthplace of Inmates	Total Inmates	Birthplace of Parents						
		Both Canadian	Both British	Both Foreign	One Canadian, One British	One Canadian, One Foreign	One British One Foreign	Not Stated
Total inmates....	2,101	1,290	200	202	143	149	43	74
Canada.....	1,943	1,277	141	134	140	141	39	71
Britain:—								
England and Wales.....	28	2	26					
Northern Ireland.....	5		5					
Scotland.....	17		17					
United States.....	39	7	3	14	2	8	2	3
Europe:—								
Austria.....	4			4				
Belgium.....	2				1		1	
Czechoslovakia.....	3			3				
Denmark.....	1			1				
France.....	1			1				
Germany.....	6			5			1	
Hungary.....	4			4				
Irish Free State.....	8		7	1				
Italy.....	4			4				
Norway.....	5	1		4				
Poland.....	13	2		11				
Roumania.....	2			2				
Russia (Estonia, Lithuania, Ukraine)...	9	1		8				
Sweden.....	1			1				
Yugoslavia.....	3			3				
Asia:—								
China.....	1			1				
India.....	1		1					
Africa:—								
Ethiopia.....	1			1				

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 27.—BIRTHPLACE OF INMATES BORN OUTSIDE CANADA
BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN CANADA

Birthplace of Inmates	Total Inmates	Length of Residence in Canada					
		Born in Canada	Less than 5 Years	5 to 9 Years	10 to 14 Years	15 Years and Over	Not Stated
Total inmates.....	2,101	1,943	28	4	3	102	21
Canada.....	1,943	1,943					
Britain:—							
England and Wales.....	28		5			18	5
Northern Ireland.....	5				1	3	1
Scotland.....	17		1			16	
United States.....	39		10		1	18	10
Europe:—							
Austria.....	4					4	
Belgium.....	2					2	
Czechoslovakia.....	3		1			2	
Denmark.....	1					1	
France.....	1			1			
Germany.....	6		2			4	
Hungary.....	4					4	
Irish Free State.....	8		1		1	6	
Italy.....	4		2			1	1
Norway.....	5					3	2
Poland.....	13		3	2		7	1
Roumania.....	2		1			1	
Russia (Estonia, Lithuania, Ukraine)...	9			1		7	1
Sweden.....	1					1	
Yugoslavia.....	3					3	
Asia:—							
China.....	1					1	
India.....	1		1				
Africa:—							
Ethiopia.....	1		1				

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 28.—BIRTHPLACE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Birthplace	Total Inmates	Illiterate	School grades		Above High School	Not Stated
			1 to 8	9 to 13		
Total inmates.....	2,101	42	1,456	574	19	10
Canada.....	1,943	36	1,363	517	18	9
Britain:—						
England and Wales.....	28	1	18	9		
Northern Ireland.....	5		1	4		
Scotland.....	17		10	7		
United States.....	39	2	20	17		
Europe:—						
Austria.....	4	1	3			
Belgium.....	2		1	1		
Czechoslovakia.....	3		1	2		
Denmark.....	1		1			
France.....	1		1			
Germany.....	6		2	3	1	
Hungary.....	4		3	1		
Irish Free State.....	8		5	3		
Italy.....	4		4			
Norway.....	5		4	1		
Poland.....	13	1	8	4		
Roumania.....	2		2			
Russia (Estonia, Lithuania, Ukraine).....	9		7	2		
Sweden.....	1		1			
Yugoslavia.....	3			3		
Asia:—						
China.....	1					1
India.....	1	1				
Africa:—						
Ethiopia.....	1		1			

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 29.—PREVIOUS OCCUPATION BY PENITENTIARY

Previous Occupation	Total Inmates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent dePaul	Federal Training Centre	Kings-ton	Collin's Bay	Mani-toba	Saskat-chewan	British Colum-bia
Total inmates.....	2,101	10	266	552	179	331	170	121	237	235
Agriculture.....	60		9	9	3	6	8	4	18	3
Armed forces.....	77		26	11	8	3	8	5	13	3
Clerical.....	25		1	4	4	8	2	2	4	
Commercial.....	120		6	40	8	22	13	5	14	12
Communication.....	2		1	1						
Construction.....	206		17	56	7	36	34	10	30	16
Electric light and power produc-tion.....	6			1		1	1	1	2	
Financial.....	1			1						
Fishing, trapping, logging.....	67	2	16	7	1	4	1	4	8	24
Labourer.....	55	1	17	15	2	4	2	7	3	4
Managerial.....	11		2	2		3		1	1	2
Manufacturing and mechanical.....	174	1	16	38	13	38	24	8	25	11
Mining.....	29		7	1	1	3	1	4	8	4
Professional.....	17			2		4			3	1
Services—Domestic.....	9		1	1	1	3		1	1	
Personal.....	55		2	19	3	11	7	4	3	6
Protective.....	7		2	1		2			2	
Other.....	11		1	4		2		1	3	
Transportation.....	185	1	20	52	13	30	16	13	34	6
Total employed.....	1,117	5	144	272	64	180	117	71	172	92
Student.....	11		5		6					
Never worked.....	23		3	7	9	2		1	1	
Retired.....	3									3
Unemployed.....	947	5	114	273	100	149	53	49	64	140

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 30.—WEEKLY EARNINGS WHEN LAST EMPLOYED BY MARITAL STATUS

Weekly Earnings	Total Inmates		Marital Status				
	Number	Per-centage	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated
Total inmates.....	2,101	100.0	1,331	601	43	45	80
Under \$10.....	9	0.4	8		1		
\$10 and under \$20.....	60	2.9	52	6	2		
\$20 and under \$30.....	223	10.6	191	23	3	1	5
\$30 and under \$40.....	286	13.6	219	50	1	5	11
\$40 and under \$50.....	444	21.1	300	112	11	8	13
\$50 and under \$60.....	353	16.8	186	143	8	7	9
\$60 and under \$70.....	270	12.9	130	107	6	7	20
\$70 and over.....	359	17.1	172	143	9	16	19
Own account.....	24	1.1	10	9	2	1	2
Not applicable.....	42	2.0	41			1	
Not stated.....	31	1.5	22	8			1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 31.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY MARITAL STATUS

Employment Status	Total Inmates		Marital Status				
	Number	Percentage	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separate
Total inmates.....	2,101	100.0	1,331	601	43	46	80
Employed.....	1,117	53.2	615	401	31	23	47
Student.....	11	0.5	11				
Never worked.....	23	1.1	22			1	
Retired.....	3	0.1	3				
Unemployed.....	947	45.1	680	200	12	22	33
Under 3 months.....	511	24.3	366	102	10	10	23
3 and under 6 months.....	155	7.4	113	37		2	3
6 and under 12 months.....	85	4.0	61	20	1	1	2
1 year and under 2 years...	62	3.0	45	12		3	2
2 and under 3 years.....	37	1.8	29	4		3	1
3 years and over.....	43	2.0	28	10	1	3	1
Incarcerated.....	29	1.4	18	10			1
Time not stated.....	25	1.2	20	5			

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 32.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

Employment Status	Total Inmates	No Dependents	Number of Dependents									
			Total with Dependents	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight	Nine
Total inmates.....	2,101	1,437	664	238	174	118	62	36	16	11	5	4
Employed.....	1,117	671	446	147	112	83	48	30	13	8	2	3
Student.....	11	11										
Never worked.....	23	23										
Retired.....	3	3										
Unemployed.....	947	729	218	91	62	35	14	6	3	3	3	1
Under 3 months.....	511	397	114	49	32	17	9	3	1		3	
3 and under 6 months.....	155	117	38	11	17	5	3		2			
6 and under 12 months.....	85	63	22	12	3	3		2		2		
1 year and under 2 years.....	62	49	13	4	4	4				1		
2 and under 3 years.....	37	31	6	4	2							
3 years and over.....	43	30	13	7	2	3						
Incarcerated.....	29	22	7	1	1	3	2					1
Time not stated.....	25	20	5	3	1			1				

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 33.—RECIDIVISTS BY TIME SERVED

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Male In- mates	No Pre- vious Com- mit- ment	Time Served							
			Under 3 Months	3 and under 6 Months	6 and under 12 Months	1 Year and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 5 Years	5 and under 10 Years	10 Years and Over
Total male inmates.....	2,101	496	145	85	165	257	206	292	310	145
No previous commitments.....	496	496								
Total recidivists.....	1,605		145	85	165	257	206	292	310	145
One previous commitment.....	335		101	48	80	72	22	11	1	
Two previous commitments.....	236		31	14	41	73	42	29	6	
Three previous commitments.....	212		8	12	25	62	42	42	16	5
Four previous commitments.....	156		5	4	8	25	33	43	34	4
Five previous commitments.....	141			4	3	15	26	54	35	4
Six to ten previous commitments.....	384			2	7	10	35	92	172	66
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	85			1			5	15	30	34
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	30				1			4	10	15
Over twenty previous commitments.....	26						1	2	6	17

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 34.—RECIDIVISTS BY PENAL RECORD

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Male In- mates	First Com- mit- ment	Penal Record						
			Gaol Only	Reform- atory Only	Peniten- tiary Only	Gaol and Reform- atory	Gaol and Peniten- tiary	Reform- atory and Peniten- tiary	Gaol, Reform- atory and Peniten- tiary
Total male inmates.....	2,101	496	537	140	64	153	398	93	220
No previous commitments.....	496	496							
Total recidivists.....	1,605		537	140	64	153	398	93	220
One previous commitment.....	335		225	60	49		1		
Two previous commitments.....	236		98	39	10	27	46	16	
Three previous commitments.....	212		79	21	3	26	56	17	10
Four previous commitments.....	156		47	9	2	17	57	13	11
Five previous commitments.....	141		25	4		31	44	13	24
Six to ten previous commitments	384		44	7		43	147	32	111
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	85		11			6	28	1	39
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	30		4			2	9		15
Over twenty previous commitments.....	26		4			1	10	1	10

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 35.—RECIDIVISTS BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Male Inmates	Degree of Education			
		Illiterate	School Grade 1-13	Above High School	Not Stated
Total male inmates.....	2,101	42	2,030	19	10
No previous commitments.....	496	12	478	5	1
Total recidivists.....	1,605	30	1,552	14	9
One previous commitment.....	335	6	327	1	1
Two previous commitments.....	236	5	229	1	1
Three previous commitments.....	212	5	205	2	.....
Four previous commitments.....	156	6	148	1	1
Five previous commitments.....	141	.....	137	1	3
Six to ten previous commitments.....	384	7	370	4	3
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	85	.....	83	2	.....
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	30	.....	28	2	.....
Over twenty previous commitments...	26	1	25	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 36.—RECIDIVISTS BY SOCIAL HABITS

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Male Inmates	Use of Alcohol			Use of Drugs Only	Use of Alcohol and Drugs	Not Stated
		Absti- nent	Mode- rate	Exces- sive			
Total male inmates.....	2,101	390	1,333	271	20	86	1
No previous commitments.....	496	171	283	36	2	4	.....
Total recidivists.....	1,605	219	1,050	235	18	82	1
One previous Commitment.....	335	66	234	25	3	7	.....
Two previous commitments.....	236	39	163	30	1	2	1
Three previous commitments.....	212	27	148	26	.....	11	.....
Four previous commitments.....	156	25	106	21	.....	4	.....
Five previous commitments.....	141	14	89	29	2	7	.....
Six to ten previous commitments...	384	40	237	70	5	32	.....
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	85	6	53	16	4	6	.....
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	30	2	15	6	.....	7	.....
Over twenty previous commitments	26	.....	5	12	3	6	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 37.—RECIDIVISTS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Male Inmates	Employment Status					Period of Unemployment							
		Em- ployed	Student	Never Worked	Retired	Unem- ployed	Under 3 Months	3 and under 6 Months	6 and under 12 Months	1 Year and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 Years and Over	Incar- cerated	Period not Stated
Total male inmates.....	2,101	1,117	11	23	3	947	511	155	85	62	37	43	29	25
No previous commitments.	496	292	11	14	1	178	119	29	15	8	3	1	.....	3
Total recidivists.....	1,605	825	.....	9	2	769	392	126	70	54	34	42	29	22
One previous commitment	335	190	.....	3	1	141	80	28	8	10	2	5	3	5
Two previous commitments.....	236	111	.....	.....	.....	125	62	21	15	12	1	3	7	4
Three previous commitments.....	212	111	.....	4	.....	97	53	16	11	4	2	5	6	.....
Four previous commitments.....	156	86	.....	.....	.....	70	34	15	7	5	4	1	3	1
Five previous commitments.....	141	74	.....	1	.....	66	36	8	4	6	8	2	.....	2
Six to ten previous commitments.....	384	185	.....	1	.....	198	96	26	19	14	12	13	10	8
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	85	38	.....	.....	1	46	19	10	2	2	4	8	.....	1
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.	30	19	.....	.....	.....	11	6	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Over twenty previous commitments.....	26	11	.....	.....	.....	15	6	.....	3	.....	1	4	.....	1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 38.—PENAL RECORD BY RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Penal Record	Total Male Inmates	Residence and Employment Status							
		Rural		Urban		Transient		Not Stated	
		Em- ployed	Unem- ployed and Student	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed and Student,	Em- ploy- ed	Unem- ployed and Student	Em- ploy- ed	Unem- ployed and Student
Total inmates.....	2,101	97	54	966	850	45	78	9	2
No previous commitments.....	496	40	15	244	185	6	4	2	.....
Gaol only.....	537	25	17	240	229	10	13	2	1
Reformatory only.....	140	5	4	61	60	2	8	.....	.....
Penitentiary only.....	64	1	1	34	23	1	2	2	.....
Gaol and reformatory.....	153	.....	5	71	64	4	9	.....	.....
Gaol and penitentiary.....	398	15	9	166	184	10	10	3	1
Reformatory and penitentiary....	93	2	1	49	28	4	9	.....	.....
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	220	9	2	101	77	8	23	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 39.—PENAL RECORD BY NON-PENAL INSTITUTION HISTORY

Penal Record	Total Inmates	No Non-penal Institution History	Non-penal Institution					
			Hos- pital for Insane	Home for Mental Defect- ives	Tuber- culosis Hos- pital	Protec- tion Home	Training School	Not Stated
Total inmates.....	2,101	1,502	24	15	11	24	178	347
No previous commitments.....	496	357	1	4	.....	6	17	111
Gaol only.....	537	387	8	4	4	8	20	106
Reformatory only.....	140	95	2	3	1	1	32	6
Penitentiary only.....	64	44	.....	1	.....	1	6	12
Gaol and reformatory.....	153	106	2	.....	1	3	33	8
Gaol and penitentiary.....	398	268	9	.....	5	3	24	89
Reformatory and penitentiary....	93	75	.....	.....	.....	1	14	3
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	220	170	2	3	.....	1	32	12

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 40.—DEGREE OF EDUCATION BY LANGUAGE SPOKEN

Degree of Education	Total Inmates	Language Spoken						
		English Only	French Only	English and French	English and Mother Tongue	French and Mother Tongue	English, and French Mother Tongue	Mother Tongue Only
Total inmates....	2,101	1,181	260	596	47	1	12	4
Illiterate.....	42	16	5	17	4	.....	.....	.....
School grades								
1 to 8.....	1,456	739	241	430	35	.....	9	2
9 to 13.....	574	412	14	136	8	.....	3	2
Above High School.....	19	11	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....
Not Stated.....	10	3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	1

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 41.—AGE ON DISCHARGE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

[illegible]

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 42.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY PENITENTIARY

Method of Discharge	Total Inmates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent-de Paul	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Total inmates...	1,830	12	295	427	91	252	166	163	222	202
Expiration.....	1,411	12	216	327	23	235	132	135	171	160
Death.....	11	.....	.....	4	.....	*2	1	1	2	1
Deportation.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....
Release on court order.....	15	.....	.....	2	.....	9	2	2	.....	.....
Ticker-of-leave...	369	.....	76	85	65	5	29	23	46	40
Unconditional release.....	19	.....	3	8	3	1	.....	1	2	1

* One Inmate (an escaper), presumed dead, struck off register for administrative purposes.

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 43.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED

Method of Discharge	Total Inmates	Time Served								
		Under 1 Year	One Year and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	5 and under 10 Years	10 and under 15 Years	15 and under 20 Years	20 Years and Over
Total inmates...	1,830	31	1,004	411	247	39	86	5	5	2
Expiration.....	1,411	12	764	332	211	27	60	3	2	.....
Death.....	11	5	1	2	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Deportation.....	5	.....	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Release on court order.....	15	7	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ticket-of-leave...	369	7	218	72	31	10	24	2	3	2
Unconditional release.....	19	.....	12	3	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 44.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Time Served								
		Under 1 Year	1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	5 and under 10 Years	10 and under 15 Years	15 and under 20 Years	20 Years and Over
Total inmates.....	1,880	31	1,004	411	247	39	86	5	5	2
Against Public Order and Peace.....	7	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carrying offensive weapons.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illegal possession of firearms.....	5	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	50	11	13	19	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Escape from lawful custody, and attempt.....	28	2	9	14	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Perjury.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Possessing contraband merchandise.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	18	9	3	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unlawfully at large; breach of recognizance.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	155	1	92	33	17	8	3	.....	1	.....
Buggery, and attempt.....	10	.....	4	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	11	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gross indecency, and attempt.....	28	.....	20	5	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Incest and attempt.....	20	.....	11	3	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Living on avails of prostitution.....	7	.....	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, Breach of.....	77	.....	41	19	11	5	1	.....	.....	.....
Seduction.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against the Person and Reputation.....	143	2	62	24	29	3	17	1	3	2
Abduction.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Abortion, and attempt.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Adultery.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	7	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ indecent.....	8	.....	7	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ intent to rob.....	11	.....	4	1	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ on female.....	10	.....	8	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
“ on peace officer.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bigamy.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carnal knowledge and attempt.....	17	.....	12	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Causing grievous bodily harm, and attempt.....	6	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter.....	28	.....	7	.....	3	1	9	.....	2	1

TABLE 45.—MAIN OCCUPATION DURING SENTENCE BY TIME SERVED

Occupation	Total Inmates Discharged	Time Served								
		Under 1 Year	One and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	5 and under 10 Years	10 and under 15 Years	15 and under 20 Years	20 Years and Over
Total inmates discharged.....	1,830	31	1,004	411	247	39	86	5	5	2
Barbering.....	23	1	11	4	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Blacksmithing.....	28	.....	18	2	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....
Bookbinding.....	9	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Broom and brush shop.....	4	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Butchery.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canvas work.....	31	.....	17	7	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpentry and cabinet making.....	125	.....	69	29	11	1	13	1	.....	.....
Change room and laundry.....	37	1	19	8	6	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Char service.....	70	2	28	16	9	2	13	.....	.....	.....
Clerkship and book-keeping.....	59	1	33	12	7	1	3	1	1	.....
Cooking, baking and kitchen help.....	65	.....	41	7	13	1	2	1	.....	.....
Construction:										
Building carpentry.....	5	.....	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bricklaying.....	99	3	42	21	25	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Plastering.....	7	.....	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Machine operating.....	9	.....	6	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Labouring.....	576	8	293	148	82	11	30	2	1	1
Trucking and teaming.....	6	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engineer's department:										
Electricity.....	33	.....	22	6	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Plumbing.....	32	.....	25	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steamfitting.....	15	.....	7	2	3	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Soking.....	10	.....	7	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gardening.....	13	.....	7	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farming, general.....	147	2	89	34	20	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital orderly.....	25	.....	20	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Library.....	14	.....	7	5	1	1	1	1	1	1
Machine shop.....	13	1	4	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Motor mechanics.....	29	.....	22	2	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Painting.....	46	.....	26	10	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Printing.....	6	.....	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quarrying, stone cutting.....	41	1	28	9	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shoemaking.....	52	.....	32	5	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Tailoring.....	98	2	55	29	7	2	2	1	1	1
Tinsmithing and sheet metal working.....	40	3	18	13	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Rural repairing.....	7	.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital patient.....	20	3	8	3	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other.....	34	.....	21	8	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 46.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TERM OF SENTENCE

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Term of Sentence					
		2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	5 and under 6 Years	7 Years	10 Years
Total female inmates.....	51	37	3	3	6	1	1
Against Morals and Public Convenience.....	29	24	2	2	1	.....	.....
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	24	21	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	5	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Against the Person and Reputation.....	10	2	1	1	4	1	1
Abortion, attempt.....	4	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
Manslaughter.....	5	1	.....	.....	2	1	1
Wounding with intent.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Against Rights and Property.....	12	11	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Breaking, entering and theft.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
False pretences.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fraud.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Robbery with violence.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 47.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY PENAL RECORD

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	First Commitment	Penal Record						
			Gaol Only	Reform-atory Only	Peniten-tiary Only	Gaol and Reform-atory	Gaol and Peniten-tiary	Reform-atory and Peniten-tiary	Gaol, Reform-atory and Peniten-tiary
Total female inmates.....	51	13	4	7	1	17	1	3	5
Against Morals and Public Convenience.....	29	5	3	3	.....	14	.....	2	2
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	24	2	3	3	.....	14	.....	2	2
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....
Against the Person and Reputation.....	10	6	.....	1	1	1	1	.....	.....
Abortion, attempt.....	4	2	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Manslaughter.....	5	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wounding with intent.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Against Rights and Property.....	12	2	1	3	.....	2	.....	1	3
Breaking, entering and theft.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
False pretences.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Fraud.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Robbery with violence.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Theft.....	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	1

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 48.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	17-19 Years	Age on Admission							
			20-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-39 Years	40-44 Years	45-49 Years	50-59 Years	60 Years and Over
Total female inmates.....	51	6	12	10	5	5	3	3	2	5
Against Morals and Public Convenience.....	29	4	10	4	3	4	2	2	.....	.....
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	24	2	8	4	3	3	2	2	.....	.....
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	5	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against the Person and Reputation.....	10	1	1	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4
Abortion, attempt.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Manslaughter.....	5	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wounding with intent.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against Rights and Property.....	12	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1
Breaking, entering and theft.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
False pretences.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fraud.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Robbery with violence.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft.....	5	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 49.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Degree of Education				
		No Schooling	School Grades			Above High School
			2 to 4	5 to 8	9 to 12	
Total female inmates.....	51	1	6	24	18	2
Against Morals and Public Convenience.....	29	.....	4	15	10	.....
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	24	.....	3	13	8	.....
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	5	.....	1	2	2	.....
Against the Person and Reputation.....	10	1	.....	5	4	.....
Abortion attempt.....	4	.....	.....	2	2	.....
Manslaughter.....	5	1	.....	2	2	.....
Wounding with intent.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Against Rights and Property.....	12	.....	2	4	4	2
Breaking, entering and theft.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....
False pretences.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	1
Fraud.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....
Robbery with violence.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Theft.....	5	.....	1	3	.....	1

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 50.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY MARITAL STATUS AND SOCIAL HABITS

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Marital Status					Social Habits				
		Single	Married	Divorced	Separated	Widow	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate	Use of Drugs Only	Use of Alcohol and Drugs
Total female inmates.....	51	13	30	3	1	4	12	9	5	8	17
Against Morals and Public Convenience.....	29	8	18	3			1	4		8	16
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	24	4	17	3				2		6	16
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	5	4	1				1	2		2	
Against the Person and Reputation.....	10	2	6			2	6		4		
Abortion, attempt.....	4		3			1	4				
Manslaughter.....	5	2	2			1	2		3		
Wounding with intent.....	1		1						1		
Against Rights and Property.....	12	3	6		1	2	5	5	1		1
Breaking, entering and theft.....	2		1		1				1		1
False pretences.....	2					2	1	1			
Fraud.....	2		2				2				
Robbery with violence.....	1		1			1			1		
Theft.....	5	3	2				2	3			

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 51.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY RELIGION

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Religion						
		Baptist	Church of England	Gospel	Lutheran	Presby- terian	Roman Catholic	United Church
Total female inmates.....	51	1	12	1	2	3	26	6
Against Morals and Public Convenience.....	29	.....	6	1	1	2	14	5
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	24	.....	6	1	1	2	10	4
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1
Against the Person and Reputation.....	10	.....	3	.....	1	.....	6	.....
Abortion, attempt.....	4	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....
Manslaughter.....	5	.....	2	.....	.....	3	3	.....
Wounding with intent.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Against Rights and Property.....	12	1	3	.....	.....	1	6	1
Breaking, entering and theft.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
False pretences.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Fraud.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Robbery with violence.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 52.—ORIGIN BY BIRTHPLACE AND CITIZENSHIP

Origin	Total Female Inmates	Birthplace					Citizenship	
		Canada	Europe			United States	Canadian	
			England	Germany	Ireland	Poland	Born	Naturalized
Total female inmates.....	51	41	3	1	1	1	41	10
British:—								
English.....	16	13	2				13	3
Irish.....	5	4					4	1
Scottish.....	2		1		1			2
Welsh.....	1	1					1	
European:—								
Finnish.....	1	1					1	
French.....	9	9					9	
German.....	4	2		1			2	2
Italian.....	2	2					2	
Norwegian.....	1							1
Polish.....	3	3					3	
Russian.....	1	1					1	
Swedish.....	2	2					2	
Ukranian.....	3	2				1	2	1
Asiatic:—								
Japanese.....	1	1					1	

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 53.—AGE ON DISCHARGE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Age on Admission	Total Females Discharged	Age on Discharge										*Not Stated
		18 to 19 Years	20 to 24 Years	25 to 29 Years	30 to 34 Years	35 to 39 Years	40 to 44 Years	45 to 49 Years	50 to 59 Years	60 Years and Over		
Total females discharged.....	69	1	7	14	9	8	7	1	3	4	15	
16 years.....	1	1										
19 years.....	1		1									
20-24 years.....	14		6	8								
25-29 years.....	9			6	3							
30-34 years.....	8				6	2						
35-39 years.....	11					6	5					
40-44 years.....	3						2	1				
45-49 years.....	1								1			
50-59 years.....	3								2	1		
60 years and over.....	3									3		
*Not stated.....	15										15	

* Doukhobors.

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 54.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED

Nature of Offence	Total Females Dis- charged	Time Served				
		1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	5 and under 6 Years
Total females discharged.....	69	33	24	4	3	5
Against Public Order and Peace.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Riots and unlawful assembly.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	3
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	36	14	22	.....	.....	.....
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	22	14	8	.....	.....	.....
Parading in the nude.....	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....
Against the Person and Reputation.....	8	7	.....	1	.....	.....
Abortion and attempt.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Causing grievous bodily harm.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Infanticide.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manslaughter.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Negligence to provide.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against Rights and Property.....	20	12	2	3	1	2
Arson.....	5	2	.....	.....	1	2
Conspiracy.....	3	1	.....	2	.....	.....
False pretences.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery and theft with violence.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery while armed.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Theft.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Uttering forged document.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 55.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED

Method of Discharge	Total Females Dis- charged	Time Served				
		1 and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	5 and under 6 Years
Total females discharged.....	69	33	24	4	3	5
Expiration of sentence.....	52	27	19	2	3	1
Ticket-of-leave.....	15	6	4	1	4
Unconditional release.....	2	1	1

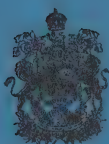
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CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF
PENITENTIARIES

For the Fiscal Year Ended
MARCH 31, 1954



EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1955

CANADA

ANNUAL REPORT
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QUEEN'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
OTTAWA, 1955



*To His Excellency the Right Honourable Vincent Massey, C.H.,
Governor General of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

I have the honour to lay before Your Excellency the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1954, made by him in pursuance of the provisions of Section 15 of the Penitentiary Act, 1939.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

STUART S. GARSON,
Minister of Justice.

To the Honourable S. S. Garson, P.C., Q.C., LL.D., M.P., Minister of Justice.

SIR,—In accordance with Section 15 of the Penitentiary Act, 1939, I have the honour to submit herewith the following report for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1954, together with excerpts from wardens' reports and appropriate statistics dealing with the penitentiaries.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. B. GIBSON,
Commissioner.

OTTAWA, September 1, 1954.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
I—INTRODUCTORY.....	7
II—ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF.....	8
American Prison Congress in Toronto.....	8
Appointments.....	10
Retirements.....	10
Promotions.....	10
New Positions.....	11
Salaries.....	12
III—STATISTICS OF THE INMATE POPULATION.....	14
General Data.....	14
First Offenders.....	15
Recidivism.....	15
Nationality of Inmates.....	15
Young Inmates in Penitentiaries.....	15
Releases (1953-1954).....	16
Admissions (1953-1954).....	16
Penal Record of Inmates Admitted.....	16
Young Inmates Admitted (males).....	17
Penal Record of Young Inmates Admitted.....	18
Nature of Offences (young inmates).....	18
IV—CLASSIFICATION.....	18
V—EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES.....	19
VI—PHYSICAL TRAINING AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES.....	20
VII—HOBBIES.....	22
VIII—RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES.....	23
IX—TRAINING OF OFFICERS.....	24
X—AFTER-CARE OF PRISONERS.....	26
XI—VOCATIONAL TRAINING.....	27
XII—INDUSTRIAL DIVISION.....	30
XIII—PENITENTIARY FARMS.....	40
XIV—STEWARDS' DEPARTMENT.....	47
XV—MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES.....	49
XVI—ACCOUNTS, STORES AND PURCHASING SERVICES.....	51
XVII—CONSTRUCTION.....	53
XVIII—CONCLUSION.....	56
TABLES RESPECTING INMATES—	
Table I—Movement of Population.....	57
Table II—Nationality.....	58
Table III—Civil Status.....	58
Table IV—Duration of Sentence.....	59
Table V—Ages.....	59
Table VI—Creeds.....	60
Table VII—Previous Convictions.....	60

TABLE OF CONTENTS—*Concluded*

	PAGE
Table VIII—Employment of Inmates.....	61
Table IX—Comparative Statement of Revenue.....	63
Table X—Comparative Statement of Disbursements.....	63
Table XI—Comparative Statement of Disbursements (by Penitentiary) as at March 31, 1954.....	64
Table XII—Comparative Statement of Operating Costs for Services Rendered and Goods Consumed.....	64
Table XIII—Statement of Operating Costs for Services Rendered and Goods Consumed in the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1954.....	65
Table XIV—Comparative Statement of Capital and Operating Costs for Services Rendered and Goods Consumed.....	66
Table XV—Expenditures on Medical and Allied Services 1953-1954.....	66
Table XVI—Activities of Welfare Organizations.....	67
ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE WARDENS—	
Kingston Penitentiary.....	69
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	77
Dorchester Penitentiary.....	85
Manitoba Penitentiary.....	96
British Columbia Penitentiary.....	102
Saskatchewan Penitentiary.....	110
Collin's Bay Penitentiary.....	118
Federal Training Centre.....	123
STATISTICAL DATA BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS ON	
INMATES RECEIVED AND DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR (Table of Contents).....	137

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF PENITENTIARIES
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1954

I—INTRODUCTORY

1. Last year it was stated that a gradual improvement in statistics of penitentiary recidivism could be noted. With due caution against unwarranted optimism it can be said that the figure has dropped again. The number of penitentiary repeaters in custody in our penitentiaries on March 31, 1954 was 38.08 per cent of the total number of inmates on that date. Last year it was 40.45 per cent; in 1948 the percentage was 45.45. There have been annual fluctuations; it is unwise to attach too much significance to these figures; we merely hope that the apparent improvement may continue.

2. There appears to be an increasing public awareness of what is being done and what ought to be done in the field of penology. Press, radio and television have made useful contributions to public knowledge and understanding of the problems which have to be solved. Outspoken proponents of probation and parole have performed a similar service. Imprisonment is not infrequently described as an ineffective measure for the protection of society through reformation of the offender. The author of a recently-published book entitled "Break Down the Walls" draws attention to the shortcomings of prisons generally, with particular reference to certain state-controlled institutions.

3. Prison authorities recognize the inevitable conflict between the concept of rehabilitative treatment and the necessity for custody and security in the administration of penal and correctional institutions. In the development of a prison programme, it is necessary to balance these contrasting concepts in making use of the facilities that are available or can reasonably be provided. Most of our Canadian penitentiaries have developed and expanded from basic facilities provided seventy-five or eighty years ago. Many of these physical facilities, buildings, shops and administrative units, have been modernized and improved in recent years. As the penitentiary population has gradually increased with the increasing population of the nation, several of our institutions are now filled to their capacity, and inter-penitentiary transfers are necessary from time to time to adjust inmate population to available space.

4. If further renovations and improvement of the older facilities that still remain are to be completed, the population in these penitentiaries should be reduced by the establishment and construction of one or more new correctional institutions, suitably situated, to which selected inmates may be transferred when proper classification has been carried out. The expense that will be involved in setting up new institutions is the inevitable result of the growth of the country, and must be faced, if the methods of dealing with criminals in Canada are to match those being developed in other countries.

5. Our staff generally takes a serious view of its responsibility. Capable officers have been promoted to senior institutional positions and show keen professional interest in every aspect of the work. Through staff training, inmate training and by careful administrative control, the efficiency of the whole organization has been improved. The institutional atmosphere is reasonably conducive, we believe, to the exercise of reformatory influence.

6. We are not unaware of mistakes that are made and of failures that occur through ignorance and other controllable factors. Elsewhere in this report will be found a brief historical summary of institutional penology. We are reminded that the future of correctional treatment may involve other changes just as important as those which have occurred in recent years. Some of the developments of recent years would have surprised penal administrators of an earlier era. Future progress depends upon a wise appraisal of what is good for the ultimate protection of society.

II—ADMINISTRATION AND PERSONNEL

AMERICAN PRISON CONGRESS

7. Under the chairmanship of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, President for 1953, the American Prison Association held its 83rd annual meeting in Toronto, from October 11 to 16, 1953. The meeting, the local arrangements for which had been in the capable hands of Mr. Joseph McCulley, Warden of Hart House, Toronto, and President of the Canadian Penal Association, had the distinctive honour to have Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt as a guest speaker.

8. On the occasion of this meeting, Mr. Louis St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Leslie Frost, Premier of Ontario and Mr. A. Lamport, Mayor of Toronto, extended their best wishes to the delegates, more than 700 in number.

9. The Right Honourable Mr. St. Laurent, wrote *inter alia*: "I feel sure that this international gathering of those actively interested in correction will serve not only to eliminate many of the problems which they have in common but also to strengthen the spirit of understanding, goodwill and co-operation which exists among the peace-loving nations of the free world today."

10. Mr. Frost said: "It is with great pleasure that I extend on behalf of the people of Ontario, a most cordial welcome to all members of the American Prison Association, who are holding their 83rd Annual Congress of Correction in our Capital City. Custodial problems must of necessity receive much of your attention, but it is encouraging to note that during the life-time of your Association, more and more of your time and interest have been given to the techniques of reformatory treatment and rehabilitation of offenders."

11. The Commissioner of Penitentiaries, in his presidential address, referred particularly to the requirements of institutional management and treatment. He also stressed the importance of personnel training. He said: "I am convinced that the problem of personnel lies to a considerable extent in our own hands by providing adequate leadership and training for our staffs. There are many hundreds of loyal, conscientious prison officers, many with long years of service and experience, who eagerly grasp opportunities of improving themselves and the calibre of their service if adequate and purposeful facilities for training are provided. I know that has been our experience in recent years in Canada. Training of personnel can be accomplished without too great expense if administrators and wardens give the necessary time and effort to planning and organizing training programmes. The results pay great dividends in better morale and more efficient service. Surely it is wise to make the most of the material we have at hand while we await the day when correctional service will

be sufficiently attractive, financially and otherwise, to attract to its ranks an adequate supply of pre-trained professional personnel."

12. He also referred to the treatment of offenders in the following words: "It is perhaps trite to say that the treatment process begins from the moment of the offender's arrest. Yet there is a tendency to divorce the formal legal procedure of prosecution, trial and sentence from the responsibilities that fall upon the agencies that have to deal with the offender after the court has disposed of him. There must be greater realization that every one of the processes that deals with the offender has a dual purpose—to protect the community against criminal activity and to rehabilitate the individual criminal to the greatest extent possible. It is important, then, that in the prosecution and trial of an accused person there should be an impartial examination of his guilt with dignity and justice and that resort should not be made to practices that will bring the process of law into disrepute. Much harm can be done to the ultimate possibilities of rehabilitation if harsh and improper practices are used in the early stages of the legal process. It is equally important that the magistrate or judge who has the responsibility of deciding the prisoner's fate should have as much information as possible, not merely about the crime that has been committed, but also about the prisoner's background, habits and circumstances—only then is he in a position to decide what disposition of the case will best meet the requirements of society and the needs of the prisoner. Pre-sentence reports are a very necessary part of the proper administration of justice. In the course of my duties I have the opportunity of reviewing the criminal records of a great many of those who come to our Canadian penitentiaries, some of them as confirmed recidivists. In many of them I find that the first entry is a jail term before the individual had reached his 21st birthday for some crime that did not involve violence. From that beginning in a number of cases further entries follow, culminating in penitentiary sentences involving long terms of imprisonment. One can but speculate what the results would have been if that first misstep instead of a jail term, a period of probation under trained and skilled supervision had been awarded. Experience has shown that in jurisdictions where proper use is made of probation, a large proportion of those so dealt with do not go on to accumulate subsequent criminal records. If we are convinced that the policies advocated by this association in its deliberations, in its Manual of Standards and in the various handbooks published under its sponsorship, represent policies that will produce better correctional results, and I believe we are so convinced, then let us put them into practice where they lie within our power as individuals."

13. Commenting on the Toronto Congress, the Prison World for November-December, 1953, wrote, amongst other things, the following: "With incomparable hosts, and in delightful surroundings, the American Prison Association's 83rd annual Congress of Correction has gone into penological history as one of the finest series of meetings in its long history. Convened at the Hotel King Edward in Toronto, Ontario, during the week of October 11, 1953, the congress delegates and friends enjoyed the kind hospitality and warmth of friendship of those of their number residing in Canada. Meeting with our neighbours across the border for the first time since 1929, and the third time since the founding of the association (we met in Toronto in 1887), an unusually large attendance from the United States joined hands with an equally large attendance of Canadians to make this series of meetings of outstanding profit to both countries. Under the guidance and leadership of the retiring president, Major General Ralph B. Gibson, Canada's Commissioner of Penitentiaries, the Toronto congress programme was geared to emphasize and continue the marked progress of that northern country's advance in penology during the Gibson administration of Canada's federal penitentiaries. Joining hands with General Gibson's department, and serving as Ontario's official hosts to the congress, was Major John

Foote's Department of Ontario Reform Institutions. Placing their institutions and facilities at the beck and call of congress delegates, the Ontario representatives left nothing undone in the way of hospitality and goodwill. We wish we could mention all those in Canada who did so much to contribute to the over-all success of the congress, but from the space standpoint, that is impossible. Four or five others should be mentioned, however, including Mrs. Ralph B. Gibson and Mrs. John Foote who were always the charming hostesses, together with Mrs. J. Alex Edmison. More on the professional side of the activities, mention must be made of two hard-working men who carried the burden of working out the many local details throughout the course of the year. First is Joseph McCulley, former deputy commissioner of penitentiaries for Canada, and presently warden of the University of Toronto's Hart House. Mr. McCulley was the genius behind the scenes who did so much to stimulate and encourage the full co-operation of his loyal local committee members. Alex Edmison carried a large share of responsibilities, and we again record our sincere thanks and appreciation to all who laboured so diligently."

APPOINTMENTS

14. During 1953-54 there were 232 appointments, of which 182 were to the position of Guard Grade I. Ninety-eight of the appointees were veterans with overseas service (total appointments for 1952-53: 244).

RETIREMENTS

15. A total of 175 officers left the service during the year: 131 resigned, 32 were retired, 6 were dismissed, 5 died and one was granted military leave. From 175 officers whose services were terminated, there were 125 Guards: 103 resigned, 8 retired under the provisions of the Public Service Superannuation Act, 6 were dismissed and 8 were retired to promote efficiency in the service.

RETIREMENT OF THREE WARDENS

16. Not included in the above are three retiring Wardens whose retirement through age became effective about the end of the fiscal year: Warden J. W. Everatt, of Saskatchewan Penitentiary, Warden H. Cleeton, of Collin's Bay and Warden R. M. Allan, of Kingston. Warden Everatt had joined the service in 1921 as a Guard at Saskatchewan Penitentiary and rose through the various ranks at that institution. Warden Cleeton had joined the service in March, 1914, as temporary Night Watchman at Edmonton Penitentiary. With the closing of that institution, he was transferred to Kingston Penitentiary in 1920 and served there until 1930 when he was transferred to Collin's Bay. He was promoted Deputy Warden of that institution in August, 1942 and to Warden in December, 1948. Warden Allan joined the service in June, 1913, as Carpenter Instructor at Saskatchewan Penitentiary. He served at British Columbia Penitentiary as Chief Trade Instructor and also at Ottawa Head Office as Structural Engineer prior to his promotion as Warden of Collin's Bay Penitentiary, in April, 1932. He was promoted to Warden at Kingston Penitentiary, in July, 1934. These three officers had long and meritorious service and their names will remain definitely linked with the institutions where they served and also amongst the service throughout Canada. We hope they will have long years of leisure, which they have earned so well.

PROMOTIONS

17. Consequent upon the retirement of these three senior officers, there were three promotions to the position of Warden. Deputy Warden Richmond, of Collin's Bay Penitentiary was promoted Warden of the latter institution. Super-

visor of Farms C. C. Coutts, of Head Office, was appointed Warden of Saskatchewan Penitentiary, on December 1, 1953. Superintendent W. Johnstone, of the Penitentiary Staff College, was promoted to Warden at Kingston Penitentiary, effective May 27, 1954. These three officers have proved by their past services that their promotions were duly justified.

18. Eighty-six officers were promoted to a higher status. Amongst those were two officers, who were promoted to the position of Chief Vocational Officer, namely Instructor D. J. Halfhide, of Saskatchewan Penitentiary was assigned to British Columbia Penitentiary and Instructor Mason W. G. Downton, of Collin's Bay, was promoted at his own institution, succeeding Mr. R. J. Thompson, promoted to Technical Officer Grade IV at Head Office.

Executive Secretary T. D. McDonnell, of Kingston Penitentiary, was promoted to Superintendent of the Penitentiary Staff College, on May 27, 1954, to replace Mr. Johnstone. Mr. McDonnell, O.A.S., joined the service as a Guard in 1932 and rose from the ranks to Executive Secretary on October 1, 1949. He had been engaged in athletics and an organizer of athletics for years before joining the service. He was one of those who, in 1939, proceeded to H.M. Imperial Training School for Prison Officers at Wakefield, England.

RETIREMENTS

19. The following table records the number of separations and appointments for the last seventeen years:

Year	Appointments	Separations
1937-1938.....	95	62
1938-1939.....	96	53
1939-1940.....	105	53
1940-1941.....	104	60
1941-1942.....	78	113
1942-1943.....	70	113
1943-1944.....	112	92
1944-1945.....	130	114
1945-1946.....	142	153
1946-1947.....	235	188
1947-1948.....	193	128
1948-1949.....	225	147
1949-1950.....	195	96
1950-1951.....	293	162
1951-1952.....	157	157
1952-1953.....	244	163
1953-1954.....	232	175

NEW POSITIONS

20. Thirty new positions were authorized by the Treasury Board, five of which were for the custodial staff of the Federal Training Centre, 18 were for the administrative staff and 7 on the executive staff. By institutions these positions were:

	Executive	Administrative	Custodial	Total
Kingston.....	1	3	—	4
St. Vincent de Paul.....	—	3	—	3
Federal Training Centre.....	3	6	5	14
Dorchester.....	1	—	—	1
Manitoba.....	1	—	—	1
British Columbia.....	—	1	—	1
Saskatchewan.....	—	—	—	—
Collin's Bay.....	1	5	—	6
	7	18	5	30

21. Since September 1, 1947, when the Penitentiary Act 1939 was proclaimed, 429 new positions have been authorized by the Treasury Board. By classification, these positions are:

	Executive	Administrative	Custodial	Total
1947-1948.....	4	38	22	64
1948-1949.....	8	21	2	31
1949-1950.....	1	16	17	34
1950-1951.....	4	38	83	125
1951-1952.....	11	26	75	112
1952-1953.....	1	12	20	33
1953-1954.....	7	18	5	30
	36	169	224	429

22. By institution, these 429 positions are:

	Executive	Administrative	Custodial	Total
Kingston.....	4	22	26	52
St. Vincent de Paul.....	6	37	49	92
Dorchester.....	2	12	16	30
Manitoba.....	2	8	9	19
British Columbia.....	3	16	10	29
Saskatchewan.....	2	18	10	30
Collin's Bay.....	3	30	8	41
Penitentiary Staff College.....	3	—	—	3
Federal Training Centre.....	11	26	96	133
	36	169	224	429

SALARIES

23. Consistent with the general increase of salaries throughout the Government Service, the salary ranges of the penitentiary officers were approved as follows, effective December 1, 1953:

POSITION	SALARY RANGE
Accountant, Grade 1.....	\$3,828-3,990-4,140-4,224
Accountant, Grade 2.....	4,068-4,224-4,380
Assistant Accountant.....	3,234-3,384-3,528-3,630
Assistant Chief Keeper.....	3,840-4,002-4,080
Asst. Dental Technician, Pen's.....	2,970-3,102-3,234-3,366-3,444
Asst. Director, Fed. Tr. Centre.....	3,828-3,990-4,146-4,302-4,464-4,608
Assistant Engineer (Plant).....	\$3,444-3,600-3,762-3,840
Assistant Engineer (Water).....	3,444-3,600-3,762-3,840
Assistant Farm Instructor.....	2,970-3,102-3,234-3,366-3,444
Assistant Hospital Officer.....	2,904-3,036-3,168-3,300
Asst. Instructor Concrete Products.....	2,970-3,102-3,234-3,366-3,444
Assistant Instructor Laundryman.....	2,970-3,102-3,234-3,366-3,444
Assistant Instructor Machinist.....	2,970-3,102-3,234-3,366-3,444
Asst. Instructor Motor Mechanics.....	2,970-3,102-3,234-3,366-3,444
Assistant Schoolteacher.....	2,838-2,970-3,102-3,234-3,366-3,498-3,630
Employees in this class shall proceed beyond \$3,498 only after having obtained B.A. Degree.	
Assistant Schoolteacher-Librarian.....	2,838-2,970-3,102-3,234-3,366-3,498-3,630
Employees in this class shall proceed beyond \$3,498 only after having obtained B.A. Degree.	
Assistant Steward.....	2,970-3,102-3,234-3,366-3,444
Assistant Storekeeper.....	2,970-3,102-3,234-3,366-3,444
Assistant Superintendent Penitentiary Staff College.....	3,840-4,002-4,080
Assistant Supervising Matron.....	3,102-3,234-3,366-3,498
Assistant Tailor Instructor.....	2,970-3,102-3,234-3,366-3,444
Assistant Instructor Tinsmith.....	2,970-3,102-3,234-3,366-3,444
Asst. to Chief Trade Instructor, Pen's.....	3,444-3,600-3,762-3,840
Asst. to Works Officer, Pen's.....	3,444-3,600-3,762-3,840
Bookkeeper.....	2,736-2,868-3,000-3,132-3,204
Censor Clerk.....	2,970-3,102-3,234-3,300
Chaplain (Full time).....	4224
Chaplain (Part time).....	2670

POSITION	SALARY RANGE
Chief Keeper.....	3,828-3,990-4,146-4,302-4,464-4,608
Chief Trade Instructor.....	3,828-3,990-4,146-4,302-4,464-4,608
Chief Vocational Officer.....	3,828-3,990-4,146-4,302-4,464-4,608
Classification Officer, Grade 1.....	3,600-3,762-3,924-4,080-4,236-4,398
Classification Officer, Grade 2.....	4,068-4,224-4,380-4,524
Classification Assistant.....	3,234-3,366-3,498-3,630
Clerk Personnel.....	2,970-3,102-3,234-3,300
Clerk to Assistant Director, Federal Training Centre.....	\$2,826-2,958-3,090-3,222-3,300
Where there is more than one position in this class the salary of \$3,300 shall apply to only one position.	
Clerk to Chief Keeper.....	2,826-2,958-3,090-3,222-3,300
In Penitentiaries where there is more than one position in this class, the salary of \$3,300 shall apply to only one position.	
Clerk to Deputy Director, Federal Training Centre.....	2,826-2,958-3,090-3,222-3,300
If there is more than one position in this class the salary of \$3,300 shall apply to only one position.	
Clerk to Deputy Warden.....	2,826-2,958-3,090-3,222-3,300
In Penitentiaries where there is more than one position in this class the salary of \$3,300 shall apply to only one position.	
Clerk to Director, Federal Training Centre..	3,300-3,444-3,588-3,732-3,864
Clothing Supervisor.....	2,970-3,102-3,234-3,366-3,444
Dental Technician, Pen's.....	3,444-3,588-3,696
Dentist (Part time) Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul.....	3,960
Dentist (Part time).....	3,444
Deputy Director, Fed. Tr. Centre.....	5,082-5,292-5,508-5,712-5,796
(Less perquisites valued at \$579)	
Deputy Warden, Grade 1.....	5,082-5,292-5,508-5,712-5,796
(Less perquisites valued at \$579)	
Deputy Warden, Grade 2.....	5,766-5,994-6,120
(Less perquisites valued at \$612)	
Director, Fed. Tr. Centre.....	6,534-6,798-7,062-7,194
(Less perquisites valued at \$719)	
Educational Officer (female).....	3,102-3,234-3,366-3,498
Engineer, Grade 1, Pen's.....	3,828-3,990-4,134-4,236
Engineer, Grade 2, Pen's.....	4,068-4,224-4,380-4,464
Executive Secretary.....	4,200-4,344-4,488-4,632-4,764
Farm Instructor.....	3,444-3,600-3,762-3,840
Fireman, Penitentiaries.....	2,826-2,958-3,090-3,222
Guard Censor Clerk.....	2,736-2,868-3,000-3,132
Guard Fieldman.....	2,826-2,958-3,090-3,222
Guard Grade 1.....	2,670-2,802-2,928-3,060
Guard Grade 2.....	3,060-3,132-3,288
Guard Herdsman.....	2,904-3,036-3,168-3,300
Guard Messenger.....	2,670-3,802-2,928-3,060
Guard Storeman.....	2,736-2,868-3,000-3,132
Guard Supervisor.....	2,736-2,868-3,000-3,132
Hospital Officer.....	3,300-3,444-3,588-3,696
Industrial Matron.....	2,880-3,012-3,144-3,276
Instructor.....	3,444-3,600-3,762-3,840
Instructor Broommaker.....	2,970-3,102-3,234-3,366-3,444
Instructor Brush Products.....	2,970-3,102-3,234-3,366-3,444
Instructor Draughting.....	3,444-3,600-3,762-3,840
Instructor Rural Repair Shop (Vocational)...	3,444-3,600-3,762-3,840
Instructor Welder.....	3,444-3,600-3,762-3,840
Keeper.....	3,384-3,528-3,696
Librarian.....	2,970-3,102-3,234-3,366-3,444
Matron.....	2,670-2,802-2,928-3,060
Mechanical Supervisor Construction Equip...	3,444-3,600-3,762-3,840

POSITION	SALARY RANGE
Physical Training Instructor.....	2,970-3,102-3,234-3,366-3,444
Physician (Full Time).....	5,082-5,226-5,376-5,520-5,664-5,796
Physician (Full time) St. Vincent de Paul....	5,082-5,226-5,376-5,520-5,664-5,796-6,060
Physician (Part time).....	3,600
Principal Keeper.....	3,630-3,762-3,894-3,960
Principal Supervisor.....	3,630-3,762-3,894-3,960
Psychiatrist (Full time).....	4,224-4,380-4,542-4,704-4,842-4,974
Psychiatrist (Part time).....	3,600
Psychologist, Penitentiaries.....	3,672-3,828-3,990-4,140-4,260-4,464
Schoolteacher.....	3,366-3,498-3,630-3,762-3,870-3,972-4,080
Employees in this class shall proceed beyond \$3,972 only after having obtained B.A. Degree.	
Senior Clerk, Grade 1.....	3,300-3,444-3,588-3,732-3,864
Senior Clerk, Grade 2.....	3,492-3,636-3,780-3,924-4,068-4,200
Senior Clerk Stenographer.....	2,970-3,102-3,234-3,300
Senior Supervisor.....	3,384-3,528-3,696
Steward, Grade 1.....	3,444-3,600-3,762-3,840-3,990
Steward, Grade 2.....	3,444-3,600-3,762-3,924-4,080-4,224
Storekeeper.....	3,444-3,600-3,762-3,840-3,990
Superintendent, Penitentiary Staff College....	4,842-4,974-5,112-5,292-5,436-5,598-5,730
Supervising Matron.....	3,498-3,660-3,816-3,960
Supervisor Censor Clerk.....	2,736-2,868-3,000-3,132
Supervisor, Grade 1.....	2,670-2,802-2,928-3,060
Supervisor, Grade 2.....	3,060-3,132-3,288
Supervisor Storeman.....	2,736-2,868-3,000-3,132
Technician, Grade 2, Pen's.....	3,444-3,600-3,762-3,840
Warden, Grade 1.....	6,534-6,798-7,062-7,194 (Less perquisites valued at \$719)
Warden, Grade 2.....	7,326-7,590-7,854-7,986 (Less perquisites valued at \$798)
Warden, Dorchester Penitentiary.....	7,656—(Less perquisites valued at \$765).
Works Officer.....	3,828-3,990-4,146-4,302-4,464-4,608

III—STATISTICS OF THE INMATE POPULATION

24. The total number of inmates on the penitentiaries registers as on March 31, 1954, was 5,120, or 186 more than on the same date in the previous year. The increase of 1953 over 1952 was 248. In 1952-53 a total number of 2,149 had been received from provincial gaols. This year the number was 2,438, or 289 more. The increase is particularly sharp at British Columbia Penitentiary with 89 admissions, which include 47 Doukhobours. Again this year, the increase was so pronounced at St. Vincent de Paul that a total of 193 inmates had to be transferred either to Dorchester (81 inmates) or to Manitoba (112 inmates). The number of admissions from gaols at St. Vincent de Paul was 889, or 108 more than in the previous year. Admissions in that penitentiary were as follows for the four preceding fiscal years: 1948-49, 680; 1949-50, 751; 1950-51, 573; 1951-52, 618.

25. The following table indicates the total population on the penitentiaries registers for the last 24 years:

Year	Population	Year	Population
1931.....	3,714	1943.....	2,968
1932.....	4,164	1944.....	3,078
1933.....	4,587	1945.....	3,129
1934.....	4,220	1946.....	3,362
1935.....	3,552	1947.....	3,752
1936.....	3,098	1948.....	3,851
1937.....	3,264	1949.....	4,225
1938.....	3,580	1950.....	4,740
1939.....	3,803	1951.....	4,817
1940.....	3,772	1952.....	4,686
1941.....	3,688	1953.....	4,934
1942.....	3,232	1954.....	5,120

FIRST OFFENDERS

26. Of the total number of inmates incarcerated on March 31, 1954, 1,174 had no previous conviction of any kind.

GENERAL RECIDIVISM

27. Considering previous convictions of all types, the percentage of general recidivism was 77%. For the preceding four fiscal years, the percentage was: 1949-50, 77.1%; 1950-51, 76.3%; 1951-52, 77.1%; 1952-53, 78.1%.

PENITENTIARY RECIDIVISM

28. Considering penitentiary sentences alone, it is found that of the grand total of 5,120, there were 3,170 who were serving their first penitentiary sentence. The balance, 1,950 inmates, or 38%, were penitentiary recidivists.

29. The following table gives exact figures respecting previous penitentiary sentences, by institution:

	No previous	One previous	Two previous	Three previous	Four or more	Total
Newfoundland.....	21	2	2	2	.....	27
Dorchester.....	349	135	53	31	29	597
Federal Training Centre.....	328	1	.....	.....	.....	329
St. Vincent de Paul.....	689	297	116	51	43	1,196
Collin's Bay.....	366	24	5	.....	1	396
Kingston.....	385	253	131	74	82	930
Manitoba.....	316	65 (a)	29 (b)	18 (c)	13 (d)	441
Saskatchewan.....	357	118	51	21	19	566
British Columbia.....	359	143	63	43	30	638
TOTAL.....	3,170	1,043	450	240	217	5,120

(a) includes 35 transferees.

(b) includes 17 transferees.

(c) includes 10 transferees

(d) includes 9 transferees.

NATIONALITY OF INMATES

30. Four thousand seven hundred and twelve inmates were Canadian subjects. Amongst the British subjects, 70 were born in England and Wales, 39 in Scotland, 24 in Ireland; five were from other British countries. Amongst the foreigners the largest groups were: United States, 90; Poland, 29; Roumania, 22; Russia, 19.

YOUNG INMATES

31. On March 31, 1954, there were 639 inmates under 21 years of age, or 12.48% of the total population. Last year the figure was 564 (11.43%). Although higher than last year, the percentage is less than in the war years from 1942 to 1947, as the following table will show:

	Total Population of All Ages	Under 21	Percentage of Total
1942.....	3,232	421	13.02
1943.....	2,969	447	15.1
1944.....	3,078	486	15.8
1945.....	3,129	455	14.5
1946.....	3,362	452	13.4
1947.....	3,752	519	14.1
1948.....	3,851	497	12.9
1949.....	4,225	481	11.38
1950.....	4,740	551	11.62
1951.....	4,817	520	10.79
1952.....	4,686	485	10.34
1953.....	4,934	564	11.43
1954.....	5,120	639	12.48

RELEASES 1953-54

32. During the year a total of 2,263, including 55 females, was discharged, of whom 384 by Ticket-of-Leave. Releases by way of Ticket-of-Leave were as follows for the last five years:

	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50
Kingston.....	25	18	15	18	20
St. Vincent de Paul.....	79	85	117	131	135
Dorchester.....	41	76	78	74	67
Manitoba.....	22	23	11	17	10
British Columbia.....	45	42	86	133	31
Saskatchewan.....	32	46	29	39	33
Collin's Bay.....	44	29	35	47	34
Federal Training Centre.	94	65	..	..	..
Newfoundland.....	2	..	2	..	1
	<u>384</u>	<u>384</u>	<u>373</u>	<u>459</u>	<u>331</u>

ADMISSIONS 1953-54

33. During the year, 2,418 male and 46 female inmates were admitted, a total of 2,464. Total of previous year was 2,152 (2,101 males and 51 females).

PENAL RECORD OF INMATES ADMITTED

34. Of the 2,418 males admitted, 561 were first offenders and were therefore in prison for the first time (496 in 1952-53). The balance, 1,857, or 76·8% had a previous criminal record.

Males

No previous.....		561
Gaol only.....	606	912
Reformatory.....	131	
Gaol and reformatory.....	175	
Penitentiary only.....	104	945
Gaol and penitentiary.....	497	
Reformatory and penitentiary.....	105	
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary.....	239	
		<u>2,418</u>

Females

No previous.....		7
Gaol only.....	1	25
Reformatory.....	11	
Gaol and reformatory.....	13	
Penitentiary only.....	nil	14
Gaol and penitentiary.....	nil	
Reformatory and penitentiary.....	6	
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary.....	8	
		<u>46</u>

YOUNG INMATES ADMITTED (MALES)

35. Of the 2,418 males admitted, 474, or 19·6% were under 21 years of age (percentage for 1952-53 was 21·13%). This figure is the highest yet reached. The following table shows the number of young inmates admitted since 1937-38.

Year Ending	Under 16	16 Years	17 Years	18 Years	19 Years	20 Years	Total
March 31, 1938.....	1	17	27	61	64	69	239
March 31, 1939.....	3	20	38	67	97	83	308
March 31, 1940.....	1	12	30	77	72	73	265
March 31, 1941.....	2	20	33	56	79	71	261
March 31, 1942.....	1	6	33	41	68	52	201
March 31, 1943.....	10	15	49	42	71	66	253
March 31, 1944.....	4	20	56	87	93	94	354
March 31, 1945.....	2	12	40	68	84	75	281
March 31, 1946.....	4	15	51	69	93	101	333
March 31, 1947.....	4	19	44	70	113	89	339
March 31, 1948.....	2	15	42	75	100	67	301
March 31, 1949.....	4	18	49	64	83	91	309
March 31, 1950.....	6	20	59	85	92	109	371
March 31, 1951.....	5	21	49	76	67	94	312
March 31, 1952.....	9	23	43	71	96	82	324
March 31, 1953.....	18	48	71	90	111	116	454
March 31, 1954.....	24	46	78	114	89	123	474

36. These young inmates, as on March 31, 1954, were in the following institutions. Figures of those admitted in the two previous years are also given for purposes of comparison:

	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52
Newfoundland.....	..	..	1
Dorchester.....	70	84	55
St. Vincent de Paul.....	92	91	161
Federal Training Centre.....	148	141	
Kingston.....	21	18	11
Collin's Bay.....	27	26	18
Manitoba.....	23	11	15
Saskatchewan.....	47	44	45
British Columbia.....	46	39	18
	474	454	324

37. This year, as in previous years, many more young inmates were admitted to the two Quebec institutions than to the two Ontario institutions. In fact, 50% of the young inmates admitted were from the Province of Quebec. The total number of young inmates incarcerated on March 31, 1954 in the latter province was 327 against 59 in the Province of Ontario (see Table V—AGES).

38. As already stated in last year's report, it is hoped that with the improved facilities for dealing with youthful offenders, which are being set up in some provinces and with the increased use of probation in proper cases, this trend will be checked and fewer cases will carry into their futures the stigma of a penitentiary sentence.

PENAL RECORD OF YOUNG INMATES ADMITTED

39. Of the 474 young inmates admitted, 243, or 51% were first offenders (percentage of first offenders for last three years was: 1950-51: 43.98%; 1951-52: 39.81%; 1952-53: 47.79%.)

The criminal record of the 231 remaining inmates was:

Gaol only.....	130	}	195
Reformatory only.....	38		
Gaol and reformatory.....	27		
Penitentiary only.....	14	}	36
Gaol and penitentiary.....	10		
Reformatory and penitentiary.....	6		
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary.....	6		
			231

Nature of Offences (Young Inmates Admitted)

Against rights and property.....	409
Against person and reputation.....	41
Against religion, morals and public convenience.....	13
Against the administration of law and justice.....	10
Against public peace and order.....	1
	474

The largest group, against rights and property, include:

- 160 cases of breaking, entering and theft
- 86 cases of theft of automobile
- 33 cases of armed robbery
- 29 cases of robbery with violence
- 4 cases of attempt to robbery while armed

IV—CLASSIFICATION

40. The development of classification has been termed the most significant recent trend in prison work. Classification of prisoners according to detailed sociological, psychiatric, psychological, education and medical examinations has become a recognized part of most prison systems. This process, involving individual treatment, is said to have been pioneered in New Jersey in 1917 and in Belgium in 1920. The Classification Board has been an integral part of the Canadian Penitentiary system since 1933, as a device for studying the needs of the prison, but it was not until 1947 that qualified specialists were appointed to devote their full attention to such studies.

41. During the past year or more there has been apparent need for additional staff-members to take care of the increasing case-load of reports and interviews for diagnostic and counselling purposes. There has been some expression of opinion, moreover, that clinical psychology ought to be more extensively used in psychotherapeutic treatment of certain types of inmate. At the close of the fiscal year steps were being taken to provide a Classification Assistant for each of the six institutions where one Classification Officer only had been previously been authorized.

42. A conference was planned to take place at Penitentiary Staff College in April and May, 1954 to consolidate the collective experience acquired by Classification Officers since their first training conference of January, 1951. It was hoped, specifically, to formulate a statement of policy and practice for the future guidance of classification activity.

43. Classification Officers have an important role in the institutional setting, apart from such duties as are involved in the preparation of case-histories and in assisting the Classification Board to identify the treatment-needs of each individual inmate. They serve, variously, as members of Vocational Selectional Committees, Hobby Boards, Inmate-publication Committees, Work Assignment

Boards and the like. They are sought out by inmates who have situational or domestic problems, and who feel the need to be heard and counselled. They maintain liaison with social agencies especially after-care organizations such as John Howard Societies. They interview inmates to help discover the cause of their disciplinary problems, and frequently make referrals to the psychiatrist and the physician. They are, in one sense, the focal point of the treatment team.

44. Collin's Bay Penitentiary has evolved a modification of the traditional Classification Board which shows promise of deserving emulation. Using the title "Treatment Team", the officers who comprise the Classification Board have intensified their effort to integrate all institutional activity insofar as it affects each individual prisoner. The inmate meets with the team; every effort is made to enlist his co-operation in a plan which seems most suited to his needs and should best facilitate his rehabilitation. If this kind of personal attention can induce the desired change of attitude, the chance of reformation may well be increased. The work of the "Treatment Team" will be watched with interest.

45. During the year under review the number of written reports concerning individual inmates submitted to Head Office by all Classification Officers was 4,891, an increase of 400 reports over the quantity received in the previous year.

V—EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITIES

46. The opening of a fine new building to provide educational and recreational facilities at Federal Training Centre was the major event of the year in the educational field. A similar building was nearing completion at Kingston Penitentiary; a third was under construction at Saskatchewan. One by one, out-moded and inconveniently located schoolrooms and libraries are being replaced by these modern structures. Pending completion of this systematic programme, necessary renovation of facilities has been going on during the past several years.

47. Each of the three new buildings mentioned above comprises a spacious gymnasium-auditorium, schoolrooms and library. Each auditorium has a stage with seating accommodation for spectators opposite. Each has its projection room and motion picture viewing screen, office accommodation for the Physical Training Instructor and for the academic school staff. There are shower and locker facilities for participants in athletic events.

48. New visual aid projectors have been supplied where needed, and it is now customary to make regular use of film strips in connection with school classes. At those institutions where vocational training courses are supplied a real effort is being made to maintain a close relationship between the curricula and the teaching staffs of the academic and vocational schools. Details of the vocational training programme will be found elsewhere in this report.

49. A regular series of educational lectures by university professors and other qualified persons is provided at each penitentiary where such arrangements can conveniently be made. Extension departments of several universities are supplying correspondence courses in undergraduate subjects. Some provincial departments of education supply courses free of charge to inmates normally domiciled in the province concerned. A number of inmates are pursuing courses of their choice at their own expenses through I.C.S. and other well-known schools. During the fiscal year the following registrations and completions of D.V.A. correspondence courses occurred:

	Veterans	Non-Veterans	Total
Registrations.....	241	712	953
Courses completed.....	91	260	351

50. In the six years during which D.V.A. courses have been available to penitentiary inmates, the aggregate results have been:

	Veterans	Non-Veterans	Total
Registrations.....	3,023	5,068	8,631
Courses completed.....	1,294	2,087	3,381

51. Funds are budgetted annually for the purchase of library books, school textbooks and magazines. It has been found advantageous in most instances to authorize the purchase of fiction and non-fiction library books direct from suppliers after personal examination and selection by members of the local institutional Library Board comprising the Schoolteacher and the Chaplains. This method ensures the suitability of every book purchased and tends to prevent an accumulation of worthless books on the library shelves. Obsolete books have been weeded out. Worn-out books are discarded periodically after inspection by a Board of Survey.

52. Library books and magazines are distributed to inmates at their cells under the supervision of the Librarian. This method does not lend itself particularly to the filling of requests for specific publications. It is, in fact, a compromise dictated by other institutional routines. There is room for improved technique of distribution.

53. As previously reported, daily newspapers and many approved magazines are now admitted with negligible censorship. As might be expected as the result of this policy and of the available time for reading, many inmates are very well informed on current events and literature.

VI—PHYSICAL TRAINING AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES

54. It may be of interest here to summarize a few observations concerning prison systems as set forth in the *Encyclopedia of Criminology**. Contrary to general impression the prison is a relatively modern invention, hardly more than 150 years old. Throughout the mediaeval ages men were often held, even for long periods of time, in castles or other fortress structures, but this incarceration was during the period of trial or preliminary to some punishment such as execution. These places of confinement were not primarily for the purpose of punishing by imprisonment. Servitude in the galleys, used extensively from about 1500 to early in the eighteenth century, was a form of imprisonment by hard labour. It was also a forerunner of the modern prison as a form of punishment.

55. Indiscriminate congregate confinement for debt and minor offences developed from the London Bridewell, established in 1557. The death penalty, the galleys, mutilation and transportation were used for more serious offenders. It was late in the eighteenth century before solitary cellular confinement by night with close supervision by day while at work was introduced in England.

56. In America at the time of the Revolution there were still the common gaols, various harsh punishments, but rarely imprisonment for serious offenders. In 1786 Pennsylvania reduced the number of capital crimes to treason, murder, arson and rape. For other crimes, whipping and hard labour in public were used. In 1790, Walnut Street Jail in Philadelphia was set aside for prisoners, thus setting the pattern for the modern prison. Serious offenders were confined to solitary cells, while the less hardened were kept in large rooms and allowed to

* The Philosophical Library, New York, 1949.

work during the day. No irons or chains were used; there was a rule of silence in the shop and at the tables. Small wages were paid and the hours of work were not excessive. Other states and countries adopted this plan, or modifications of it.

57. In one of the first *new* prisons, Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary of 1818, prisoners were kept in solitary confinement and were not given employment of any kind. In Eastern Pennsylvania Penitentiary, opened in 1829, each prisoner was entirely isolated from others. Physical arrangements were such that, except for sickness or death, the prisoner was confined throughout the length of his sentence, sometimes for several years, without seeing or communicating with another inmate. The only persons who could see him were the Warden, guards, Chaplain and official visitors. The only reading matter was a Bible. No letters could be written to any one. Only labour and exercise in solitude relieved the monotony.

58. The Auburn New York prison of 1821 sought to correct the sufferings which resulted from the solitary system. Although solitary confinement for the most hardened cases was used at first, by 1823 all its prisoners were confined alone at night but could work together during the day under a silent system. Discipline was harsh and no rewards were given for good conduct. The lock step was introduced at this prison. One can readily recognize in the Auburn system the fundamental principles upon which the Canadian penitentiary system was originally based. Subsequent developments in American and English penal institutions were also reflected in the Canadian system.

59. Massachusetts segregated its juvenile delinquents in 1826, sending them to the House of Correction rather than to the prison; in 1844 it permitted the transfer of insane prisoners from the state prison to the state mental hospital. This state also had the first prison library and orchestra. In 1827 Connecticut allowed certain prisoners to work outside the prison wall. Maryland introduced school for all inmates in 1829. Vermont permitted letters and visitors about 1831. Georgia introduced rewards for good conduct in 1832. Tennessee started a system of "good" time (remission) in 1833. The Massachusetts State Prison was one of the first to allow prisoners to assemble together on a holiday, July 4th, 1864. Sing Sing did away with the lock step in 1900.

60. England abandoned transportation to Australia as a stage of imprisonment in 1853. The indeterminate sentence, the mark system and parole of transported convicts were developed in the English system which restricted corporal punishment in 1898, introduced the Borstal system of semi-reformatory treatment of young adult offenders in 1908, and segregated mental defectives in separate institutions in 1913.

61. The strict rule of silence is fading out. Common dining rooms are sometimes used. Work camps have grown up. A system of prison grades is now common. Classification of inmates according to custodial difficulties and possibility of reformation has enabled the development of diversified institutions. Experiments in inmate self-government have been tried.

62. The modern scientific concept is that the function of a prison is to reform. We are entrusted by the Penitentiary Act with both the confinement and the reformation of persons lawfully convicted of crime and sentenced to confinement for life or for any term not less than two years. Since criminal behaviour represents criminal attitude, reformation must be directed toward changing attitude. The artificiality of prison life and the stigma attached to it hamper, rather than promote, improved attitudes. The law implies that the purposes of retribution or punishment and deterrence are served by the fact of confinement alone; no additional punitive measures are required.

63. Reformation through change of attitude implies social re-education, difficult though this may be among persons removed from normal society itself. For social training there must be social contact between the individual and the group. Productive work for prisoners is a cardinal principle of modern correctional treatment. Along with education, organized group therapy and other necessary parts of the programme, recreational activities are considered essential to a sound and well-balanced prison system. Recreation is not looked upon as luxury but as a part of the programme designed to develop group participation within the prison community, as well as to promote mental and physical health. It serves in some measure to offset that artificiality of the prison system which is widely recognized as the greatest bar to the reformation of a human being. The granting of privileges and their withdrawal if behaviour does not warrant, rather than harsh measures, is in line with the most advanced methods of prison discipline.

64. The penitentiary inmates' publication has come to be regarded not merely as a useful "safety valve" for the expression of opinion, but a forum for self-expression which has attracted very favourable comment from the press of this country. Every penitentiary has its regular monthly publication; each has a circulation beyond the prison walls which serves to help the public become better acquainted with the prisoner and his problems. Covers, art-work, layout and text all testify to the development of latent skills which has occurred through the interest inmates have taken in these publications.

65. The "walk-around" exercise period of the past has all but disappeared. Formal calisthenics have been replaced in large measure by group games which call for free movement, including bodily contact where necessary. Ball games, boxing, quoits, weight-lifting, hockey and table games are played according to local facilities and preference. Field Days are often held on public holidays. Intra-mural leagues are organized to ensure full participation. Visiting teams always find stiff competition when they match their skill against that of inmate aggregations. Penitentiary teams have given a very good account of themselves when entered in city league competition. Of course they do have the advantage of playing all games on the "home" field. Good sportsmanship has been the rule rather than the exception. There has been not one serious incident to mar the record of this new athletic programme since its inception.

66. Some of our penitentiaries have devised ways and means of permitting outdoor recreational periods after the day's work is done. Thus the deadly dullness of confinement to a cell for lengthy periods has been somewhat reduced. With proper precaution further progress may be made. Serious thought is being given to the possibility of similar modification of the academic school programme and the use of library facilities. Security and other important matters have to be given careful consideration.

67. Motion pictures are provided in winter months especially. The films supplied at public expense are frequently augmented from inmate funds. Concerts are sometimes arranged, the talent being supplied by gifted inmates or by visiting artists. Citizen-groups and individuals have assisted very materially in such matters as refereeing boxing shows and in the loan of ring equipment. Many are discovering the truth of the expression "Prisoners are People".

VII—CELLULAR ACTIVITIES AND HOBBIES

68. The cell is the prisoner's resting place for a very considerable portion of the time he spends in the institution. To many it is the restricted confinement of the cell which makes the sentence of imprisonment so abhorrent. To others it is less unbearable. In any case, retention of reason dictates that the inmate do more than vegetate while confined to his cell. Radio has been

the principle diversion during evening hours for many years. Interest in sporting events, feature programmes and daily news broadcasts is prevalent. Two-channel installations and individual head-sets are gradually replacing the blare of the one-programme loudspeaker which some inmates found so disturbing to their study, their reading, and often to their rest.

69. Mention has already been made of the cell-studies which many inmates pursue. The hobby programme has been discussed in some detail in previous Annual Reports. Quantity, quality and variety of inmates' hobby products are surprising. It is usually essential that an outlet for such products be found; otherwise the inmate would be prevented from continuing to practise his hobby for want of funds to procure additional materials. Generally, finished articles are sold to visitors. Some are bought by staff-members. Outside organizations have been helpful in arranging for the display and sale of hobby products from time to time.

70. Special mention ought to be made of the successful entry of hobby products at the Pacific National Exhibition at Vancouver by inmate hobbyists of British Columbia Penitentiary in August 1953. Not only did this, their first display, win the silver medal for best group entry, but also the trophy for best Canadian entry in the show. A full-sized hand-tooled western saddle was the major single item. Inmates of this institution, working with hand tools in their cells, have made violins and other musical instruments, decorative plaques and statuary and a great variety of other items. Trout-fly tying, leatherwork, beadwork, painting, woodwork and linoleum printing-block carving for the inmate publication are among the hobbies practised at the various penitentiaries. The therapeutic value of craft handiwork is undisputed. Much latent talent has been developed. Some of it has been put to good use after discharge from the penitentiary.

VIII—RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

71. Regular Sunday services were held in all institutions, as in the past. There has been some departure from the traditional practice of compulsory attendance. Inmates who profess no religious affiliation may be excused at tendance upon the Warden's authority, usually issued only upon the recommendation of the Chaplain concerned. Not infrequently, inmates thus excused subsequently request permission to rejoin a congregation. As an experiment, one purely voluntary Sunday service a month has been permitted at Collin's Bay Penitentiary during the past year. Attendance has been well sustained.

72. Chapel facilities in several penitentiaries, notably Dorchester and Federal Training Centre, have been improved. Electronic organs, pews and other furniture have been provided to complete the new chapels at the latter institution. In the former, an extensive alteration of the Protestant Chapel chancel was completed and window drapes were provided. The old pipe organ in the same chapel has been replaced by a new electronic organ.

73. Bible classes and special classes for religious instruction of inmates have been conducted at each institution. Confessions are heard and communion is held upon regular and special occasions. Missions, once each year, are arranged for both Protestant and Roman Catholic congregations. Outside clergymen officiate as missionary preachers for these events.

74. In addition to his clerical duties each full-time Chaplain serves as a member of the Classification Board and of the Library Committee. Several Chaplains play an important part in the encouragement of the Alcoholics Anonymous programme. Although A.A. is not essentially a religious movement we have customarily referred to it in this section.

75. A.A. is firmly established in our penitentiaries. Every group is deeply indebted to faithful visitors from outside A.A. chapters who devote much time to the twelfth step of the programme, that of carrying the message of their experience to other alcoholics so that they may be encouraged to persevere. A.A. within prison walls seems to date from 1942 at San Quentin, California. The Moncton, New Brunswick Group assisted in formation of the first Canadian penitentiary group in January, 1949. Now there is at least one group in every penitentiary. At some institutions there are both French and English groups. Each group produces a periodical bulletin which is exchanged with groups elsewhere for mutual information and encouragement.

76. With the kind permission of Warden Duffy of San Quentin Penitentiary, the Commissioner of Penitentiaries has provided our intra-mural A.A. groups with copies in English and French of the booklet "An Interpretation of the Twelve Steps", reprinted in our own penitentiary shops from the original San Quentin version.

IX—TRAINING OF OFFICERS

77. Formal training of Canadian Penitentiary Officers began in 1939 when a party of selected officers attended a course at the Training School for Prison Officers, Wakefield, England. Outbreak of the Second World War prevented continuation of that programme. Central training in Canada was instituted in February, 1948 at Rockcliffe, Ontario, using facilities of the R.C.M.P. Our own Penitentiary Staff College was opened on the property known as "Calderwood" in Kingston, Ontario, March, 1952.

78. Officers who participated in the Wakefield course, assisted by graduates of the Rockcliffe courses, have played a major part in developing the curriculum of instruction for successive classes. The Superintendent of the Penitentiary Staff College was a member of the group trained at Wakefield. His permanent staff consists of two experienced penitentiary officers who received their training at Rockcliffe. For instructional purposes this staff is augmented by senior staff members from the Ottawa Head Office, by officers from penitentiaries in the Kingston area and elsewhere; also by representatives of agencies concerned in rehabilitation of ex-inmates, and by professors of the social sciences in Canadian universities. Several courses have been presented in the French language.

79. During the fiscal year 1953-54 the following activities occurred at Penitentiary Staff College:

Course No. 35: April 9 to May 16, 1953.

A regular course for junior custodial officers given in the English language, attended by 22 candidates.

Course No. 36: May 21 to June 26, 1953.

A similar course, attended by 23 candidates.

Course No. 37: July 1 to August 1, 1953.

A special course of instruction in educational psychology, teaching methods, shop management, trade analysis and practice teaching for Vocational Training Instructors and Assistant Teacher-Librarians, attended by 27 candidates.

Instructors for this special course were prominent Ontario educationists in the field of vocational and teacher training, working in co-operation with senior Head Office officials.

Course No. 38: September 28 to October 7, 1953.

A special conference-course attended by 9 Hospital Officers from the several penitentiaries. Instruction in medical treatment, hospital management and related subjects was provided by Deputy Commissioner Gendreau, assisted by physicians and medical staff members in the Kingston area.

Course No. 39: October 22 to November 28, 1953.

A regular course for custodial officers, attended by 21 candidates.

Course No. 40: January 11 to February 12, 1954.

A similar course, attended by 21 officers.

Course No. 41: February 22 to March 26, 1954.

A similar course, attended by 21 officers.

80. As stated in last year's Annual Report, the rapid development of Federal Training Centre necessitated a special series of training courses in the French language for newly-appointed and inexperienced officers of that institution. Head Office and senior institutional staff-members developed a curriculum to meet the needs of this group. Three successive courses were held, as follows:

F.T.C. Course No. 1: March 16 to April 11, 1953.

Completed by 20 officers.

F.T.C. Course No. 2: April 27 to May 23, 1953.

Completed by 19 officers.

F.T.C. Course No. 3: June 1 to June 27, 1953.

Completed by 19 candidates.

81. Urgency, language, and other considerations made it expedient to conduct these four-week, full-time F.T.C. courses within the institution, even though the training material closely approximated the curriculum of Penitentiary Staff College. It is deemed appropriate to include the F.T.C. students in the gross total of officers who have undergone central training. At the conclusion of the fiscal year 1952-53 it was reported that 636 officers had participated in the central programme of officer-training. Augmented by the students referred to in paragraphs above, total participation now stands at 838.

82. Last year, mention was made of a conference of institutional In-Service Training officers which had been held at Penitentiary Staff College in the last month of the fiscal year. It was suggested that a new impetus to training at the local level was looked for. Developments during the year appear to verify that anticipation.

83. Briefly, In-Service Training has a triple function:

- (a) Orientation (individual induction) of the newly-appointed staff-member during one week or more of carefully planned instruction under the guidance of experienced officers suitably trained to perform this function.
- (b) Basic training of selected groups, especially of junior officers, in the early months of their service. A curriculum is developed at local level to meet the needs of the group, to improve their knowledge, skill and understanding of prison work with special reference to their routine duties. Training is conducted on a full-time basis during the working day and may extend over one or two weeks, depending upon the local situation.

- (c) Advanced (refresher) courses, to meet the needs of selected homogeneous groups of experienced officers. Such training may consist of talks, films, discussion periods, practice-sessions. It may take any form whatever, so long as it serves its intended purpose of keeping alive the interest, correcting the faults and otherwise stimulating those who might tend to stagnate after completing other forms of training either at local or central level.

84. The In-Service Training Officers is directly responsible to the Deputy Warden. He keeps the records, organizes courses, does some teaching, enlists the aid of fellow staff-members who contribute as instructors their knowledge of special functions in the institution. The In-Service Training Officer is primarily responsible for the orientation of new officers, mentioned above.

85. Reports from the several penitentiaries indicate a growing appreciation of the possibilities and valuable results of staff-training. Wardens are taking a thoughtful interest in this matter, and show a willingness to encourage it. Attention is given to study of the Regulations, methods of restraint, use of firearms, aspects of the law which pertain to penitentiary work (notably precaution in the use of force, proper use of authority in apprehension of escaped inmates, etc.), discipline, working conditions and a variety of other topics. Some care is exercised to develop the naturally timid officer, and to forestall excessive use of authority by the over-confident.

86. Examinations for promotion to the rank of Keeper and Senior Supervisor were written by custodial officers of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary and Federal Training Centre in January 1954. These examinations were prepared and evaluated at Head Office. Candidates were permitted to write in English or in French.

X—AFTER-CARE OF PRISONERS

87. This has been a year of development of closer relationship between our department and the social agencies whose primary concern is to assist the ex-inmate to re-established himself in society. We were happy to provide physical facilities at Penitentiary Staff College during the period February 16th-19th, 1954, for a Conference on Care and After-Care of the Offender. There, thirty-one persons representing prisoners' aid societies and government departments met to exchange view-points and to develop better methods of service. The intensive nature of the discussions and the friendly rapport which was so evident, lead us to believe that this conference may have laid the groundwork for future progress. It seems unnecessary to repeat the names of the participating societies which have been so frequently mentioned in previous Annual Reports. It is sufficient to say that representatives came from Halifax, Vancouver, and many intermediate points.

88. Most of the agencies make regular visits to the federal penitentiaries. Newly-admitted inmates are frequently addressed collectively to ensure an early understanding of what the after-care organization is prepared to do for the individual and, just as important, what it will not do for him. Hand-outs of money on discharge do not constitute the primary service offered. The inmate who has laid some plans for the future during the early days of his incarceration, and has tried to prepare himself academically and vocationally while in prison, has a greater need than that of money. He needs friendship, counsel and encouragement. He may need tools, lodgings, introduction to

a job. The most valuable services provided by the after-care society may be priceless intangibles. Many fine citizens are engaged in this work, which deserves wide-spread support.

89. During the fiscal year 1953-54 a total of \$35,000 was disbursed in the form of grants-in-aid to recognized prisoners' aid societies in proportion to the number of ex-inmates of federal penitentiaries assisted by each.

90. The John Howard Society of Ontario now employs a full-time case-worker in the Kingston area for the express purpose of promoting the rehabilitation of inmates discharged from Kingston and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries. Regular visits are made to both institutions every week, with the result that every inmate has ample opportunity to avail himself of the helpful services of this organization. Through it, if necessary he may be referred to a local agency at his destination upon release. We acknowledge with gratitude, on behalf of the inmates concerned the valuable services which are now available.

91. The Special Placements Branch, National Employment Service, now devotes close attention to the job-finding needs of inmates released from every penitentiary. Despite seasonal and other fluctuations of the labour market, considerable success has attended their efforts to place those men who lack employment opportunities upon release. Our thanks are again extended to N.E.S. for its splendid co-operation.

92. Special mention ought to be made of the assistance to female inmates given by the Elizabeth Fry Societies. Owing to its proximity to the Prison for Women, the Kingston Elizabeth Fry Society has maintained a special interest in the institutional programme itself, making useful contributions to cultural and recreational activity. Art instruction, entertainment films and other amenities have been provided. Advice in legal and personal problems has been made available to inmates. Shelter and direct assistance have been given to female inmates discharged to the local area. Equally as important as any other service, this society has sought to co-operate closely with the administration in study of the special problems related to imprisonment of women, in the hope of future improvement. We acknowledge this fact with sincere appreciation.

XI—VOCATIONAL TRAINING

93. Formal vocational training of inmates was instituted in Canadian Federal Penitentiaries in 1947. Up until the 31st of March, 1954, a total of 1,684 inmates had enrolled for training. It was necessary to drop 530 from classes for various reasons. One hundred and thirty-seven inmates were discharged from institutions before they had completed their courses and 717 graduated. There remained on course at the close of the fiscal year 282 trainees.

94. Of the 717 graduates, 635 were discharged from the institutions. One hundred and forty-two, or 22·36%, of these graduates acquired further criminal records ranging from minor offences with fines and short jail terms to penitentiary sentences.

95. Two hundred and eight non-graduate vocational trainees were released during this period and 50 of these, or 24·03%, again got into trouble with the law.

96. The following table shows the courses which were operated at each institution during this fiscal year.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING COURSES IN OPERATION
DURING FISCAL YEAR 1953-54

—	Dorchester	Federal Training Centre	Kingston	Collin's Bay	Saskatchewan	British Columbia
Automotive mechanics.....				x		x
Bricklaying and Masonry.....	x	x		x		
Cabinet Making.....		x				
Carpentry Construction.....	x	x		x	x	
Electricity Construction.....		x				
Home Grooming.....			x			
Machine Shop.....		x		x		
Sheet Metal.....		x		x		
Painting and Decorating.....					x	
Plastering.....		x				
Plumbing and Steamfitting.....	x	x		x	x	
Rural Repair.....					x	
Upholstering.....	x					

97. During July, 1953, a teacher training course for instructional officers was conducted at the Penitentiary Staff College, Kingston, Ontario.

98. This course was built around such subjects as educational psychology, teaching methods, shop management, trade analysis and practice teaching and was the first at the new staff college devoted primarily to vocational teaching principles.

99. The course was conducted under the general supervision of officials of the Office of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries by such well-known Ontario educationalists as D.E. Bridge, of the Ryerson Institute of Technology, B.W. Switzer, of the Peterborough Collegiate and Vocational School, S. E. Forneri, of the Port Arthur Technical and Commercial High School, and L.H. St. Pierre, psychologist of Federal Training Centre.

100. Twenty seven officers attended this highly successful course of training.

101. Instructors also took advantage of opportunities to attend outside training classes and exhibitions and the benefits derived have been of inestimable value to these instructors and to our vocational training programmes.

102. Full use was made by the institutions of films and filmstrips dealing with the different phases of building construction, machine shop work, motor vehicle repair work and safety, in conjunction with our training syllabi.

103. Continuing progress is being made in getting away from make-shift locations and supplying adequate vocational training quarters; also in outfitting the shops with necessary machinery, equipment and tools as economically as possible.

104. At Dorchester Penitentiary it is felt that possibly the most significant development of the vocational classes to the recently completed vocational building has been the gradual building up of an atmosphere or climate of training toward reform. The response of trainees to these new conditions and situations, evident by their industry, manner and discipline, has been source of great satisfaction to the staff and undoubtedly a measure of this indirect training will become a part of their behaviour upon release.

105. Trainee interest in vocational training is at a high level due not only to the fact that competition is keen in relation to selection for a vocational training course, but also to the fact that the majority of the staff are ever ready to encourage the trainees in their efforts toward their own rehabilitation. The measure of recognition which has been received from industrial and labour groups has also played a major part in supplying motivation, as this outside recognition of our efforts is tangible evidence of the soundness and value of our vocational training programme.

106. At Collin's Bay Penitentiary, in November, 1953, an Examining Board visited the institution to trade test one of their vocational plumbing and heating graduates. The candidate was issued a license from the City of Kingston to operate in that area as a journeyman plumber. This was the first journeyman licence to be issued to any vocational graduate while still serving time and marks another milestone in our successful history of vocational training.

107. During the year, Chapter 26 of the American Tool Engineers, Toronto, authorized an annual scholarship of a "Tool Engineer's Handbook" to the most deserving graduate of the vocational machine shop class at Collin's Bay Penitentiary.

108. As in past years, the practice of holding a formal graduation ceremony for the purpose of granting certificates of merit to successful graduates was continued at Collin's Bay Penitentiary. In addition to a representative of this office there are usually in attendance as guest speakers at these ceremonies an official from the John Howard Society and from the National Employment Service. The ceremonies may be voluntarily attended by the entire prison population, and this is a "red letter" day for inmates who have applied themselves seriously toward trade training as an aspect of their successful rehabilitation.

109. Generally speaking, the released graduates are continuing to prove to employers that the vocational training programme is geared to produce well trained tradesmen; this is verified by letters received from released graduates and also by the increased recognition being accorded by industry and labour.

XII—INDUSTRIAL DIVISION

110. Industrial operations continued to make a notable contribution during the year to the employment situation and indirectly to the good management of the institutions. The combination of better inmate attitudes and application of inmate grading and improved work organization with an after-hours exercise programme in some institutions has made the procurement of orders for additional industrial articles imperative. In April, Mr. Raymond J. Thompson, after five years as Chief Vocational Officer at Collin's Bay Penitentiary, was added to the head office staff as Industries Specialist. One of his duties is to make a market survey of industrial requirements of other government departments and translate this into orders for penitentiary shops within their production capacity.

111. For the past several years it has been the policy of this Division to consolidate our industries to ensure that the maximum production possible is realized from the labour expended.

112. Our Tailor, Shoe, and Printing Shops now operate to a great extent on inter-penitentiary manufacture. For example, for the five eastern penitentiaries (Collin's Bay, Kingston, St. Vincent de Paul, Federal Training Centre and Dorchester) the Dorchester Tailor Shop manufactures prison clothing; the St. Vincent de Paul Tailor Shop manufactures penitentiary officer uniforms; the Kingston Male Prison Tailor Shops Nos. 1 and 2 manufacture shirts and discharge clothing, and the Prison for Women—uniform and discharge shirts.

113. Shoe manufacturing is done at Kingston for Collin's Bay and at St. Vincent de Paul for the Federal Training Centre.

114. Printing is handled for the entire service by two penitentiaries, Kingston and Saskatchewan.

115. At St. Vincent de Paul we have established a cabinet making shop to handle the production of fine furniture as required by our own service and other government departments.

116. Plans are now being formulated to establish similar centralized industry elsewhere on a progressive basis as conditions warrant.

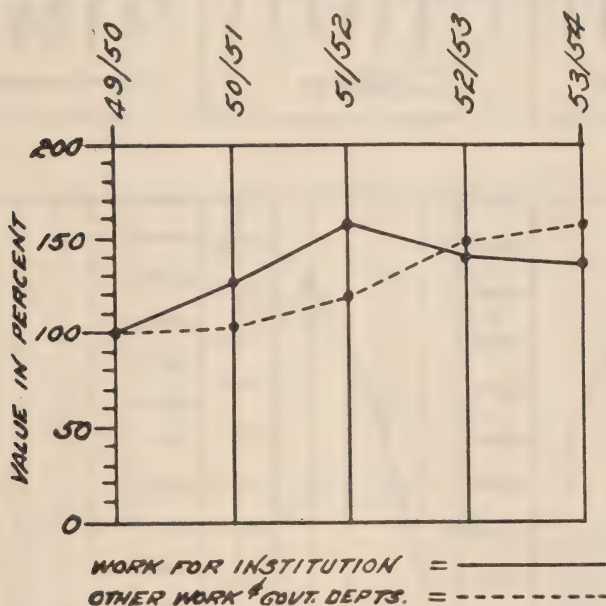
117. During the past several years much labour has been required to repair, alter and build up the penitentiaries to accommodate the increased population. However, this need for a large labour force is lessening each year and the shops must provide work for the men heretofore required on the construction force.

118. It is considered that this extra labour can be used to good advantage in providing products as required by other Government departments. Order-in-Council No. 1760, dated June 1, 1920, authorizes any government agency to avail itself of penitentiary industrial facilities.

119. The following graph shows that the amount of work available from our own service is becoming less while work for other government departments is continually on the increase.

120. It should be stressed, however, that at the present time the total work available from outside sources is only 50% of that being done for our own services and further, that over 50% of the outside work is obtained from one source.

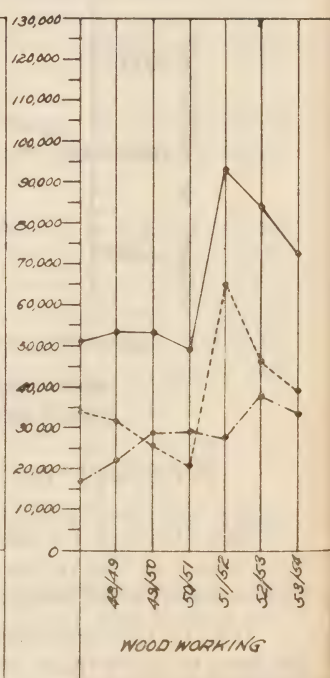
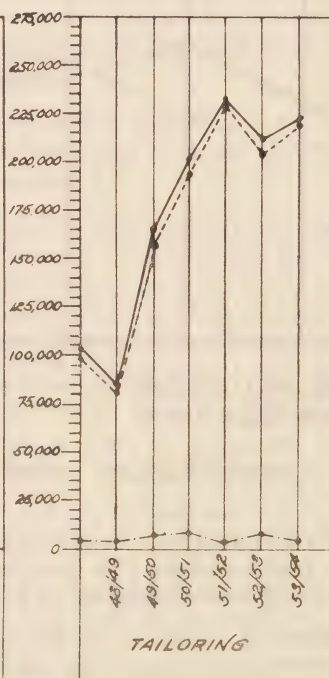
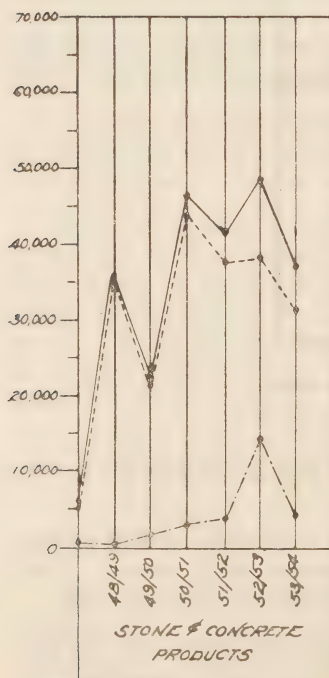
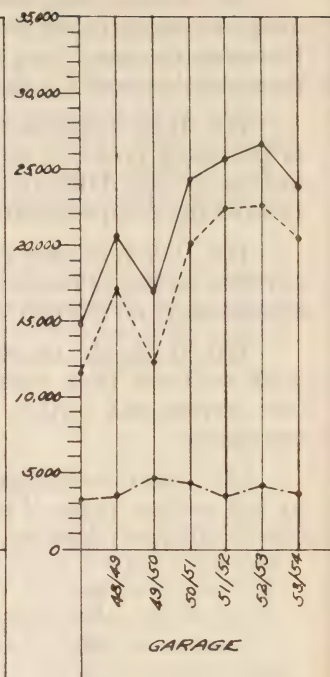
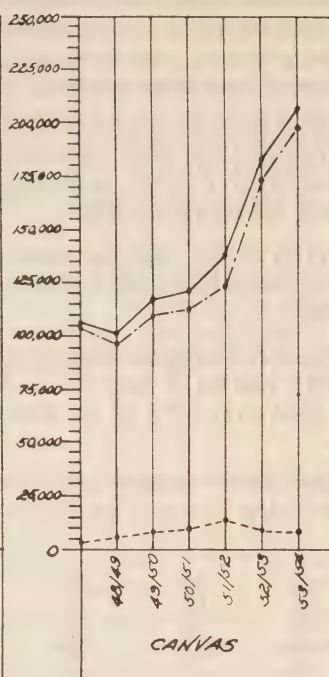
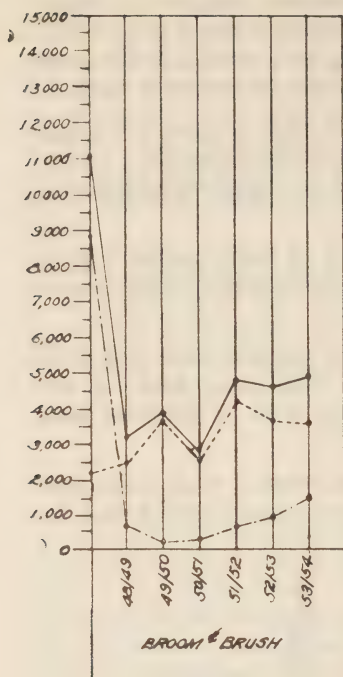
121. The following graph shows in clear detail the value of work performed by the various types of industry in total, for the penitentiary service and for other authorized agencies.

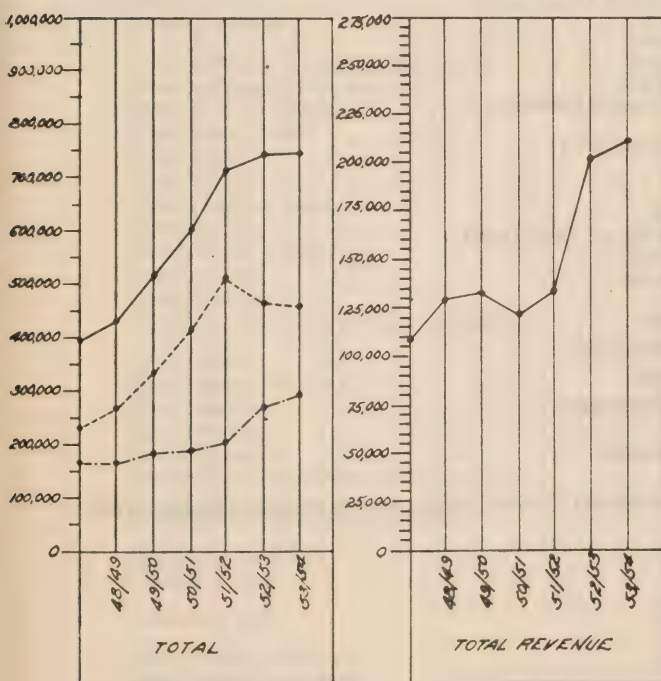


TREND OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

122. On work for other government departments a quantity of 412 orders were issued to the various penitentiaries; this is a decrease of 53 orders. The total value of work performed shows an increase of \$17,194.53 over last year.

123. In the establishment of Canadian penitentiary industries, the policy has been to select those articles which require the use of hand labour, and where possible the machinery provided is of the hand operated type. No automatic machinery is at present employed.



LEGEND:-

1. TOTAL

2. INSTITUTION

3. OTHER WORK
GOVT. DEPTS.NOTE:VALUE OF WORK SHOWN
IN DOLLARS

~ GRAPH ~
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

124. The types of industry presently carried on at the penitentiaries are:

Baking	Ornamental iron works
Blacksmithing	Printing
Bookbinding	Processed meats
Broom manufacturing	Shoe making
Brush manufacturing	
Canning	Tailoring
Canvas working	Tinsmithing
Cabinet making	
Concrete products manufacturing	Upholstering
Laundering	
Machine shop	Welding
Metalworking	Woodworking

125. The following Federal Government Departments are currently placing orders:

- Agriculture Department
 - Experimental Farms Service
 - Departmental Library
 - Board of Grain Commissioners
- Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation
- Canadian Arsenal Limited
- Citizenship and Immigration Department
 - Indian Affairs Branch
- Defence Production Department
- External Affairs Department
- Finance Department
- Fisheries Department
- Justice Department
- National Health and Welfare Department
 - Civil Defence
 - Departmental Library
- National Research Council
- National Gallery of Canada
- Northern Affairs and National Resources
 - Forestry Branch
 - Forest Products Laboratories
 - Historic Sites
 - National Parks
- Post Office Department
- Public Printing and Stationery Department
- Public Works Department
 - Purchasing and Stores
 - Test Boring
 - Testing Laboratories
- Royal Canadian Mounted Police
- Supreme Court of Canada
- Trade and Commerce Department
- Transport Department
- Veterans' Affairs Department

126. The following Provincial Governments are currently placing orders:

- British Columbia
- Alberta
- Saskatchewan
- Manitoba
- Ontario
- Quebec
- New Brunswick
- Newfoundland

127. On approval of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, work is undertaken for certain other non-governmental departments which are either non-profit or supported in part by Federal grant. Such organizations are:

The John Howard Society,
The Boy Scouts,
The Girl Guides,
Local religious organizations.

128. The following are examples of products of the penitentiary industries:

Altars, church
Alidades, vertical angle
Alidades, horizontal

Bags, cotton
Bags, canvas
Bags, mail
Bags, drop letter carrier
Bags, shoulder mail carrier
Bags, laundry
Belts, brown denim
Benches, dining
Binding, books
Binding, repairs
Bookcases
Boots
Boxes, metal, ration
Brooms, corn, household
Brooms, corn, warehouse
Brooms, stable
Brushes, nylon, special, cup washing
Brushes, shoe
Brushes, clothes

Cans, garbage, hot dipped galvanized
Cans, garbage, galvanized steel
Cans, garbage, painted
Caps, brown denim
Caps, white
Caps, winter
Chairs, folding, wood
Chopping Bits
Coats, brown denim
Coats, white
Coats, winter
Crutches, adjustable, Army specifications

Desk, office
Dies, leather punching
Dies, blanking
Dies, grommet
Drawers, cotton
Drive Shoes, test boring Equipment

Envelopes, special, safety deposit

Fire finder table top
Furniture, lawn

Gauntlets, felt

Hods, letter, galvanized
Holders, bed name cards

Jackets, straight

Labels, wood, plant
Labels, steel
Lockers, clothing, steel

Mats, tumbling
Mitts, felt
Mop, heads, string, standard weights
Mugs, shaving, spun aluminum

Nets, hockey and volley ball

Pants, parachute jumping
Pants, summer
Pants, white
Pants, winter
Peajackets
Pews, church
Pedestal, cupboard, steel
Pillars, stone
Printing, generally
Pyjamas, coat and pants

Rack, file, wood
Rack, bread, galvanized steel
Rings, brass, azimuth

Scarves
Screen, thermometer, type "B" Stevenson
Shoe, repairs
Shoe, manufacture
Shirt, top
Shirt, white
Sinks, monel with galvanized steel base
Signs, road standard
Signs, special
Signs, sundry
Signs, silk screen processed
Slippers
Splints, medical
Spouts, trough, overflow, Fisheries
Sock savers
Stools, prayer
Suite, bedroom
Suits, discharge

Tables, mess, solid
Tables, small, plastic top
Tables, dining
Tables, monel, galvanized steel frame
Tables, picnic, rustic
Tables, office
Tables, folding
Tables, hardwood conference
Tanks, metal
Trucks, file, 6 compartment
Trucks, file, 9 compartment
Trucks, 4 wheel, material handling

Upholstering, new
Upholstering, general repairs
Uniform, triennial
Uniform, constable, Indian
Uniform, officers

Vulcanizers, hose, Wright

Wardrobes, wood
Wheelbarrows, pneumatic tired, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cu. ft. cap.
Wheelbarrows, steel wheeled, $3\frac{1}{2}$ cu. ft. cap.
Whisks, corn

129. From the above listings of industries and products the versatility of our organization and its ability to undertake the manufacture of many diversified products can be noted. Our industries have not as yet reached their maximum production and additional work is required.

130. The necessity for establishment of ways and means whereby penitentiary industries can be assured of a continual flow of work for all shops from other government departments is of utmost important to the success of the present penal programme.

131. The total population as of March 31st, 1954, was 5,120, of which 2,060 or 40% were employed in the penitentiary shops. The industrial production over the past five years has shown a progressive rise from \$622,864.48 in 1948-49 to \$1,162,399.60 in 1953-54, an increase of 87%. Total production increase during the past year was \$50,873.80. The industrial revenue for the fiscal year was \$210,178.25, a 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ % increase over the previous year.

132. It is estimated that were the penitentiaries to value production, whether for their own use or for sale to other government departments, at conservative commercial prices with consequent allowance for value of labour in the products, the estimated revenue derived from all industrial departments, including the Cannery, Bakeries, and Processed Meat Departments, would be approximately \$1,440,814.35 divided as follows: \$1,007,024.74 from Industrial Shops; \$11,293.62 from Soap manufacture and Canneries; and \$422,495.99 from Bakeries and Processed Meats. This figure does not include maintenance of buildings of capital expenditure for equipment and buildings.

133. Of the industrial production of \$1,162,399.60, \$861,069.59 was for penitentiary purposes, \$247,781.26 for other government departments, \$53,548.75 for custom work as undertaken for penitentiary staff and other authorized personnel. The value of products included in the above figures which were manufactured by vocational training as training projects and eventually taken into the institutions or sold amounted to \$9,791.78.

134. The following tables and graph give a breakdown of production figures:

TABLE No. 1.—TOTAL VALUE OF SHOP PRODUCTION FOR ALL PENITENTIARIES
1953-54

	Own Institution		Other Penitentiaries		Govt. Depts. and other Organizations		Officer's Custom Work		Total	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Kingston.....	140,536	25	56,480	61	69,587	61	11,916	34	278,520	81
St. Vincent de Paul.....	174,547	51	62,002	63	85,881	89	4,994	25	327,426	28
Dorchester.....	76,860	57	47,044	97	88,968	45	6,715	52	150,001	90
Manitoba.....	77,078	44	214	21	46,397	46	3,825	74	127,515	85
British Columbia.....	87,284	60	1,000	87	22,253	68	9,768	65	120,307	80
Saskatchewan.....	78,553	77	2,666	96	4,279	78	9,975	52	95,476	03
Collins' Bay.....	49,414	46	1,381	46	.....	.....	5,251	20	56,047	12
Federal Training Centre.....	6,002	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,101	53	7,103	81
Total.....	690,277	88	170,791	71	247,781	26	53,548	75	1,162,399	60

PENITENTIARY INDUSTRIES
5-YEAR PRODUCTION SUMMARY 1948/1953 (INCLUSIVE)

Type of Industry	Manufacture for	1948-49	1949-50	1950-51	1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	% Increase	Total 6 Year Production	Average % Increase
		\$	cts.	% Increase	\$	cts.	% Increase	% Increase	\$	cts.
BROOM AND BRUSH	Instt.....	2,490 26	3,738 45	13	4,262 82	3,750 93	-12	-7	20,436 53	44
	Other.....	625 77	196 58	-93	586 94	976 61	66	52	4,076 67	10
	Total.....	3,116 03	3,935 03	-26	4,849 76	4,727 54	-2	6	24,513 20	37
CANVAS PRODUCT	Instt.....	5,371 43	7,569 57	200	13,964 77	8,105 13	-42	-9	51,348 71	71
	Other.....	97,214 66	109,881 88	13	123,145 74	173,739 43	42	13	815,982 40	47
	Total.....	102,586 09	117,451 45	-3	137,110 54	182,844 56	33	12	867,331 11	49
GARAGE	Instt.....	17,124 40	12,204 40	71	22,432 82	22,547 60	=	-10	114,772 86	14
	Other.....	3,466 37	4,709 87	36	3,302 80	3,394 17	23	-16	23,187 01	14
	Total.....	20,590 77	16,914 27	38	25,735 62	26,941 77	3	-11	137,959 87	14
METAL WORKING	Instt.....	27,518 25	22,230 04	-12	38,071 77	51,013 87	36	-17	218,213 78	39
	Other.....	20,049 55	16,757 08	77	19,603 09	14,208 02	-28	-12	105,284 62	-15
	Total.....	47,567 80	38,987 12	11	57,674 86	66,118 89	11	-11	323,448 40	16
PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING	Instt.....	6,753 50	11,365 11	31	9,449 52	11,280 93	28	49	67,743 47	81
	Other.....	7,672 09	9,056 68	18	13,380 59	15,393 19	15	6	69,594 97	61
	Total.....	14,425 59	20,421 79	70	25,475 33	26,674 12	6	24	137,338 44	70
SHOE MANUFACTURE	Instt.....	58,304 43	69,181 65	42	88,808 13	81,787 41	-8	-11	449,596 71	34
	Other.....	9,033 06	6,847 49	-25	5,892 92	6,878 93	17	5	42,422 00	-26
	Total.....	67,337 49	76,029 14	24	94,701 05	88,666 34	-6	-9	492,018 71	26
STONE AND CONCRETE PRODUCTS	Instt.....	35,381 84	21,170 85	600	37,555 68	38,135 18	2	-18	207,433 11	-3
	Other.....	582 20	1,700 25	-16	3,882 87	10,436 26	270	-62	23,791 67	862
	Total.....	35,934 04	22,871 10	530	41,438 55	48,571 44	17	-27	231,224 78	9
TAILORING	Instt.....	80,334 41	158,020 84	-19	228,981 49	204,026 57	-11	7	1,085,830 36	150
	Other.....	4,160 15	7,184 86	-16	4,388 46	7,901 45	80	-34	36,993 64	58
	Total.....	84,494 56	165,205 70	-18	233,369 95	212,928 02	-8	5	1,122,824 00	145
WOOD WORKING	Instt.....	21,884 66	25,839 32	-7	65,151 79	46,009 83	-29	-15	228,216 27	23
	Other.....	21,971 14	28,899 76	30	27,854 93	33,084 14	37	-14	178,604 27	43
	Total.....	53,855 80	54,739 08	5	93,006 72	84,093 96	-10	-15	406,820 54	31
TOTAL	Instt.....	265,163 18	331,320 23	14	511,394 01	468,155 45	-9	-4	2,443,591 80	64
	Other.....	164,737 99	185,294 45	-8	202,068 37	272,731 81	35	-4	1,269,887 25	37
	Total.....	429,901 17	516,614 68	7	713,462 38	740,886 88	3	-1	3,712,479 05	54
REVENUE	Other.....	129,605 03	136,097 59	9	137,822 83	202,617 64	47	3	937,748 03	24

XIII—PENITENTIARY FARMS

135. The production of field crops and vegetables at most Institutions was higher than in the preceding year. The following are the increases: 187,620 lbs. of vegetables, 13 tons of roots, 445,402 lbs. of potatoes, 540 tons of hay, 88 tons of straw, 3,618 bus. of grain, 105 tons grass silage, 1,692 lbs. more beef.

136. The following decreases occurred: 8,781 lbs. pork, 3,352 gallons of milk, 26 dozen eggs, 86 tons corn silage.

137. The value of farm production for the year, based on fixed penitentiary prices amounted to \$288,892.67, an increase of \$12,527.48 over the previous year.

138. If the current district wholesale price was allowed for the commodities produced on the farms, other than the feed, seed and manure, the value of the production would amount to \$408,782.23. The actual saving to the Department amounted to \$143,299.72.

139. The totals of the various commodities grown and produced on the seven penitentiary farms are recorded on page 46.

Kingston

140. Excess rainfall in April and May, which delayed seeding, followed by low rainfall in mid summer resulted in a light crop of grain and vegetables. The hay crop was good.

141. Production of milk was good. Three cows were awarded lifetime certificates. Four heifers and one bull were supplied to the Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Herd sires were also supplied to the Manitoba Penitentiary and the Indian Affairs Branch. Cattle shown at the exhibition did exceptionally well.

142. An average of 30 hogs per month were slaughtered for the Steward Department.

143. The Cannery showed a good profit.

St. Vincent de Paul

144. Although the start of seeding was delayed due to heavy rains, extra machinery facilitated operations and it was completed in good time.

145. Production in general was higher than a year ago. A total of 758,012 lbs. of vegetables were harvested as compared to 582,990 the previous year.

146. Pasture conditions were good and this was reflected in an increase in milk production of 989 gallons.

147. The canning plant showed an increase in both production and profit. Beets and pumpkins were added to the commodities already packed.

148. Production of pork was increased 6,810 lbs. over the previous year.

Dorchester

149. Average seasonal conditions prevailed and good yields were recorded.

150. Milk production was increased over the previous year by 1,839 gals.

151. Egg production was high with an average of 223 eggs per bird for the 12 month period. An additional laying house has been built.

152. A surplus of 12,904 lbs. of pork was transferred to St. Vincent de Paul.

Manitoba

153. Unusual weather conditions resulted in a light yield of oats and barley. An epidemic of rust seriously affected the hulless oat crop.

154. Harvesting of grain commenced August 7. Threshing operations started August 25 and due to unfavourable weather were not completed until October. The potato crop was good.

155. An exceptionally heavy crop of beets, carrots, cabbage, turnips and onions were harvested. Due to lack of storage space surplus was fed to the livestock.

156. Milk production was maintained at the previous year's level. Three bull calves were sold for herd sires.

157. Hog production was lowered to coincide with the requirements of the Steward Department. Five sows were sold to outside breeders, 100 feeders were sent to Saskatchewan Penitentiary and 17 to Burns and Company.

158. Two outbreaks of Fowl Cholera resulted in a reduction in the laying flock.

British Columbia

159. There was an exceptionally good crop of vegetables. Unfavourable weather retarded the ripening of the tomato crop.

160. The yield of apples and plums surpassed the previous year by 3,000 lbs. and 700 lbs. respectively.

161. There was an increase in the production of pork. The Steward Department received double the amount supplied the previous year.

162. Due to constant culling and more rigid supervision egg production per capita was increased.

163. The new barn increased operational and storage facilities.

Saskatchewan

164. Production of grain amounted to 35,207 bushels.

Milk production for the year was 25,962 gallons as compared to the previous year of 26,397 gals.

Pork production amounted to 54,874 lbs.

Egg production for the year amounted to 15,377 dozen—an increase of 2,160 dozen over the previous year.

Beef production for the year was 37,123 lbs.

Collins's Bay

165. A record breaking hay crop was harvested. The second crop was left for seed and 2,370 lbs. of red clover, 835 lbs. of timothy and 260 lbs. of alfalfa were threshed.

166. Although lack of rainfall in July prevented a high yield of grain, 2,000 bushels more were produced than the previous year. The corn crop was seriously affected by lack of rainfall. Production of vegetable, with the exception of beans, was sufficient to meet the requirements of the Steward.

167. Egg production for the year amounted to 10,784 dozen, a decrease of 982 dozen from the previous year.

168. One hundred and sixteen head of steers were purchased and 55,369 lbs. of beef were supplied to the Steward.

169. Thirty-four thousand feet of tile were laid to facilitate drainage of 130 acres.

CANNING OPERATIONS

170. The details of the year's canning operations are given in the tables which follow.

Kingston

171. The cannery at Kingston processed 39,072 gallons of canned goods from 327,894 lbs. of raw products.

DETAILS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES PROCESSED

Fruits and Vegetables	Quantity of Raw Products	Quantity Canned	Penitentiary Value		Wholesale Value	
	lbs.	gals.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Apples (solid pack).....	42,344	4,980	2,822	00	3,762	68
Applesauce.....	46,421	6,048	3,679	20	4,905	60
Beans, green.....	2,101	600	565	00	753	32
Beans, wax.....	7,489	1,494	996	00	1,328	00
Pears.....	68,650	7,884	5,781	60	7,708	80
Plums.....	17,500	3,546	2,068	50	2,758	00
Rhubarb.....	12,209	1,176	607	60	810	12
Tomatoes.....	131,300	13,344	7,895	20	10,526	92
Total.....	327,894	39,072	24,415	10	32,553	44

COST OF OPERATIONS

Cost of Fruit and Vegetables.....	\$11,369	96
Sugar.....	1,642	75
Salt.....	22	50
Cans and Carriers.....	5,298	17
Cartons.....	867	97
Operating (grease and oil).....	26	20
Maintenance.....	287	60
Rental of Closing Machine.....	245	81
Total.....	\$19,760	96

172. The foregoing operations resulted in a saving to the Department of \$12,792.48. The decrease was attributed to processing a smaller quantity of produce and an increase in the cost of the raw products.

St. Vincent de Paul

173. The St. Vincent de Paul canning plant processed 157,358 lbs. of raw products resulting in 18,300 gallons of canned goods. The products were all produced on the farm.

DETAILS OF VEGETABLES PROCESSED

	Quantity Raw Product	Quantity Canned	Penitentiary Value		Wholesale Value	
	lbs.	gals.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Beans, string.....	28,944	4,828	3,216	00	3,820	00
Beets.....	8,970	1,410	564	00	703	25
Carrots.....	11,970	1,710	641	25	783	75
Rhubarb.....	7,416	1,236	638	60	731	30
Pumpkin.....	8,928	558	181	35	226	85
Tomatoes (Whole).....		5,958	3,525	15	4,716	75
Tomato Juice.....	91,130	2,604	1,193	50	1,475	60
Total.....	157,358	18,300	9,959	85	12,457	50

COST OF OPERATIONS

	\$	cts.
Cost of Vegetables.....	1,573	58
Cans and Carriers.....	1,969	34
Cartons.....	166	20
Rental of Closing Machine.....	321	00
Salt.....	15	36
Maintenance.....	13	84
Total.....	4,059	32

174. This cannery resulted in a saving to the Department of \$8,398.18. The saving from the operation of both canneries amounted to \$21,190.66.

FARM PRODUCTION

175. The tables on pages 44-46 show the farm production for the year, the value of the farm production and the cost of operations respectively.

176. The following table shows the value of the total yearly production on the penitentiary farms for the past years.

Year	Value of Production	
	\$	cts.
1942-43.....	167,884	06
1943-44.....	206,543	82
1944-45.....	216,553	72
1945-46.....	223,947	88
1946-47.....	241,043	92
1947-48.....	249,168	01
1948-49.....	248,786	66
1949-50.....	244,122	85
1950-51.....	243,258	40
1951-52.....	300,087	96
1952-53.....	276,365	19
1953-54.....	288,892	67

177. The following is the value of the production on the individual farms.

	\$	cts.
Kingston.....	55,373	05
St. Vincent de Paul.....	63,876	48
Dorchester.....	40,188	99
Manitoba.....	39,000	00
British Columbia.....	15,940	70
Saskatchewan.....	46,338	24
Collin's Bay.....	28,175	21
Total.....	288,892	67

178. The value of the total production represents an amount of \$288,892.67 based on values set by the Department which is considerably less than the wholesale value.

COST OF FARMING OPERATIONS 1953-54

Item	Kingston		St. Vincent de Paul		Dorchester		Manitoba		British Columbia		Saskat- chewan		Collin's Bay		Total	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Operating Expenses—																
Tractor.....	704 69		1,163 38		1,191 31		977 65		290 03		1,526 74		1,154 79		7,008 59	
Other Vehicles.....	88 89		77 96		277 17				26 52		209 69		14 29		689 52	
Farm Expenses—																
Feed and Fodder																
Purchased.....	5,395 11		35,000 85		20,729 64		3,343 84		9,055 46		3,933 61		3,821 41		81,279 92	
Produced.....	4,813 57		4,848 48		7,278 38		8,502 16		37 00		8,896 35		4,061 57		38,437 51	
Seeds																
Purchased.....	978 85		3,354 65		3,400 50		1,270 58		1,123 65		793 30		1,550 81		12,472 34	
Produced.....	102 00						415 38				692 00		142 00		1,351 38	
Fertilizer																
Purchased.....	1,000 14		2,065 42		4,586 66				461 45		1,301 77		1,307 51		10,722 95	
Produced.....	875 00		600 00		975 00				24 00		500 00		1,350 00		4,324 00	
Canning Expenses.....	19,760 96		4,059 32												23,820 28	
Other Farm Expenses.....	1,878 20		2,001 24		2,403 42		2,462 30		217 00		2,074 75		1,296 68		12,333 59	
Veterinary Services.....	167 00		211 00		90 00		230 65		30 00		247 50		47 00		1,023 15	
Veterinary Supplies.....	444 10		270 17		624 98		213 18		32 49		615 16		68 00		2,268 68	
Maintenance of Equipment—																
Fences and Drains.....																
Tractors.....	174 71		1,103 17		887 14		135 07		513 82		82 97				731 86	
Other Equipment.....	792 37		1,567 68		2,911 69		*886 18		159 04		1,209 43		671 29		5,090 96	
Livestock Purchased.....	665 12		660 00		729 86		2,171 76		340 00		10,846 96		14,714 32		30,128 02	
Total cost of operations.....	37,835 71		56,983 92		46,085 75		20,608 75		12,618 26		34,225 26		30,785 88		239,143 53	
Add—capital purchases during year																
Tractors.....			4,347 84		2,950 00		2,739 60								10,037 44	
Other Equipment.....	3,612 41		1,461 03		2,806 62		1,772 09								16,301 54	
GRAND TOTAL.....	41,448 12		62,792 79		51,842 37		25,120 44		12,618 26		38,829 04		32,831 49		265,482 51	

*Includes maintenance of other equipment.

VALUE OF FARM PRODUCTION 1953-54

Item	Kingston		St. Vincent de Paul		Dorchester		Manitoba		British Columbia		Saskat- chewan		Collin's Bay		Total	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Sold to:																
Steward.....	34,690	65	42,938	57	23,215	28	22,103	69	12,607	50	29,900	38	20,670	15	186,126	22
Other Penitentiaries.....	15,737	28	5,411	60	1,770	16	2,594	90	.....	.....	872	00	494	30	26,880	14
Other Government Departments.....	1,000	00	334	33	.....	.....	669	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,003	33
Officers.....	22	05	1,203	02	1,442	53	849	12	174	90	1,350	26	1,112	20	6,154	08
Outside Revenue.....	1,713	25	1,665	64	3,030	85	1,896	85	716	00	1,696	79	540	24	11,259	62
Fed to Livestock or used for bedding.....	4,813	57	4,848	48	7,278	38	8,502	16	37	00	8,896	35	4,061	57	38,437	51
Used for seed.....	102	00	.....	.....	.....	.....	415	38	.....	.....	692	00	142	00	1,351	38
Value of Soap.....	.....	.....	308	89	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	308	89
Loss by Death, spoilage or shrinkage.....	703	25	1,932	75	1,215	41	1,342	31	257	15	1,255	37	49	14	6,755	38
Otherwise disposed of (Manure, etc.).....	875	00	600	00	975	00	.....	.....	24	00	500	00	1,350	00	4,324	00
Sub-Total.....	59,657	05	59,243	28	38,927	51	38,373	41	13,816	55	45,163	15	28,419	60	283,600	55
Add Inventory at end of year.....	18,527	45	24,423	96	15,997	66	19,879	10	7,413	96	31,147	42	30,312	22	147,701	77
Subtract—Inventory at beginning of year.....	22,811	45	19,790	76	14,736	18	19,252	51	5,289	81	29,972	33	30,556	61	142,409	65
VALUE OF 1953-54 PRODUCE.....	55,373	05	63,876	48	40,188	99	39,000	00	15,940	70	46,338	24	28,175	21	288,892	67

FARM PRODUCTION 1953-54

Item	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskat- chewan	Collin's Bay	Total
Fruit.....(lbs.)	337,408	369,313	165,295	203,493	14,536	96,557	108,054	14,536
Vegetables.....(lbs.)	100	34	75	52	177,665	65	4	1,457,785
Roots.....(lbs.)	72,093	384,699	237,085	456,000	79,490	460,800		338
Potatoes.....(lbs.)	7,278	174,846	59,274	59,164	49,990	54,874		1,618,074
Pork.....(lbs.)	44,511	4,116	17,761	15,897		*37,718	55,369	470,241
Beef.....(lbs.)		39,131	48,672	25,074		25,962		138,139
Milk.....(gals.)			14,007					183,350
Cream.....(lbs.)			9,309	8,213	11,486	15,377	10,784	14,007
Eggs.....(doz.)		14,600	2,498	2,734	2,400	3,169	3,707	69,769
Poultry.....(lbs.)		5,099						19,607
Veal.....(lbs.)	443							443
Hay.....(tons)	250	370	303	400	1	239	400	1,963
Straw.....(tons)	80	170	108	310		196	150	1,014
Ensilage, corn.....(tons)	125	120		127			225	537
Ensilage, grass.....(tons)	175	60	320					555
Grain.....(bus.)	3,550	5,353	4,635	21,438		35,207	6,500	76,683
Hides.....(lbs.)	hides 18	hides 21	1,408	hides 26		3,000	6,485	10,893
Soap.....(lbs.)		13,575						13,575
Ice.....(cakes)			836					836
Wood.....(cord)								82
Manure.....(tons)	875	1,200	975	185	24	500	1,350	5,109
Green feed.....(tons)			31					31
Plants.....(tons)					500			6,009
Seeds.....	2,500	3,009						

*Includes 595 lbs. rendered fat.

XIV—STEWARDS' DEPARTMENT

179. The ten-year planned programme started in 1948 to renovate and equip each penitentiary kitchen and officers' mess along modern lines has progressed most favourably. The remodeling of the Steward's Department at British Columbia, Manitoba and Dorchester Penitentiaries now being carried out is expected to be completed by 1955, leaving only Kingston Penitentiary kitchen to be renovated, planned as a 1956 project. However, at Kingston Penitentiary, very little structural changes to the kitchen are anticipated and should the kitchen renovating proceed as planned, all Penitentiary kitchens should be equipped and operating along modern lines by 1958.

180. The very large kitchen renovating project undertaken at St. Vincent de Paul is now completed with modern kitchen and bakery equipment installed. The layout of the equipment, which provides large work areas, modern lighting and other facilities, has been a credit to all who had part of this important project. Much praise and many favourable comments have been received from visitors especially interested in culinary operations in the penitentiaries. Visitors from other countries who visited St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary kitchen carried away with them many of the new ideas that had been implemented and no doubt will consider them when they are planning new institutions or remodeling those now in use.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

181. Painting and decorating of the various penitentiary kitchens and officers' messes has been carried out in accordance with the renovating programme.

INMATE TRAINING

182. Inmate training in the culinary field is making good progress under existing conditions. It has been most difficult because of the kitchen renovating now in progress to institute a vocational training programme in the Steward's Department suitable to all penitentiaries. However, each Steward has been carrying out a modified training programme suitable to local conditions, which is meeting with fair success.

183. Any inmate desirous of learning the culinary trade can, under the individual training programme in effect at each institution, acquire a good basic knowledge of cooking, baking and butchering so that upon his release from the penitentiary he will be better fitted to assist himself on his return to civil life.

KITCHEN SANITATION AND PERSONAL HYGIENE

184. This most important phase of kitchen administration continues to hold first place in the culinary operations. Special care is taken in the washing and handling of inmate trays, cups and bowls. Proper detergents suitable to the water available in the various areas is used. Towel drying of food utensils is not permitted, all food service utensils being air-dried before storing in their proper place ready for the next meal service.

185. Floors, lavatories, showers, refrigerators, racks, heavy equipment, etc., are scrubbed daily with a daily inspection routine being carried out by the Steward. Windows and walls are washed down weekly and a high standard of sanitation is maintained at all times.

186. The control of kitchen pests is given special attention through the use of various recommended insecticides and has met with excellent results. Cockroaches, silver-fish and flour spiders have been practically eliminated in all penitentiaries kitchens. The loss of food stuffs by mice is negligible and this through a planned programme of trapping and proper storage facilities. No food stuffs are left out overnight and the kitchen is thoroughly cleaned after the evening meal.

187. Disposal of garbage is given close attention. Swill suitable for the piggery is kept separate from other refuse, which is burned in the incinerator. Every precaution is taken to prevent rodent infestation at the garbage dumps by destroying all possible food sources.

188. Garbage cans are scrubbed and steamed daily with a satisfactory degree of sanitation in this respect being maintained.

189. Inmate personal hygiene is given very close attention and each inmate before commencing work in the Steward's Department must be given a clean bill of health by the penitentiary physician. Ample white clothing is available, is changed daily, more frequently if necessary. Daily shower baths are provided as well as barbering facilities. Daily inspection of the inmates working in the kitchen is carried out by the Steward with periodic check-ups by the Penitentiary physician. A most satisfactory situation prevails insofar as personal hygiene in the kitchen is concerned.

KITCHEN EQUIPMENT PURCHASED

190. Kitchen equipment to the value of \$46,182.46 was purchased during the fiscal year 1953-54. This rather large expenditure was necessary in order to replace obsolete or worn out equipment and to instal some new equipment so that the renovated kitchen could be operated along modern lines. This modern kitchen equipment has not only provided the means for up-to-date inmate instruction, but has also permitted more efficient and economical operations.

PENITENTIARY FARM PRODUCE SOLD TO STEWARDS

191. During the fiscal year 1953-54, produce purchased from the Penitentiary Farms, including canned goods purchased from the canneries at Kingston and St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiaries, was valued at \$186,126.22, an increase of \$22,604.41 from previous fiscal year.

PROCESSED MEATS

192. The manufacture of processed meats within the institution totalled \$64,719.21. Much importance is placed on this phase of kitchen administration as it not only contributes to a considerable annual saving, but also to inmate training which is an important step in learning the culinary trade.

BAKERY PRODUCTION

193. Bread manufactured within the institutional bakeries totalled 2,122,731 lbs. valued at \$94,906.80, or \$.046 cts. per lb. The quality of bread produced is very good scoring average of 90 points, which is considered a high rating in the commercial field.

194. Cakes, pies, puddings, cookies, rolls, etc., manufactured in the institutional bakeries totalled 865,720 lbs. valued at \$75,338.79. A wide variety of these items are served and the quality is consistently at a good level.

INMATE RATIOMS

195. Although the basic ration content remained unchanged during the fiscal year 1953-54, a revision of beef prices for penitentiary farm beef sold to the Steward did permit an increase in the ration expenditure. During the fiscal year 1953-54, 5,398,088 inmate meals were served at a cost of \$939,921.65.

196. The meals served are in keeping with good dietary practices and are varied as much as possible to avoid monotony of diet.

OFFICERS' MESS

197. The officers' mess at each institution has been maintained at a high level, and the completion of the new messes at St. Vincent de Paul and Manitoba Penitentiaries has resulted in a great improvement over previous arrangements at these institutions with many favourable comments being received.

198. During the fiscal year 1953-54, 311,320 officer meals were served at a cost of \$102,707.65.

199. The fiscal year 1953-54 has been a successful one for the Stewards' Department with many new ideas and innovations being implemented for the betterment of the institutions. Emphasis is placed on good dietary standards, sanitation and sound kitchen administration and the results attained are a credit to those entrusted with this most important phase of penitentiary administration.

XV—MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES

200. During the past year the medical, surgical and psychiatric services have continued to function at a satisfactory and efficient level. The established policy that all health complaints must be heard, diagnosed and treated appropriately has been followed. The general result has been that the health of the inmates has been maintained and in many cases improved.

201. All penitentiaries continue to be provided with more diagnostic facilities as circumstances warrant which serves the double purpose of diagnosing with greater speed and scientific accuracy, at the same time relieving the administration of the custodial problems associated with the movement of prisoners permitted to go outside the walls. Sick inmates who have the benefit of technical aids for diagnosis and treatment are generally more satisfied because of their knowledge that everything which is medically possible is being done for them.

202. The number of inmates appearing on sick parades remains lower than formerly; this has been the direct result of the establishment of recreational, educational and vocational activities which help to remove tension, frustration and irritability, all of which usually express themselves in physical complaints.

203. Consultant services have remained available for inmates who suffer from conditions which require such services and frequent referrals are made.

204. Increasing demands are being made on the available psychiatric services, both on the part of the inmates and administration, for the purpose of dealing more wisely with what are commonly referred to as problem cases. Further development of this trend will necessitate the extension of psychiatric services.

205. The various therapies administered have been on the basis of the individual's indicated needs and use is made of the following forms of therapy: psychotherapeutic interviews, electronarcosis, electroconvulsive, occupational and group, all of which have resulted in considerable benefit.

206. The medical services which have to meet the demands of an increasing population have had to cope in several areas with the added problem of providing required care and treatment for inmates who develop pulmonary tuberculosis because of lack of space in local sanatoria. Some difficulties have also been encountered in obtaining admission of cases to provincial hospitals for treatment because of crowded accommodation. At March 31, 1954, four inmates were in provincial sanatoria on temporary ticket-of-leave undergoing treatment for tuberculosis and nine inmates were awaiting transfer. Fifty-three inmates who had been certified as mentally ill were receiving treatment in provincial mental hospitals across Canada and nine were awaiting transfer.

207. Dental services are provided by means of salaried dentists at six penitentiaries and dentists are employed on a fee basis at the other two. A fully equipped dental laboratory for the manufacture and repair of dentures at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary provides the dental requirements of the inmate population at the penitentiaries where salaried dentists are employed.

208. Assistance rendered by the local Provincial Anti-Tuberculosis Leagues consisting of chest X-ray of the penitentiary inmate population is very much appreciated. It constitutes a further valuable check on the inmates' health. During the year the population of four penitentiaries were examined by the staff of local chest clinics. Recommendations made by the Director of the clinic are followed.

209. During the course of the year, the hospital facilities have been available to the Canadian Red Cross Society for the purpose of obtaining blood donations from the inmates. The following figures show that the inmates contributed generously:

DONATIONS

Kingston Penitentiary.....	380
Dorchester Penitentiary.....	252
St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	803 and 745 six months later
Collin's Bay Penitentiary.....	341
Saskatchewan Penitentiary.....	212
British Columbia Penitentiary.....	297
Federal Training Centre.....	215 and 256 six months later

210. The cost of medical and dental services for the year has been \$34,846.55. The cost of medical supplies \$22,015.08.

XVI—ACCOUNTS, STORES AND PURCHASING SERVICES

211. Amounts provided by parliamentary appropriation, expenditures and lapsed balances in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1954 were as follows:

—	Total	Admin- istration	Penitentiaries	
			Operating	Capital
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Appropriations				
Main estimates—				
Vote 176.....	346,452 00	346,452 00		
Vote 177.....	8,218,403 00		8,218,403 00	
Vote 178.....	1,315,724 00			1,315,724 00
Supplementary estimates—				
Vote 670.....	87,555 00			87,555 00
	9,968,134 00	346,452 00	8,218,403 00	1,403,279 00
Expenditures.....	9,193,577 00	333,158 00	7,802,456 00	1,057,963 00
Lapsed—				
Unliquidated commitments.....	177,212 00	435 00	29,897 00	146,880 00
Not committed.....	597,345 00	12,859 00	386,050 00	198,436 00
	9,968,134 00	346,452 00	8,218,403 00	1,403,279 00

212. Inmates are paid remuneration for work performed. There are three grades of pay but in order to keep the expenditures within the estimates provision the number of inmates paid at the two higher rates is limited to fixed percentages of the total population at each institution. Effective January 3, 1954 these quotas were revised upwards but inmates paid at the two higher rates were required to save a greater proportion of their earnings. Such accumulations are set aside by all inmates in order that they will have on hand at the time of their release sufficient moneys to tide them over until they are again re-established as self-supporting citizens. A summary of the changes effected at January 3, 1954 is as follows:

—	Earnings			Compulsory Savings (Per day)	
	Daily Rate	Old Quota	New Quota	Old Assessment	New Assessment
Grade 3.....	20 cents	10%	15%	3 cents	5 cents
Grade 2.....	15 cents	40%	45%	3 cents	4 cents
Grade 1.....	10 cents	50%	40%	3 cents	3 cents

213. A comparative summary of revenues for the five fiscal periods prior to March 31, 1954 is as follows:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CASH REVENUES

	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52	1950-51	1949-50
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
House rentals.....	25,766 70	23,831 69	20,059 55	17,722 24	13,087 13
Sale of farm produce:					
Cash sales.....	15,624 19	20,151 31	22,016 36	25,009 03	18,920 44
Charged to operating vote.....	241,868 12	238,764 11	229,396 14	188,924 81	188,891 61
Sale of manufactured products.....	210,178 25	202,617 64	137,822 83	121,426 69	136,097 59
Sale of water.....	2,656 77	9,097 53	12,026 44	8,391 97	9,261 26
Miscellaneous sales.....	1,904 96	2,031 48	1,008 84	986 03	3,564 88
Sale of real estate.....				4,000 00	
Department's share of canteen profits....	1,678 90	1,595 02			
Refunds of previous year's expenditure....	34,649 90	14,896 56	6,187 54	4,117 06	17,171 03
Miscellaneous refunds.....	467 71	707 66	796 43	221 75	570 00
	534,795 50	513,693 00	429,314 13	370,799 58	387,563 94

214. During the year the internal audit staff carried on its regular programme of inspections at the penitentiaries and a number of institutions were visited by the staff of the Auditor General's office. At July 2, 1954 the currency of these examinations was as follows:

	Made by	Date of most recent audit	
Kingston.....	Department's own staff.....	January	1954
St. Vincent de Paul.....	Auditor General..	January	1954
Dorchester.....	D.O.S.....	March	1954
Manitoba.....	D.O.S.....	June	1954
British Columbia.....	D.O.S.....	June	1954
Saskatchewan.....	D.O.S.....	June	1954
Collin's Bay.....	D.O.S.....	January	1954
Federal Training Centre.....	Auditor General..	January	1954

215. The department follows the usual practice in examinations of this nature by making test audits of various transactions so as to ensure that:

- (1) Stores are properly received, inspected, stored, and issued and that a complete accounting is made for their receipt, issue and ultimate disposition;
- (2) Inmates' trust funds, welfare funds, securities and personal effects are properly recorded and adequately safeguarded;
- (3) The accounting routines for levying and recording the receipt of general revenues are adequate and are observed in actual practice;
- (4) Cash balances are intact and that transactions relating to remuneration and canteen sales are correctly recorded.

216. During the period under review the work load of the Purchasing Division was approximately the same as in the 1952-53 fiscal period. Four thousand five hundred and twenty-five requisitions were received from the penitentiaries and in fulfilment of these 8,542 purchase contracts were placed. The staff consisted of eleven persons, the same as were employed in the previous fiscal period.

217. A number of changes were made in the materials purchased for the manufacture of officers' uniforms and inmate clothing:

- (a) a new staff cap developed for wear by officers is lighter than the old cap and is made of whipcord material to match the winter uniform and winter cap formerly issued;
- (b) a superior type of plastic raincoat was adopted in place of the oil-skins formerly issued to officers and inmates;
- (c) as the result of complaints that prison shirting lost its colour when laundered the manufacturers eliminated the trouble by the adoption of a better type of dye.

218. The requirements of the various institutions are bulked for purchase whenever possible in order to obtain a better price and during the year an increasing number of items were brought into this category.

219. The Department of National Defence Inspection and Development Services co-operated with the Purchasing Office by inspecting many items of clothing, blankets, etc., prior to their purchase and delivery and this ensured that the goods received met the specifications called for by the purchase contracts.

220. The Purchasing Agent and his assistant are regular members of the Federal Purchasing Agents Association and this proved of material assistance during the year as the Association is an active one and serves as a media for the exchange of purchase information.

221. The Purchasing Agent visited a total of 60 suppliers in the Hamilton-Niagara district in June and in the Eastern Ontario area in October. These calls will result in a closer understanding of mutual problems and experience has shown that they have definite value for the Department.

XVII—CONSTRUCTION

222. Satisfactory construction and maintenance programmes have been carried out at all the institutions under direction from the Headquarter's Architectural and Engineering Division. While the expenditures for capital expansion, both in work done by the inmates and that by outside contract shows a decrease, in the case of work done by the inmates, this is accounted for by the nature of the work rather than it's volume, which has remained fairly constant. Lack of progress on the construction of the Power Plant at Manitoba Penitentiary resulted in a lower expenditure for work by outside contract than might normally have been expected. The annual expenditure for the maintenance of fixed assets continues to be more or less static and the expenditure for new equipment shows an increase of approximately 18% over the past fiscal period. The actual expenditures incurred amounted to \$350,694.19 for purchase of materials for new construction by inmates; \$359,793.00 for construction by contract; \$55,115.54 for the purchase of new equipment and \$500.00 for acquisition of a parcel of land at Dorchester Penitentiary which constituted a total capital

expenditure of \$766,102.73. Maintenance of fixed assets under this division resulted in an expenditure of \$142,273.76, making a total expenditure of \$908,376.49, which is summarized hereunder:

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Expenditures for construction by inmates:—

New Construction Existing Penitentiaries.....	\$ 192,141 30
New Construction Federal Training Centre.....	25,854 23

\$ 217,995 53

Alterations and Improvements to the Penitentiary Staff College.....	1,717 18
Alterations and remodelling of Existing buildings and shops..	56,765 82
Installation and Replacement of Service Lines (Sewer, Water, Electrical, Steam).....	35,311 77
Alterations and additions to Power Plants.....	16,416 94
Construction of Roads and Drains.....	8,639 90
Renovation of Staff Houses.....	6,042 39
Minor Alterations.....	7,804 66

Total Expenditure for Construction by Inmates..... 350,694 19

Carried forward:..... 350,694 19

Expenditures for construction by contract:—

Construction at Federal Training Centre.....	78,026 48
Construction of Administration Building, St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.....	154,139 24
Construction of Power Plant, Manitoba Penitentiary.....	114,627 28
Extension of Railway Siding, Manitoba Penitentiary.....	13,000 00

359,793 00

Expenditure for Purchase of New Equipment.....	55,115 54
Acquisition of Land (Dorchester Penitentiary).....	500 00

Total Capital Expenditure:..... 766,102 73

MAINTENANCE OF FIXED ASSETS

1953-54

Expenditure for work by inmates:

Buildings, Walls and Ducts.....	74,161 20
Houses and Tenements—Repairs.....	10,733 92
Houses and Tenements—Equipment Repairs.....	332 44
Service Lines.....	15,272 02
Machinery and Equipment (Engineering Items).....	25,555 03
Construction and Quarry Machinery.....	11,904 17
Roads, Sidewalks, Culverts and Bridges.....	1,804 88
Wharves and Sidings.....	2,510 10

\$ 142,273 76 \$ 142,273 76

TOTAL EXPENDITURE CONSTRUCTION AND
ENGINEERING DIVISION.....

\$ 908,376 49

223. The completion of the Exercise Hall, School and Library Building at Federal Training Centre terminated the work being done by outside contract at that institution. Plans and specifications were completed, a contract let and good progress made on a new Administration Building for St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary at \$262,777.00 and a new Power House and related equipment for Manitoba Penitentiary, for which contracts have been let in the amounts of \$245,674.00 for the building and \$208,888.00 for new boilers and equipment. It is expected to let a contract in the Spring 1954 for a Farm Dormitory Building

at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, plans and specifications for which are nearing completion at the close of this fiscal period.

224. The design and construction of this Farm Dormitory Building for St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary marks another first for the Penitentiary Service in providing permanent accommodation for inmates outside the walled enclosure of the institution. Surmounting the many problems related to the ultimate functioning and security of such a building required considerable time and effort particularly by the Architectural Staff, in co-operation with the Penitentiary Officials. The completion and occupation of this building is looked forward to with considerable interest. It is intended that selected inmates who are being employed on the Penitentiary Farm will be accommodated in this building completely segregated from the General Penitentiary population, provision having been made for feeding and bathing as well as sleeping accommodation.

225. During 1953-54 a total of 160 projects chargeable to Capital Accounts and requiring Departmental Authority were completed. Another 184 such Projects were in hand at the close of the year and satisfactory progress had been made on many of these. Some of the larger and more important projects reported completed during 1954-55 were the installation of a new 8" Water Main from the Water Tanks to the Prison Enclosure at Dorchester Penitentiary; alterations and additions to provide a new Carpenter and Paint Shop Building at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary; additions to the Cattle Barn at Kingston Penitentiary; a new concrete Water Reservoir and Pump House at Collin's Bay Penitentiary and a new Carpenter Shop Building at the same institution; a new Lumber Shed at Manitoba Penitentiary; relining 2 Boilers at Saskatchewan Penitentiary; the re-location of the Laundry Building from the Doukhobor enclosure and conversion to a Farm Office and Stores Building at British Columbia Penitentiary. The renovation and improvements to the buildings and services as well as the construction of new structures continues at a steady rate and the closer co-operation and co-ordination of construction work generally is evident in the better facilities being provided and the economies effected in the provision and use of construction materials. Improved methods and the continual introduction of new improved materials is also providing better training for the inmates engaged in this work, which may serve them in good stead upon release.

226. Continuing progress is being made in the construction by inmate labour of the new buildings required to extend the educational, vocational training and physical training facilities. The Central and East Wing of the New Vocational Training Shops Building at Dorchester Penitentiary have been taken into use and satisfactory progress has been made in completing the West Wing of this Building. The new Physical and Recreational Training, Library and School Building at Kingston Penitentiary is nearing completion and is already being utilized to some small extent. Some progress has also been made on a similar building at Saskatchewan Penitentiary. Provision has also been made for other innovations directly effecting the welfare of the inmates by the construction of inmates commissaries, improved radio installations, improved outdoor exercise and recreational areas and the extension of hobbycraft facilities.

227. Completion of the installation of new steam generators at Dorchester and St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiaries and replacement of worn out or obsolete installations at several of the Institutional Power Plants resulted in an expenditure of \$16,416.94 which is a considerable decrease over the previous year's \$80,986.06 and serves to partially offset the increased expenditure for Manitoba Penitentiary where a complete New Plant is being provided. An amount of \$35,311.77 was expended for replacement and extension of the Sewer, Water,

Electrical and Steam Services and the major undertaking in this respect was the provision of Water Pumping Facilities for a new well at Dorchester Penitentiary which was necessary to augment the water supply. The expenditure for Service Lines at Dorchester Penitentiary accounted for \$18,210.08 or over 50% of the total expended for all institutions.

228. Provision of much needed additional accommodation continues to present a grave problem and although some relief has been experienced by the addition of the Federal Training Centre and a limited amount of new dormitory facilities at British Columbia Penitentiary, the ever increasing population continues to aggravate the situation. Another Dormitory Building presently under construction at British Columbia Penitentiary and the new Farm Dormitory Building for St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary which is referred to earlier in the report are aimed at easing the accommodation problem but it is very definitely indicated that a much broader approach is necessary and it is apparent the construction of a new institution or institutions is becoming imperative.

229. An amount of \$142,273.76 has been expended by the Division for the maintenance of fixed assets as compared with \$140,166.08 in the preceeding fiscal period. As evidenced by the Statement of Expenditures approximately 50% of the Maintenance Funds are accounted for in purchases for repairing buildings, walls and ducts which shows an increase of \$7,807.07 over 1952-53. The Maintenance of Machinery and Equipment which was particularly referred to last year because of the sharp increase over preceeding years shows a decrease this year of approximately 35%. A substantial increase in the amount expended for the Maintenance of Service Lines is accounted for by larger expenditures which were necessary for this purpose at St. Vincent de Paul, Kingston and Collin's Bay Penitentiaries. The increased expenditure for the Maintenance of Construction and Quarry Machinery is related to extensive repairs which were carried out on the equipment at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, amounting to over 50% of the total expended for this purpose.

230. A greater number of Maintenance Projects requiring departmental authority was undertaken this fiscal period with 164 projects having been completed as compared with 127 in 1952-53. The number of Maintenance Projects in hand but uncompleted at the close of the year was 66 as against 52 in the previous year. It can be reported that the general state of repair of the buildings and works at the institutions has been considerably improved over the past few years and while there is some backlog as a result of the urgency for new construction, efforts are continuing to organize Maintenance Programmes for greater efficiency and economy.

231. 1953-54 has been a year of steady progress. Having started the year under a handicap in relation to the shortage of staff, all positions were filled by the summer of 1953 and although some further turnover has taken place, it has nevertheless been possible to carry out the development of plans and specifications including the large and complicated Power Plant at Manitoba Penitentiary and maintain the administrative assistance to the Penitentiaries in carrying out their Construction and Maintenance Programmes.

CONCLUSION

232. The year under review has been marked by steady progress in the modernization of facilities and by the construction of new buildings to implement the training and rehabilitative programme as well as to accommodate the increasing population of the Canadian penitentiaries. The appointment of a Special Committee to review the operation of the Ticket-of-Leave Act offers hope that a more liberal policy in the release of deserving cases will assist

to some extent in offsetting the inevitable increase that comes with a rising national population. It is not considered desirable that the existing institutions should be expanded much beyond their present capacity. Large and unwieldy populations involve serious problems of security and administration, as has been demonstrated in many of the mass-population prisons of the United States. It therefore appears inevitable that as the population of Canada increases, the establishment of new institutions to provide for the custody and treatment of an increasing prison population must be contemplated. In planning such construction, full consideration must be given to the desirability of providing accommodation and facilities that will permit a greater degree of segregation between those prisoners who are anxious to benefit from the opportunities for training and self-improvement and those who must be regarded as serious security and custodial risks.

233. The Wardens and their staffs have given loyal co-operation in carrying out their difficult tasks in the day-to-day administration of our institutions and I would like to express my sincere appreciation for the faithful performance of the onerous and, at times, trying duties that fall to the lot of those who have the responsibility of administering and managing our penitentiaries and the heterogeneous population that is incarcerated in them.

TABLE I.—MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
On Register April 1, 1953.....	948	1,287	539	388	549	536	398	288	31	4,934
<i>Received</i>										
From Gaols.....	497	886	258	143	343	299			8	2,434
By Transfer.....	76	(1) 63	83	117	6	3	215	264		827
Ticket-of-Leave Violators.....	2	3	4	2	1	1			1	14
TOTAL.....	575	952	345	262	350	303	215	264	9	3,275
<i>Discharged</i>										
By Expiry of Sentence.....	330	451	230	163	195	223	145	63	10	1,810
By Ticket-of-Leave.....	25	79	41	22	45	32	44	94	2	384
By Unconditional Release.....	5	3	11			5	1	11		36
By Court Order.....	8	2					1		1	12
By Transfer.....	220	473	4	20	19	9	26	55	(1)	826
Died.....	5	5	1	4	2	4				21
TOTAL.....	593	1,013	287	209	261	273	217	223	13	3,089
On Register March 31, 1954.....	930	1,196	597	441	638	566	396	329	27	5,120
Number on Register Includes:										
Insane:										
Section 58.....	3	2	1	1	2					9
Section 61.....	7	11	3	2	7	14			4	48
Attending Outside Court.....	2			1	1					4
Temporary Ticket-of-Leave.....	4	2					2			8
Unlawfully at Large while Hospitalized under Tempor- ary Ticket-of-Leave.....			1							1
Unlawfully at Large.....	1					1				2
Temporary Release.....		1								1

(1) One inmate transferred from Bordeaux Insane Ward to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary.

TABLE II.—NATIONALITY

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
<i>British—</i>										
Canada.....	823	1,144	572	425	541	485	366	329	27	4,712
England and Wales.....	17	7	4	1	19	14	8			70
Ireland.....	10	3	2	2		6	1			24
Scotland.....	10	1	1		13	11	3			39
Other.....		3			2					5
<i>Foreign—</i>										
Austria.....		1			1	3				5
Belgium.....	2				2					4
China.....				1	3	2				6
Czechoslovakia.....	3	3			1	1	2			10
Finland.....				3	1					4
France.....	1					1				2
Germany.....	3	1	2	2	3	3	2			16
Greece.....		1					1			1
Holland.....		2			1		1			4
Hungary.....	5	1				2	1			9
Italy.....	2	1	1		2		3			9
Jugoslavia.....	2		2		3	2	1			10
Norway.....					3	2				5
Poland.....	12	6	2	1	1	4	3			29
Roumania.....	3	1		1	15	1	1			22
Russia.....	9	3		2		5				19
Sweden.....					3	1				4
Switzerland.....	2									2
Ukraine.....	3		1		1					5
United States.....	21	13	10	3	22	19	2			90
Other.....	2	5			1	4	2			14
TOTAL.....	930	1,196	597	441	638	566	396	329	27	5,120

TABLE III.—CIVIL STATUS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Single.....	351	778	419	260	345	334	210	303	17	3,017
Married.....	432	384	133	133	178	143	154	26	9	1,592
Widowed.....	41	27	12	8	19	22	3			132
Separated.....	74	5	27	28	50	40	23		1	248
Divorced.....	32	2	6	12	46	27	6			131
TOTAL.....	930	1,196	597	441	638	566	396	329	27	5,120

TABLE IV.—DURATION OF SENTENCE

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Remanet under Two years.....				1	1				1	3
Two Years.....	172	388	303	123	169	217	106	219	5	1,702
Over Two and under Three.....	101	21	9	38	80	70	28	12	1	360
Three and under Four.....	172	198	113	68	140	113	91	61	2	958
Four and under Five.....	96	85	45	36	44	35	42	18	2	403
Five and under Eight.....	150	215	59	87	130	56	101	18	5	821
Eight and under Ten.....	35	39	10	16	9	5	14			128
Ten and under Twelve.....	47	82	18	16	14	21	12	1	4	215
Twelve and under Fifteen.....	44	35	7	10	9	4				109
Fifteen and under Twenty.....	37	34	13	8	13	8	1			114
Twenty and under Twenty-five...	16	23	1	9	6	6	1		3	65
Twenty-five and over.....	5	24	3	5	1	1				39
Life.....	44	48	12	19	9	21			1	154
Indeterminate sentence.....	11	4	4	5	13	9				46
During Her Majesty's Pleasure...									3	3
TOTAL.....	930	1,196	597	441	638	566	396	329	27	5,120

TABLE V.—AGES

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Under Twenty-One Years.....	22	125	104	24	61	62	37	202	2	639
Twenty-One to Twenty-Four Years.....	99	219	146	69	84	118	120	106	8	969
Twenty-Five to Twenty-Nine Years.....	223	314	140	102	138	157	125	18	6	1,223
Thirty to Thirty-Nine Years.....	326	345	130	149	199	121	83	3	8	1,364
Forty to Forty-Nine Years.....	155	115	55	74	96	73	26		3	597
Fifty to Fifty-Nine Years.....	68	54	16	14	40	16	5			213
Sixty Years and over.....	37	24	6	9	20	19				115
TOTAL.....	930	1,196	597	441	638	566	396	329	27	5,120

TABLE VI.—CREEDS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
<i>Christian—</i>										
Baptist.....	35	5	58	8	24	10	24			164
Church of England.....	228	60	79	66	102	91	88	10	8	732
Doukhobor.....					49	1				50
Greek Orthodox.....	10	6	2	4	9	4	2	1		38
Lutheran.....	9	1	3	13	19	16	9			70
Methodist.....	9	2		3	4	5	2			25
Presbyterian.....	68	7	22	22	62	36	26	4		247
Roman Catholic.....	290	1,066	366	212	190	191	151	309	13	2,788
Salvation Army.....	16		6	3	6	3	10		1	45
United Church.....	94	19	51	40	116	77	63	3	5	468
Other.....	14	8	8	7	19	42	7			105
<i>Non-Christian—</i>										
Hebrew.....	21	19	2	1	6	3	2	2		56
Other.....		1			8	1				10
Atheist (no religion).....	136	2		62	24	86	12			322
TOTAL.....	930	1,196	597	441	638	566	396	329	27	5,120

TABLE VII.—PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
None.....	136	290	165	67	120	112	74	200	10	1,174
One.....	123	186	111	33	88	76	69	86	3	775
Two.....	114	150	78	53	67	62	62	22	4	612
Three.....	120	145	70	39	62	54	46	12	1	549
Four.....	96	91	46	55	51	50	44	4		437
Five.....	86	75	29	42	59	37	31	1	2	362
Six.....	62	61	15	31	32	35	20	3		259
Seven.....	50	60	19	36	33	23	14	1		236
Eight.....	27	35	13	19	23	23	10			150
Nine.....	19	20	10	16	20	26	6		2	119
Ten.....	17	22	11	9	10	14	2		2	87
Eleven.....	18	15	8	15	12	8	6			82
Twelve.....	12	10	6	3	12	11	6			60
Thirteen.....	8	8		6	9	5	1			37
Fourteen.....	6	5	3	3	11	7	1		1	37
Fifteen.....	3	1	4	6	5	1	3			23
Sixteen.....	6	2	3	1	2	8				22
Seventeen.....	5	3	1		2	2				13
Eighteen.....	5	2	2	2	4	1				16
Nineteen.....	5	2			2	3				12
Twenty.....	8	2	1	1	3				1	16
Twenty-One.....		2			3		1			6
Twenty-Two.....		3	1	1	2	2				9
Twenty-Three.....										
Twenty-Four.....		2	1	1		1				5
Twenty-Five.....					1	1				2
Twenty-Six.....				1	2					3
Twenty-Seven.....		1				2				3
Twenty-Eight.....										
Twenty-Nine.....				1	2					3
Thirty-One.....										
Thirty-Two.....	1									1
Thirty-Five.....	2				1				1	4
Thirty-Six.....										
Thirty-Eight.....						1				1
Thirty-Nine.....		1								1
Forty-Two.....	1	2				1				4
TOTAL.....	930	1,196	597	441	638	566	396	329	27	5,120
Percentage of Recidivists.....	85.4	75.7	72	84.8	81.19	80.2	81.31	39.2	62.9	77.0

TABLE VIII.—EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Blacksmith.....	3	24	19	13	19	9	10			97
Bookbinding.....	5	20	3	4	2	1	1			37
Broom and Brush Shop.....		17								17
Canvas Work.....	85	51	17	29	11					193
Carpenters.....	21	70	21	24	20	20	16			192
Change Room and Laundry.....										
Barbering.....	9	12	9	4	3	5	6	7		55
Repairing.....	10	10	6	7	3	3	4	1		44
Sock Making.....	5	8	2	2	1	2	1			21
Sorting.....	5	22	5	4	12	4	10	1		63
Washing.....	3	12	5	4	3	6	3			36
Char Service.....										
Administration Buildings and Offices.....	1	8	3	4	10	5	6	6		43
Cell Blocks (Dormitories for F.T.C.).....	124	90	30	31	70	46	26	9		426
Other.....	23		13	5	11	29	3	8		92
Clerks.....										
Shops.....	17	20	17	15	12	28	8	1		118
Other.....	22	23	3	5	13	8	8	4		86
Construction—Buildings and Works.....										
Blacksmiths.....										
Brick and Stonelaying.....	3	17	6			4	10			40
Brickmaking.....	24	20	17			2	6			69
Building Carpenters.....	9	10	5	13	6	13	16	17		89
Form Work.....		5				15				20
Helpers and Labourers.....	8	10		4	86	15	23	74		220
Machine Operators.....			3			1				4
Masons.....	9	4		4						17
Plastering.....	2	6	9	4	11	3	2			37
Engineer's Department.....										
Electricians.....	5	11	7	5	10	4	4			46
Filtration Plant.....	2	5		2						9
Fuel Supply.....	9	5		6	3	8				31
Plumbers.....	6	4	5	3	5	9	4			36
Steamfitters.....		4	4	6	5	2	4			25
Stokers and 4th Class Engineers	8		9	1	7	7	6			38
Farming.....			24							24
Garden Gang.....	2	21			3	16	4	15		61
General (Including Stables, Piggery, Poultry and Canning)	45	73	24	40	28	42	19			271
Ornamental Grounds.....	10	10	6	1	12	5	3	5		52
Teamsters.....	9	1	14	5	1	9	3			42
Hospital.....			10			8				18
Dental.....	1	5					1			7
Orderlies.....	9	10	2	2	6	2	2	1		34
Library.....	11	30	11	10	11	16	4	3		96
Machine Shop.....	14	37	4	5	3	4				67
Masonry.....		4		12	16		13			45
Messengers.....	5	18	3		2	4				32
Motor Mechanics.....										
Motor Mechanics.....	14	8	7	2	2	9	8			50
Painters.....	2	1		2	3	2	2	3		15
Truck Drivers.....		10	5	4	1	2	8	3		33
Painting.....	16	15	17	11	8	16	7			90
Photography.....		3	2			2				7
Printing.....	20	4				10				34
Prison for Women.....	88									88
Cleaners.....										
Clerks.....										
Kitchen.....										
Laundry.....										
Sewing Room.....										
Quarrying.....	16	43	16	33			8			116
School.....		12		19				3		34
Sheet Metal.....		15			5					20
Shoe Shop.....	31	49	27	11	24	20	4	3		169

Employed under provincial arrangement

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE VIII.—EMPLOYMENT OF INMATES—*Con.*

	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskatchewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre	Newfoundland	Total
Steward's Department.....										
Bakers.....	6	10	5	4	7	5	6	2		45
Cleaners.....	11	40	13	2	12	16	6	14		114
Cooks.....	5	10	4	5	10	9	3	8		54
Other.....	17	16	12	19	12	2	10	3		91
Stonecutting.....		77	18				14			109
Stores.....	13	8	5	4	2	9	3	2		46
Tailoring.....	71	70	40	18	41	25	7	7		279
Tinsmithing.....	10	15	11	3	12	13	7			71
Utility.....		18								18
Incinerator.....	1	5	1			1				8
"Y" Gang.....			31							31
Yard and Road Maintenance.....	19	23	10	8	1	7	1			69
Other.....	14		2	15	14	10	3			58
Vocational Training.....										
Bricklaying.....			13				15	23		51
Cabinet Makers.....								11		11
Carpenters and Upholsterers.....			24			10	10	11		55
Draughting.....					7	2	1			10
Electricians.....								11		11
Machine Shop.....					4		12	14		30
Motor Mechanics.....					7		10			17
Painting and Decorating.....						10				10
Plasterers.....								11		11
Plumbers and Steamfitters.....			13			5	11	12		41
Rural Repairs.....						10				10
Sheet Metal.....							9	7		16
TOTAL EMPLOYED.....	878	1,149	592	434	577	551	391	300		4,872
Total on Register not Employed as on March 31, 1954.....	52	47	5	7	61 (4)	(1) 14 (2) 1	5	29 (3)		221
Newfoundland.....									27	27
TOTAL.....	930	1,196	597	441	638	566	396	329		5,120

(1) Mental Hospitals

(2) Held in U.S. Penitentiary (escapee)

(3) Newcomers on a 4-week induction course

(4) The total of 61 unemployed includes the Doukhobour group of inmates, totalling 47, who do not perform work, other than minimum duties of cleaning cells and floors of their wing, and includes 10 inmates on register outside the Penitentiary.

TABLE IX.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE

	1953-54 Revenue Receipts		1952-53 Revenue Receipts	
	Total	From Sales of Farm Produce	Total	From Sales of Farm Produce
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	114,341 27	45,968 35	122,092 99	63,444 61
St. Vincent de Paul.....	142,442 63	55,807 13	145,887 08	57,030 07
Dorchester.....	62,586 21	36,250 52	57,637 95	35,837 53
Manitoba.....	92,962 98	33,767 20	78,975 43	30,464 98
British Columbia.....	35,584 30	13,477 81	41,856 96	13,124 53
Saskatchewan.....	51,288 29	43,901 53	42,396 86	37,800 28
Collin's Bay.....	32,969 78	28,319 77	24,018 44	21,213 42
Federal Training Centre.....	2,031 84		523 49	
Penitentiary Staff College.....	588 20		303 80	
TOTAL.....	534,795 50	257,492 31	513,693 00	258,915 42

TABLE X.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS

	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	4,759,955 02	4,445,497 72	4,053,959 94
Gratuity to Retiring Officers.....	34,692 17	45,998 33	14,316 83
Gratuities in Lieu of Retiring Leave.....			6,269 80
Officers' Uniforms.....	107,921 02	124,760 54	157,198 29
Officers' Duty Meals.....	102,717 65	98,200 00	94,067 56
Office Stationery, Supplies, Equipment and Furnishings.....	41,047 59	30,147 54	31,292 39
Other Administrative Charges.....	63,123 10	51,088 10	53,374 52
Maintenance of Inmates.....	5,109,446 55	4,795,692 23	4,410,479 33
Discharge Expenses.....	1,546,610 66	1,572,817 38	1,558,800 18
Operating Expenses.....	92,759 92	82,870 93	99,852 95
Repairs and Upkeep of Buildings, Works and Equipment.....	819,696 61	904,956 75	856,508 76
	209,275 15	204,624 35	192,901 00
	7,777,788 89	7,560,961 62	7,118,542 22
Acquisition or Construction of Buildings and Works....	710,987 19	1,100,197 48	1,137,196 51
Acquisition of Equipment.....	346,975 94	291,547 99	340,946 45
Livestock Purchases.....	24,667 21	31,259 47	48,203 93
Total Capital.....	1,082,630 34	1,423,004 94	1,526,346 69
TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS.....	8,860,419 23	8,983,966 56	8,644,888 91

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

TABLE XI.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS (by Penitentiary)
AS AT MARCH 31, 1954

—	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	1,369,556 81	1,446,009 19	1,356,996 55
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1,934,397 00	1,836,253 07	2,040,688 43
Dorchester.....	1,015,967 83	1,007,033 38	1,047,458 38
Manitoba.....	896,265 78	781,025 07	741,250 89
British Columbia.....	904,902 97	883,659 55	812,585 68
Saskatchewan.....	923,901 92	912,150 85	890,748 95
Collin's Bay.....	899,437 00	860,899 31	860,678 07
Newfoundland.....	36,103 80	45,759 60	44,729 80
Federal Training Centre.....	848,225 42	1,178,294 62	807,643 29
Penitentiary Staff College.....	31,660 70	32,881 92	42,108 87
TOTAL.....	8,860,419 23	8,983,966 56	8,644,888 91

TABLE XII.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS FOR SERVICES
RENDERED AND GOODS CONSUMED

—	1953-54	1952-53	1951-52
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	4,745,069 89	4,430,683 63	4,052,178 27
Retiring Allowances.....	16,586 33	45,983 61	20,458 81
Uniforms.....	111,949 28	120,946 13	138,666 10
Messing.....	89,489 83	90,703 59	100,623 62
Printing, Stationery and Office Equipment.....	26,447 68	18,830 01	22,567 30
Other Administrative Charges.....	59,470 24	47,622 55	52,586 25
	5,049,013 25	4,754,769 52	4,387,080 35
Maintenance of Inmates.....	1,474,385 15	1,489,283 34	1,469,361 31
Discharge Expenses.....	86,896 34	85,868 88	85,448 33
Operating Expenses.....	773,912 23	856,240 03	817,304 10
Maintenance of Fixed Assets.....	239,484 09	177,986 62	196,775 81
TOTAL OPERATING COSTS.....	7,623,691 06	7,364,148 39	6,955,969 90

TABLE XIII.—STATEMENT OF OPERATING COSTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED AND GOODS CONSUMED
IN THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1954

	Total Peni- tentaries	Kingston	St. Vincent de Paul	Dorchester	Manitoba	British Columbia	Saskat- chewan	Collin's Bay	Federal Training Centre
Average Daily Population....	4,721.7	894.1	1,181.0	565.9	380.9	544.3	495.5	365.6	294.4
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salaries.....	4,745,069 89	803,698 48	1,021,997 28	557,199 37	450,547 82	498,102 82	505,592 04	406,345 90	411,586 18
Retiring Allowances.....	16,586 33	7,751 00	8,835 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uniforms.....	111,949 28	18,276 99	22,155 33	15,196 51	9,078 10	12,767 93	13,377 79	11,199 60	9,897 03
Messing.....	89,489 83	18,392 98	17,036 28	8,274 54	8,779 49	9,433 32	10,060 20	8,887 28	8,625 74
Printing, Stationery and Office Equipment.....	26,447 63	5,149 00	5,273 90	3,285 83	1,376 69	2,632 53	3,038 00	2,868 17	2,823 56
Other Administrative Charges	59,470 24	6,867 75	10,695 71	8,185 80	7,808 39	9,529 55	8,851 08	3,621 27	3,910 09
Sub-Total.....	5,049,013 25	860,136 20	1,085,993 83	592,142 05	477,590 49	532,466 15	540,919 71	522,922 22	436,842 60
Maintenance of Inmates.....	1,474,385 15	257,122 67	369,234 08	166,348 27	118,471 67	192,046 44	167,105 24	105,274 63	98,781 55
Discharge Expenses.....	86,896 34	15,857 65	17,257 51	11,617 42	9,435 52	8,255 85	12,472 17	7,130 21	4,870 01
Operating Expenses.....	773,912 23	100,976 69	174,511 03	126,534 59	77,144 46	82,320 24	97,070 36	81,474 19	33,880 57
Maintenance of Fixed Assets...	239,484 09	36,926 32	63,587 94	26,226 59	26,653 25	23,209 11	31,570 44	21,657 36	9,653 08
TOTAL OPERATING Costs.....	7,623,691 06	1,271,019 53	1,710,584 99	922,868 92	709,295 39	838,297 89	849,137 92	738,458 61	584,027 81
Per Capita Costs—									
Per Year.....	1,614 60	1,421 56	1,448 42	1,630 80	1,862 16	1,540 14	1,713 70	2,019 85	1,983 79
Per Day.....	4 42	3 89	3 97	4 47	5 10	4 22	4 70	5 53	5 44
(Previous Year)....	(4 29)	(3 76)	(3 90)	(4 77)	(4 97)	(4 02)	(4 21)	(5 22)	(5 47)

TABLE XIV.—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF CAPITAL AND OPERATING COSTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED AND GOODS CONSUMED

	1953-54	1952-53
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	1,444,987 08	1,363,308 70
St. Vincent de Paul.....	1,909,033 72	1,866,670 62
Dorchester.....	1,072,165 95	1,005,031 94
Manitoba.....	770,704 83	772,360 56
British Columbia.....	971,983 17	848,416 43
Saskatchewan.....	910,106 88	894,853 01
Collin's Bay.....	1,566,617 03	829,571 33
Federal Training Centre.....	1,297,624 89	1,172,668 87
Newfoundland.....	36,103 80	45,759 60
TOTAL.....	9,979,327 35	8,798,641 06

TABLE XV.—EXPENDITURES ON MEDICAL AND ALLIED SERVICES 1953-54

	Medical and Surgical Fees, X-Rays, etc.	Eye Specialists' Fees	Optical Supplies	Dental Services and Supplies
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Kingston.....	1,305 60	1,545 00	727 70	310 15
St. Vincent de Paul.....	2,020 00	405 00	447 39	2,309 83
Dorchester.....	463 85	251 00	563 47	151 99
Manitoba.....	25 00	470 00	291 34	3,550 52
British Columbia.....	600 00	720 00	533 23	104 04
Saskatchewan.....	4,144 91	1,365 00	434 90	4,211 00
Collin's Bay.....	65 00	240 00	172 10	34 74
Federal Training Centre.....	619 50	197 50	100 92	110 50
TOTAL.....	9,243 86	5,193 50	3,271 05	10,782 77

TABLE XVI.—ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1953-54

Penitentiary	Number of Interviews	Number of Inmates Interviewed	Number of Inmates Discharged	Number of Visits of Welfare Organizations	Names of Welfare Organizations Visiting	Number of Inmates Interviewed by Each Welfare Organization
Kingston.....	1,100	737	593	387	John Howard Society..... Department of Veterans Affairs..... National Employment Service..... Children's Aid Society..... Elizabeth Fry Society..... Salvation Army..... Frontenac Legal Aid Society.....	230 74 195 16 17 160 45
St. Vincent de Paul.....	720	445	.....	87	<i>Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation sociale</i> Catholic Rehabilitation Service..... John Howard Society..... Salvation Army..... National Employment Service.....	217 10 50 61 00
Dorchester.....	1,150	462	287	90	National Employment Service..... John Howard Society..... Salvation Army..... Children's Aid Society..... Department of Veterans Affairs.....	160 158 137 4 3
Manitoba.....	512	422	.....	35	Canadian Welfare Association (Judge Hamilton)..... National Employment Service..... Salvation Army..... Hugh John MacDonald Hostel for Boys.....	218 156 44 4

TABLE XVI.—ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS DURING FISCAL YEAR 1953-1954—*Concluded*

Penitentiary	Number of Interviews	Number of Inmates Interviewed	Number of Inmates Discharged	Number of Visits of Welfare Organizations	Names of Welfare Organizations Visiting	Number of Inmates Interviewed by Each Welfare Organization
British Columbia.....	501	337	261	81	John Howard Society..... Salvation Army..... National Employment Service...	John Howard Society..... 107 Salvation Army..... 105 National Employment Service.. 125
Saskatchewan.....	1,035	391	258	102	Department of Veterans Affairs.. John Howard Society of Saskatchewan..... John Howard Society of Alberta.. National Employment Service... Salvation Army.....	Department of Veterans Affairs.. 31 John Howard Society of Saskatchewan..... 39 John Howard Society of Alberta.. 285 National Employment Service... 154 Salvation Army..... 2
Collin's Bay.....	783	445	217	159	John Howard Society..... National Employment Service... Department of Veterans Affairs.. Salvation Army..... Children's Aid Society.....	John Howard Society..... 198 National Employment Service... 132 Department of Veterans Affairs.. 22 Salvation Army..... 65 Children's Aid Society..... 8
Federal Training Centre.....	586	239	.....	63	<i>Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation sociale</i> John Howard Society..... Salvation Army..... Catholic Rehabilitation Service..	<i>Société d'Orientation et de Réhabilitation sociale</i> 211 John Howard Society..... 15 Salvation Army..... 11 Catholic Rehabilitation Service.. 2

KINGSTON PENITENTIARY

R. M. ALLAN, *Warden*

The population at the close of prison March 31, 1953 was as follows:

<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
845	103	948

The population at the close of prison March 31, 1954 was as follows:

<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
836	94	930

Of the total population at the close of prison March 31, 1954, four males and three females were confined in Asylums under Section 61 of the Penitentiary Act, while one male and two females were confined in similar institutions under Section 58 of the Penitentiary Act. One inmate who escaped was still at large—8040 DESJARDIN—escaped from St. Mary's on the Lake, Haileybury, Ontario, on May 1, 1948 while on Temporary Ticket of Leave.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Roman Catholic Chapel

Religious services were held on all Sundays, Holy days of Obligation and All Souls Day. The devotion of "The Way of the Cross" was held on Good Friday. Requested interviews number 582 besides 394 Confessions heard.

In addition to regular duties the Chaplain attended Classification and Work Boards. Lectures were given to the various groups attending the Penitentiary Staff College "Calderwood". The Chaplain also gave a lecture to the Staff during the winter months series of lectures and 8 lectures to our in-services training courses conducted under the supervision of our In-Service Training Officer. Alcoholics Anonymous meetings were also attended.

The Chaplain also conducted regular services each Sunday and Holy days at the Prison for Women; 356 Confessions were heard and Communion given.

Many improvements have been made to the R.C. Chapel and others contemplated, which has done much to enhance the services conducted there.

Protestant Chapel

Religious services in the Protestant Chapel have been well maintained. Fifty-four services in all were conducted in the chapel during the year, including voluntary services. The average attendance at the voluntary services was 61. Much satisfaction is derived by this group and provides a closer contact for those seeking religious instruction.

On Remembrance Sunday the Kingston Salvation Army band was in attendance with a special preacher, The Rev. Ottis Davidson of the Baptist Church taking part in the service. The Sunday after Christmas we were fortunate in having the Choir of the St. George's Cathedral, Kingston. The Chaplain was assisted by the Dean of Ontario and the choir gave a recital of carols.

Over 600 interviews have been conducted by the Chaplain besides numerous daily contacts. A small discussion group has been formed who meet in the Chaplain's office for religious instruction and counsel.

In addition to regular duties the Chaplain has attended Classification and Work Board meetings and has taken a keen interest in Alcoholics Anonymous.

mous. He also sponsored a Narcotics Anonymous group, and 26 meetings were held with an average of 15 in attendance. We must expect good to be derived from such efforts.

The Chaplain has also given lectures at the Penitentiary Staff College "Calderwood" to our in-service training groups and during our regular winter months lecture series. Such lectures prove interesting and instructive to our staffs.

Seventy-one services have been conducted at the Prison for Women during the year. Regular visits are also made by the Chaplain and many interviews carried out and letters written.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Our kitchen has functioned throughout the year in the main satisfactorily. The quality of food has been well maintained. Sanitation, an important factor, has been given close attention.

New serving trays have been provided which are an improvement over the former trays used; also plastic bowls for the serving of soup. This has done much to enhance the serving of the meals. These new trays and bowls tend to make the meal more appetizing.

Farm vegetables processed by the kitchen during the year amounted to 26,788 pounds, also meals processed amounted to 50,975 pounds.

The new oil stoves provided, when installed, it is anticipated will increase efficiency in the preparation of meals.

RECREATION

Our recreation programme has continued successfully through the year, providing exercise and creating an interest in sports generally. A properly controlled sports programme is important in prison life. It provides an outlet for emotions, alleviates monotonous routine and helps to change the thinking of inmates. A definite change in the attitudes of inmates is noticeable and tensions have been reduced since the introduction of sports.

The sports which have been introduced are, during the winter months—boxing, soccer, bridge, euchre and chess games. Our softball games during the summer continue to be the main attraction. A regular schedule was organized with the playoffs at the end of the season. We also were visited by outside teams throughout the summer, which creates keen interest through the population. In addition to the foregoing, volley ball, handball, tennis, horseshoe pitching, were included in our programme.

During the summer a Sports Day was arranged when all sorts of races, jumping events and other attractions were organized and immensely enjoyed by the population.

Weekly broadcasts were again arranged during the summer months with the kind co-operation of Mr. A. Cullen and Mr. W. Luxton and their technicians. Inmates organized these broadcasts entirely, writing the scripts, providing the orchestra and performers. Much favourable comment was received from the public and many requests for continuation of the broadcasts.

Our appreciation is extended to the aforementioned gentlemen of Radio Station CKWS Kingston, who gave so freely of their time and co-operation in making this venture successful.

Several concerts were held in our new recreational auditorium and we extend our thanks to Mr. Joe Woodhouse for his interest in arranging and

providing outside talent. Through his kind efforts we were fortunate in having Mr. Billy O'Connor of Toronto and his entertainers. They provided an excellent concert which created much enthusiasm on the part of the population, and was thoroughly enjoyed.

Hobbies

Hobbies continue to be very popular among the inmate population, approximately 350 being engaged in the various types. Leathercraft, costume jewellery, woodwork, plastics, knitting, embroidering, crocheting and radio leading in popularity. These hobbies provide good diversion during the long hours in cells, also a source of revenue which proves helpful on release.

Another interesting activity is the repairing of toys for distribution at Christmas. This is sponsored by the Kiwanis Club under the supervision of Fire Chief Brightman of the City of Kingston. This project continues to expand and this year some 7,000 toys were repaired and distributed, proving to be a most worthy cause.

The inmate population accept this work with much enthusiasm and derive much satisfaction in the thought they are bringing happiness to the children.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT

This department has functioned in a satisfactory manner throughout the year, the mechanical dentistry work being completed at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. Their co-operation has been good considering the necessity for shipping work between the two institutions.

SHOPS GENERALLY

I am pleased to report our shops have met all commitments throughout the year. I may say, however, that our Canvas, Shoe and Print Shops have not been employed to full capacity due to lack of orders over and above routine work. With the replacement of worn out equipment and the addition of new equipment, our production potential has increased.

In view of these conditions serious thought should be given to the obtaining of additional work from the other Government departments.

PSYCHIATRIC WARD

This department has proven to be of immense assistance to administration in the treatment of mentally ill. Many inmates suffering emotional upset and depression are treated successfully and returned to normal employment.

During the year there were twenty-two first admissions and two patients from another Penitentiary. Also fourteen readmissions, a total of thirty-eight admissions. This comprises 4.6% of the daily average population.

There were a total of three hundred and nine consultations. One hundred and eighty-two different inmates were examined, the other one hundred and twenty-seven consultations being actually re-examinations. These numbers do not include forty-nine examinations held at Collin's Bay Penitentiary and Prison for Women.

Treatments included Psychotherapy, General Therapy, Electro-convulsive Therapy, Electro-stimulative Therapy; also Occupational, Exercise and Recreational and Group Therapy.

Psychotherapy has been used a good deal in the Psychiatric hospital which is evidenced by the small amount of sedation required on the ward.

Funkenstein tests have been done in thirty-six cases during the year. This recently developed physiological test is found useful in estimating response to Electro-convulsive and Electro-stimulative therapies.

Electro-convulsive therapy was given to seventeen patients to the extent of two hundred treatments. In some cases to improve behaviour of chronically ill and occasionally to out patients where accommodation was not available in the hospital.

Electro-stimulation was given to twenty-four patients. A total of two hundred and forty-two treatments, including some cases from the Prison for Women. The majority of these cases were treated as out patients brought to the Psychiatric hospital for treatment and held during the day for psychotherapy observation. This number it is considered will form a basis to determine the usefulness of such therapy in Prison and permit a preliminary report in due course.

Group therapy has been carried out in a small way and is considered to have good possibilities. It is considered that it would be well to enlarge on this type of therapy as and when staff and facilities permit.

This phase of administration in a prison is most important, especially at this time when admittance to an outside hospital is so difficult owing to the crowded conditions existing. The facilities of the Psychiatric ward and results obtained assists materially in the control and smooth running of the penitentiary.

Dr. M. O'Connor and his staff have given the administration most satisfactory co-operation and assumed their responsibilities in an efficient manner.

PRISON FOR WOMEN

The discipline in the women's department has been well maintained during the year. While the population has continued at a fairly high level cellular accommodation has been sufficient for all.

The health of the inmates has been good, Dr. E. Gibson and Dr. K. Clarke carrying out regular sick parades during the year, Dr. R. P. Millan providing the necessary dental treatment and supplying of dentures. Mr. M. O'Connor, Psychiatrist, has given close attention to the mental health of the inmates, providing Electro-stimulation treatments to four of the inmates. Dr. T. Rutherford conducted parades for those requiring eye, ear, nose and throat conditions, glasses being supplied where required.

The School and Library department, Prison for Women was quite active during the year. Recreation, Hobbycraft and Vocational Training being also the responsibility of the Schoolteacher, Mrs. V. M. Hudson under supervision of Head Matron Miss L. L. Burke.

Classroom studies and Correspondence courses were available to inmates interested. This included one University Extension Course in English, dress designing and commercial art. The art classes were conducted by Mrs. A. Atrill of the Elizabeth Fry Society, which has created considerable interest.

The library was made good use of by the women. A good variety of fiction and non-fiction books being available; also, technical books, including a number for the French-speaking inmates.

Our Home Grooming facilities have been enlarged and provide excellent training for those interested in hair styling. Classes are carried out under the direction of a qualified hair-dresser. This training will prove invaluable towards rehabilitation providing a means of livelihood on release.

The recreational programme provides a good outlet for the women. This includes softball and tennis in the summer and volley ball and calisthenics during the winter months.

Hobbycraft has provided a good interest for the women in their spare time. This includes crocheting, knitting, etc.

I would like to express, on behalf of the administration, our appreciation to the ladies of the Elizabeth Fry Society, Major Mercer of the Salvation Army, Father Way and Rev. Mr. Whittington for their interest and assistance which has proved very helpful in the administration of the Prison for Women. The Supervising Matron and her staff, it is considered, have maintained a good standard of efficiency in the performance of their duties.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY

School

Our Schoolteacher reports that greater progress in our educational programme is to be anticipated when our new schoolrooms are available. These are nearing completion and will be occupied in the near future. The rooms will be modern, roomy and provide the proper atmosphere for class work.

Statistics continue to show a decrease in the school attendance and in the enrolment in correspondence courses. This can be attributed to several factors. The number of transfers to Collin's Bay Penitentiary interferes to some extent with enrolment; also hobbycraft and recreational activities divert the interest of inmates to some extent.

Total School attendance.....	2,189
O.D.E. Courses.....	38
D.V.A. Courses.....	79
Queen's University courses (extramural).....	6
Radio College of Canada Courses.....	1
Commercial Art Courses.....	1

Total enrolment in Correspondence Courses.....	125
Decrease in enrolment in Correspondence Courses.....	69

Certificates issued—

Grade VIII.....	5
Dept. of Veterans Affairs.....	13
Ontario Dept. of Education.....	6
Queen's University Extramural Courses.....	7

Total Certificates.....	31
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Queen's University Courses—

Psychology 8.....	1
Classical Literature.....	2
Commerce 63.....	1
Greek and Roman History.....	1
Commerce 63.....	1
Mathematics 2.....	1

Total.....	6
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Table of Comparative Literacy—

Illiterate.....	2%
Less than Grade VIII.....	34%
Grade VIII but not more than 1 yr. High School.....	32%
One Year high school but less than complete high school.....	25%
Complete High School.....	4%
One or more years University.....	2%
University Graduation.....	3%

Our appreciation is again extended to the Extension Department of Queen's Department of Queen's University for their excellent co-operation. The lectures by five of the University Professors created keen interest on the part of the inmates attending, and proved most profitable to our educational programme. The University was also generous in making extension courses available, providing textbooks and invaluable advice.

Library

Our library is very important to administration and the standard of reading material is continually improving. Good books are of great educational value and much to be considered as an important factor in our overall efforts toward rehabilitation.

While our general circulation has dropped somewhat this is not considered too significant having in mind the other activities prevalent at this time.

The occupancy of the new library in the very near future will greatly add to the efficiency of this department.

Total circulation of Fiction, Non-Fiction and Magazines.....	91,835
Average daily issues of books and magazines.....	304

HOSPITAL ADMINISTRATION

Our hospital has functioned very efficiently during the year under the very capable direction of our Dr. J. E. Gibson, Physician, and Dr. K. S. Clarke, Surgeon.

Services rendered are as follows—

Sick Parades.....	4,163	Hospital days.....	6,072
Treatments regular.....	5,535	Daily Average.....	8
Major Surgery.....	54	X-Rays.....	549
Minor Surgery.....	58	Electro Cardiograms.....	66
Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat...	253		
Patients in Hospital.....	761		

It will be noted that while our male sick parades show a slight increase over the previous year, regular treatments, major and minor surgery shows a definite decrease, as well as other services. The laboratory department, X-Ray and radiology departments have been fully occupied with a total of 549 X-Rays and 66 electrocardiograms.

The foregoing services were rendered the Prison for Women population in addition to the above.

Sick Parades.....	907	Hospital patients.....	163
Treatment Parades.....	2,893	Hospital days.....	1,579
Ear, Eye, Nose and Throat...	24	Hospital days average....	10

While our male hospital is an antiquated building the cleanliness and general appearance has been well maintained. Our up-to-date technical services such as X-Ray, Operation room, would be a credit to any hospital.

Tuberculosis survey was carried out by the Mobile Unit of the Provincial authorities and all inmates and staff were X-Rayed.

The Red Cross also visited the institution for blood donations and a good response from inmate population was received.

STAFF TRAINING

Staff training is of course recognized as most necessary in any penal institution, if the new penal philosophy is to be successful. Inexperienced and untrained officers can do much to retard the new programme through their lack of tact, knowledge of the various types confined in our institution and lack of knowledge of the proper methods of approach to situations.

Our Penitentiary Staff College, "Calderwood" is meeting this need most successfully and definite improvement in the standard of our staff is quite evident.

In addition In-Service Training has continued during the year, courses being held and officers receiving this type of training, under the supervision of our In-Service training officer. During this training season officers give lectures and instruction covering the various phases of administration, including security and discipline.

CONSTRUCTION

Our construction programme has progressed very satisfactorily during the past year. Excellent progress being made on our Recreational Building. It is anticipated our School and Library will move into that section of the new building which was included for this department in the near future. The completion of an addition to farm barn F-3 was also effected and provides excellent quarters for our young cattle.

Maintenance

Maintenance is a major project and in some instances exceeds our ability to cope with same. Our Tin and Paint department find difficulty to meet the work schedule in regards to repair to roofs of many of the buildings and the painting of buildings. Our Instructors are putting forth good efforts and endeavouring to meet the needs to the best of their ability.

Our Chief Trade Instructor Frayn's office has been working under a handicap. However, with the re-employment of E. O. Martin, this has greatly relieved the situation.

CLASSIFICATION

This department has functioned most successfully throughout the year and has proven of considerable assistance to the Administration as usual. A Classification Officer's understanding of inmate problems and counselling offered assists considerably in the proper work placement of inmates and in the general treatment of problem inmates.

This department has been handicapped due to the transfer of Assistant Classification officer Mr. Wilby to British Columbia Penitentiary and difficulty has been experienced in obtaining a qualified replacement due to the increased use of such employees in the Social Services over the past several years.

The following statistics tend to convey the great volume of work conducted by this department.

Interviews with inmates.—Newcomers, (second interviews), Routine follow-up, Special follow-up, Inmates' request, referred by other officers, pre-release interviews, discharge interviews. Total: 2,550.

Visitors.—Inmate visitors, John Howard Society, National Employment Service, Dept. of Veterans Affairs, Legal Aid, Children's Aid Society, Remission Officers, Alcoholics Anonymous, School of Social Work, Canton, N.Y. (18 members), Others. Total: 279.

Meetings and Conferences.—Classification Assignment Boards, Classification Officer, Collin's Bay Penitentiary, Alcoholics Anonymous, John Howard Society (evening sessions). Total: 189.

Tests.—Kuder Preference, Revised Minnesota Paper Form Board, Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory, Test of Mechanical Comprehension, Brainard Occupational Inventory, Revised Beta (124) Wechiter—Bellevue. Total: 164.

Interviews by outside Agencies.—John Howard Society, National Employment Service, Dept. of Veterans Affairs, Childrens' Aid Society, Legal Aid, Employers, Alcoholics Anonymous, Immigration Officers, Remission Service. Total: 762.

The Alcoholics Anonymous under the direction of Classification Officers continues most successfully providing a good influence on those taking part and to institutional morale. The "Aurora News" has been re-organized and published bi-monthly by members of the group with the authorization of the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, and creates pride and interest.

FARM

Unfavourable weather conditions resulted in only fair grain crops. However, our hay crop was very good enabling the filling of two silos with green clover.

The sewing of roots and vegetables was also delayed due to heavy rains during April and May, the lack of rain during August and September, however, these crops were fair.

Our holstein herd continues to show an improvement. Four heifers and one bull were supplied to the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, and the bulls were also made available to the Manitoba Penitentiary and the Indian Affairs Branch. In addition, many bull calves were sold locally for breeding purposes and three of our cows were awarded lifetime certificates. A number of our herd were on exhibition in Ottawa and Kingston making an excellent showing.

Piggery

An average of approximately 300 pigs were kept throughout the year, with an average of 30 pigs being slaughtered each month for the Steward's department.

Cannery

Our cannery continues very successfully having had a very profitable season. The quantity of fruit and vegetables processed was somewhat lower than that of the previous season, but the improved quality more than compensates for this. Mr. Markland, our newly appointed supervisor of the cannery, would appear to be well qualified. Since his appointment a definite improvement has been apparent in the cannery operations.

CONCLUSION

It is with a certain amount of regret that I have reached the time in life when I find it necessary to sever my association with the Penitentiary service, having reached the age of sixty-five years. I will be proceeding on retiring leave in the very near future. I would like to take this opportunity to extend every good wish to the new incumbent as Warden of Kingston Penitentiary, also to extend my sincere thanks to the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioners, Senior Assistant Commissioner and Assistant Commissioners, and all other officials in Branch Office who have been so understanding of my problems and the close co-operation received from them during their period of office. I would also like to thank the Senior Officers and Staff of Kingston Penitentiary who have given me the closest co-operation over the past years and to wish them all success for the future.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL PENITENTIARY

COLONEL G. LEBEL, *Warden*

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

In Custody, April 1, 1953.....	1,257
Received during the Year (Including 8 Female Inmates).....	952
TOTAL.....	2,209
Released during the Year, by:	
Expiration of Sentence.....	449
Ticket-of-Leave.....	79
Transferred.....	473
Pardoned.....	4
Death.....	5
Court Order.....	3
TOTAL.....	1,013
Remaining in Custody, March 31, 1954.....	1,196

The detail of inmates received and discharged by way of transfer is summarized hereunder:

Received

Federal Training Centre.....	51
Kingston Penitentiary.....	5
Manitoba Penitentiary.....	4
Dorchester Penitentiary.....	1
Collin's Bay Penitentiary.....	1
Bordeaux Jail.....	1
Total.....	63

Discharged

Federal Training Centre.....	262
Manitoba Penitentiary.....	112
Dorchester Penitentiary.....	80
Kingston Penitentiary.....	11
Kingston Penitentiary (Females).....	8
Total.....	473

It will be noted that the number of newcomers, with a total of 952, has greatly surpassed the number received in previous years. During the year 1952-53, 848 newcomers were admitted, against 628 in 1951-52 and 585 in 1950-51.

This unusually large number of newcomers has necessitated numerous transfers to other penal institutions, namely three transfers to Manitoba Penitentiary and two to Dorchester. Two hundred and sixty-three were transferred to Federal Training Centre, against the return of 50 considered unsuitable for training.

The constant increasing population has created such a congestion that it presents serious administrative problems. The numerous transfers to other penal institutions have only created a temporary solution.

It is therefore suggested that a new penal institution be constructed in the Province of Quebec.

STAFF

Movement.—On April 1, 1953, the total staff comprised 334 officers. During the year, 47 new officers were taken on strength as follows:

Executive Staff.....	2
Administrative Staff.....	5
Custodial Staff.....	40

During the same period, 48 officers were struck off strength for the following reasons:

By Natural Death.....	2
By Retirement to Gratuity.....	1
By Retirement to Pension.....	8
By Resignation.....	31
To Promote Efficiency.....	6

The total officer strength on March 31, 1954 stood at 333, against an authorized establishment of 335.

Promotions.—Eighteen officers were promoted as follows:

<i>From</i>	<i>To</i>
1 Assistant Storekeeper	Storekeeper
1 Guard Grade 2	Quarryman Instructor
1 Guard Censor Clerk	Clerk to Chief Keeper
1 Guard Grade 2	Assistant Laundryman Instructor
1 Guard Grade 1	Clerk to Chief Keeper
1 Keeper	Laundryman Instructor
1 Guard Grade 1	Guard Herdsman
1 Fireman	Assistant Engineer
7 Guards Grade 1	Guards Grade 2
2 Bookkeepers	Assistant Storekeepers
1 Guard Grade 2	Keeper

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION AND MORAL WELFARE

Roman Catholic Chapel.—Reverend Father Préville has continued, during the past year, to provide spiritual assistance to the inmates of his congregation with very satisfactory results.

His population at the end of March, 1954 was 1,066; from this number, 950 were active Roman Catholic.

Religious services were held every Sunday and Holy-Day on which occasion two masses were celebrated. Confessions were heard every Saturday afternoon and also on the eve of religious holidays. Four thousand five hundred confessions were heard with a corresponding number of communions.

The annual mission was conducted by Reverend Father J. P. Jolicoeur, Redemptorist; results obtained have been satisfactory and 840 inmates attended to the mission at the conclusion of which about 600 received Holy Communion.

The League of the Sacred Heart was inaugurated this year in October, 1953. The actual number of adherents is 411. Success obtained in this organization is more than anticipated.

Reverend Father Préville interviews inmates every week day, from 0830 to 1000 hours, except on Thursday, which is his day off, also on Sundays and holidays.

Frequent visits are made to the families of inmates or to social welfare agencies on behalf of inmates.

The Alcoholics Anonymous continued to reap success; French section, 90 members; English, 30.

Protestant Chapel.—Reverend G. R. Forneret has continued to give spiritual guidance to the inmates of his congregation during the past fiscal year, ending March 31, 1954. His population was 108.

Divine services were held every Sunday and on appropriate religious days. There was celebration of Holy Communion on the first Sunday of each month, and also on high festivals. The Salvation Army's assistance in holding occasional services at the request of our Chaplain is appreciated.

The annual mission was held this year from March 1 to 6 by Reverend John F. Dempster. The mission was a success which aroused the enthusiasm of the members of the congregation.

The good work performed by the Salvation Army and John Howard Society has relieved the morale and helped towards the rehabilitation of the inmates.

Alcoholics Anonymous.—Both French and English speaking groups have continued to extend their support and encouragement to our inmate population with very satisfactory results.

Jewish Inmates.—Rabbi Charles Bender, Jewish Chaplain, has continued to minister the spiritual and religious needs to the Jewish inmates of this Penitentiary. The total on March 31 was 19, including one actually in Mount Sinai Sanatorium, in St. Agathe, Que.

Religious visits were made regularly every other week and a sermon to the inmates on each occasion. Private interviews were also granted after the religious services. Religious Holidays of the Jewish congregation were observed under direction of Rabbi Bender.

A small room, up above the Deputy Warden's office, has been repaired to provide a place of worship worthy of the congregation.

LIBRARY

Books and magazines were circulated as shown below:

Language	Magazines	Fiction Books	Non-Fiction Books	Technical Books	Total
French.....	52,139	25,243	4,242	.....	81,624
English.....	119,793	20,153	3,711	.....	143,627
Technical (Not classified as to language).	8,329	.....	.....	1,322	9,651
Total.....	180,261	45,396	7,953	1,322	234,902

The compilation of these figures reveals that there is an overall decrease in all items of reading material this year.

An average number of 198.6 books and magazines were distributed to each inmate, against 237.3 for last year. This decrease is attributable mainly to the additional recreational facilities, both inside the institution and outside for sports, which have been made available to the population in general.

There was also a large decrease in the number of personal subscriptions to newspapers and magazines. This is also to be attributed to the above reasons.

The noontime meetings continue to take place in the Library. In the past year, additional sessions by the A.A. committees have been held under our supervision. This is satisfactory as both A.A. bulletins are printed on our Gestetner machine in this department, and many other facilities, such

as reference books, etc., are made available to those engaged in this work. As well, from 10,000 to 15,000 sheets and forms used in the penitentiary are printed here on the Gestetner each month.

Pen-O-Rama.—To date, there are actually 1,200 paid up subscriptions; 800 in French and 400 in English. Most of these are paid by the inmates and forwarded to their relatives and friends. A free issue is given to each inmate of the Institution.

Pen-O-Rama also assists in printing forms for the Institution and the Inmates Central Committee, such as notices, programmes, tickets and other Institutional events.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

The Steward's Department was under the skilful management of Steward L. Beaupré until February 24, 1954, on which date Mr. Beaupré left on Sick Leave. Assistant Steward J. Tremblay has been Acting Steward since then, and has proven his ability to maintain the high standards of efficiency, sanitation and satisfactory production of wholesome and nourishing meals.

The policy of closely supervised on-the-job inmate training was continued, and contributed to the good functioning of this Department as well as to the rehabilitative benefit of the inmates.

The very modernly-equipped and efficiently-organized Baking Section was in operation throughout the year from 0600 hours to 1800 hours daily, producing a variety of Buns, Cakes and Pastries, and producing Bread on schedule in sufficient quantities to meet the requirements of the Federal Training Centre as well as this Institution.

Kitchen sanitation and inmate personal hygiene continued to receive the close attention of all supervising personnel. The completion of the two New Shower Baths has made it possible for all inmates in the Kitchen to shower and change white clothing daily. All inmates are thoroughly examined by Dr. L. Martel, before being employed in the Kitchen, and thereafter, receive regular re-checks.

Kitchen machinery and equipment was maintained at the peak of operating efficiency throughout the year, due to the practice of periodic checking, oiling, adjusting and replacing of parts as needed. This practice has served to eliminate major breakdowns of machinery and equipment. The following new equipment was installed or purchased:

- 5 Oil Burners
- 2 Cast Aluminum Steam Roasters
- 2 Dough Troughs

The Steward Department is a well-organized, finely equipped, efficiently functioning establishment that is helping to maintain good morale as well as sustain good health with its production of wholesome, well-balanced, nourishing meals under satisfactory sanitary conditions.

FARM DEPARTMENT

Farm Instructor Edouard Décarie has continued to supervise the Farm Department during the last year.

Farm operations, during the year, have been fairly successful, despite the lateness of spring and seeding. The summer was rather hot with a good distribution of rainfalls and the Fall weather appropriated for general harvest-

ing. Farm production was up slightly from the previous year, as shown below. The total farm produce amounted to \$63,876.48, as compared with \$56,059.13 the previous year.

	1952-53	1953-54
Vegetables.....	582,990 lbs.	758,012 lbs.
Grains.....	5,465 bus.	5,353 bus.
Feed Vegetables and Straw.....	715 tons	752 tons

Piggery.—We started the year with 806 head, eight hundred and thirteen dressed hogs were slaughtered for a total of 174,846 lbs. which were delivered to the Steward and also to Federal Training Centre. This shows an increased production of 6,810 lbs. of pork. When compared with the previous year, the sale of pork shows a saving of \$33,444.10, when compared with the outside market.

Cattle.—Our dairy herd consisting of 63 head on April 1, 1953, has increased to 70 at the end of the year. Milk production totalled 410,221 lbs., an increase of 9,895 lbs.; 36,909 gallons of milk were delivered to the Kitchen and the balance used for feeding calves. Ten bull calves were sold to outside customers for breeding purposes for \$788.25. Twelve head were slaughtered for beef, weighing 4,116 lbs.

Poultry.—We ended the year with 829, an increase of 74 births compared to April, 1953; 14,600 dozen of eggs were delivered to the Kitchen; 613 hens were sold to officers, and 313 to outside customers for an amount of \$1,632.65.

Canning.—135,528 lbs. of six different kinds of farm produce, with 21,830 lbs. of purchased tomatoes were processed, representing 18,300 gallons of canned goods, an increased production of 7,654 gallons over last year.

These operations afforded a saving of \$8,398.18 in comparison with wholesale prices prevailing on the outside market last year.

Soap Manufacture.—13,575 lbs. of brown soap were manufactured, an increased production of 3,605 lbs. This soap was sold to several departments at a small cost of \$308.89, a net saving for the Institution of \$777.11 as the similar soap purchased from outside cost an average of \$0.08 per pound.

Greenhouse.—The construction of a greenhouse has been completed in time to start the early seeding in this new system instead of the hot beds. The plants have developed very satisfactorily, but it was considered that due to the large quantity of plants, we are obliged to seed early; this construction is not sufficiently large to accommodate all the plantation desired.

Generally.—The Assistant Farm Instructor, Mr. Bélanger, has inspected all the farm machinery, painting and repairing the equipment when necessary.

Two new tractors were purchased, raising our total to seven, employed during 5,157 hours. Their maintenance and operating expenses aggregated \$2,266.55.

An average of 65 adults and 40 young inmates were employed on the farm proper throughout the year. Farm officers gave all assistance possible to interest the inmates at the farming generally.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Engineering Services.—During this last fiscal year, the Engineering Department, under the supervision of Plant Engineer J. C. A. Bélanger, has looked after the general maintenance of service lines, (steam, water and electric) in all departments of this Institution, as well as the general maintenance of same in government tenements on the Reserve.

The Engineer also supervised the maintenance of electric motors in each shop of this Institution; the maintenance of signal system (magnetos) and the radio installation. It was also his responsibility to supervise the general maintenance of our fleet of passenger cars, trucks and construction machineries, and to keep same in good working condition.

As far as service lines are concerned, the following projects were completed during this last fiscal year:

<i>Job No.</i>	
142	Alteration and Addition to Old Boiler Room
245	Installation of Main Switchboard at LC.15
252	Alteration in Kitchen—Blvd. B-6
276	Installation of New Steam Generator
283	Installation of Transformer for New Distribution at Kitchen Building—B-6
286	New Electric Distribution for Stores and West Gate
299	New 3" Steam Main for Laundry and Change Room
307	Alterations Greenhouse Building—F-29
315	Electric Distribution Panel Change Room
317	Alteration in Hospital Building—B-9
330	Water Lines on Lussier's Farm
332	Installation Ventilation Equipment in Building—B-6
338	Alteration Basement Building—B-12
365	New Electric Distribution in Piggery Building—F-28
390	Installation Oil Burners in Kitchen Building—B-6

MEDICAL SERVICES

Doctor L. Martel has directed Hospital Department during the fiscal year ending March, 1954 with good results.

The number of inmates hospitalized during this fiscal year was 459, a small increase of 37 cases over previous fiscal year. On the other hand, the number of cases treated in Dispensary was considerably lower than the previous year—13,064, against 15,431. Even if morning sick parades have been cut down by about 1/4, this is an indication that the health of the inmate population generally has been fairly good since the average on sick parade was 75 compared with 84 during the previous year.

A total of 181 injuries were sustained by inmates, either while or taking part in sport activities; seven of those were considered of a major nature.

A total of 58 surgical operations were performed, 31 of which were considered major operations. Most of these were performed by Dr. R. Champoux of Federal Training Centre to whom I extend my sincere thanks and appreciation for his co-operation and efficiency.

Cost per capita, in B-4, Drugs and Supplies, Hospital and Dental, is \$4.9246—much lower than per capita cost of \$5.6509 for fiscal year 1952-53.

All inmates affected with lues were closely observed. Treatments were administered without any serious reactions. WASSERMAN and KAHN blood analysis was made for every inmate being admitted in Penitentiary. In addition, at regular intervals, blood tests were also made to control treatment results in V.D.S. patients. Altogether, a total of 914 tests were made at the provincial laboratories in Montreal. Only 15 inmates suffering from lues are presently in the Penitentiary.

We have obtained satisfactory results in the treatment of tuberculosis of the chest. Five patients are presently hospitalized and eleven more who are considered suspect are examined regularly by Dr. Ruben Laurier, FCCP, chest specialist of Montreal. The X-ray films are taken here at the Penitentiary.

An X-ray unit 100 miliamperes was installed this year. This machine has given us the means to improve and extend our X-ray services. A total of 675 X-ray films were processed this year.

Sick leave taken by members of the Staff totals 3,439 days. Of these 62½ days were taken without pay and 538½ days were caused by injuries sustained while on duty. In addition, 194½ days were caused by injuries sustained while off duty.

INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTION

The operation and administration of the eleven workshops of the penitentiary have been continued under the direction of Chief Trade Instructor (Industries) J. M. LeCorre.

The following table will serve to demonstrate the value of articles made or required, as compared with the previous year.

	1952-53	1953-54	Difference
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Total Turnover.....	195,495 63	189,071 44	6,424 19 Decr.
Turnover of Raw Material Only.....	129,226 09	116,190 71	16,035 38 Decr.
Estimated Commercial Value.....	265,946 00	277,416 52	11,470 52 Incr.
Equivalent "Would-be" Revenue.....	136,719 91	161,225 81	24,505 90 Incr.

Our usual total turnover shows a decrease but this does not mean a decrease in production.

We have done more footwear, more brooms, more uniforms, etc., than last year.

The price of raw material is approximately the same as last year. We have improved several aspects of the training of inmates and our methods of manufacturing.

Consequently, most of the shops show a decrease or a very slight increase of material turnover, but a larger increase of estimated commercial value.

We also have opened the new Carpenter Maintenance Shop, and relocated all the machinery of the old shop.

SCHOOL

Schoolmaster J. Albert Fiset, has continued to supervise the School Department during the past year.

A number of 18 regular school classes were continued throughout this year, in two different groups. On March 31, 1954 the adult group included ten classes; seven French and three English, with 154 inmates attending (116 French and 38 English). The young inmates' group had eight classes; five French and three English, with 60 inmates attending (48 French and 12 English).

The turnover during this year was quite high especially in the young inmates school on account of the numerous transfers to the Federal Training

Centre. During this fiscal year, 243 inmates were enrolled in the adult section and 153 in the school for young inmates. The illiterates and quasi-illiterates received prior attention.

New correspondence courses registered during the year amounted to 338. A total of 189 courses were completed for which the inmates received a certificate of achievement. It is to be noted that during this year, 66 active courses were sent to the Federal Training Centre, and 33 to other Penitentiaries at the time inmates were transferred. These results show to what extent the inmates are interested in studying in spite of the numerous hobbies which keep many inmates very busy in their cells and disturb them from studies.

Necessary assistance has also been provided to inmates who wish to pursue personal studies in their cells by personal visits of the schoolmasters and also by supplying the inmates with necessary educational books out of the penitentiary school textbooks library.

CLASSIFICATION OFFICER DEPARTMENT

The Classification Department has followed during the past year the policy laid down by Headquarters, by extending guidance and advice in prison life to inmates requesting same. A total of over 3,500 interviews of this type were given this year; classification reports on prospective Federal Training Centre transferees have been issued.

Five transfers to other penal institutions have been screened by the Classification Officers, and usual reports submitted in every instance.

The usual co-operation was extended by the John Howard Society, Salvation Army, Société d'Orientation et de réhabilitation sociale and R.C. Rehabilitation Service. Numerous visits have been made by members of those organizations to the Penitentiary, as well as the National Employment Service; the screening of guard applicants is also part of their working programme. Lectures have been given to members of our actual staff, also to students of the Penitentiary Staff College.

Psychologist L. H. St-Pierre has developed the Excelsior Group A.A. with good results, and no doubt will bear fruit in the future. He has also addressed many service clubs and radio programmes on special invitations. Visitors from other institutions are generally guided through the penitentiary by this department.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

The general maintenance of buildings and the construction of new projects have been continued this year under the supervision of Chief Trade Instructor (Construction) J. W. Levasseur.

The major projects completed this year are the following:

- (a) Construction of a new building designated as Maintenance Shop—re C-2.
- (b) Repairs to Hospital—B-9 and partial renovating.
- (c) Building B-6, Kitchen—Installation of showers, barber chairs, clothes drying, frigidaire double doors and two new canopies.
- (d) Construction of two new garages for Tenements H-90-91 and H-92-93.
- (e) New roof on piggery building F-5.
- (f) Sidewalks in front of the penitentiary, and also on Blvd. Levesque, from the Warden's residence to the last tenement on the southern side of the street.
- (g) A new incinerator building F-12.
- (h) Repairs to floor building F-6, and also repairing Building B-5.

INMATES' WELFARE ACTIVITIES

Sports.—Football, being less popular than basketball, was discontinued in the fall of 1953. We have actually six teams of basketball players which are very active. Volleyball is also played during exercise period on week days, week-ends and holidays.

Hockey was popular during the last winter, although under adverse weather conditions. Five teams from outside visited the Penitentiary team.

Wrestling and boxing are also popular and three organized bouts have taken place during the year.

Music.—Our orchestra is actually made up of 12 musicians who are considered fully qualified to give interesting concerts. Thirty other inmates actually are practising and learning various musical instruments.

Shows.—About four times a year, on the occasion of Statutory holidays, such as Queen's birthday, Dominion Day, Labour Day and Christmas, special shows, organized by the liaison officer and made up of outside artists, are given to inmates without any charge to the public.

Movies.—During last winter movie films have been shown very frequently, and almost every week from late November until about the end of March. The cost of these films was borne partly by the government, partly by the Welfare Fund and by the Inmates' Central Committee. Movies are usually given over the week-end, when no other form of amusement is permissible outside.

Sale of photographs, showing local activities, has constituted the main source of revenue for the inmates. The gross sales aggregated \$1,686.29; the estimated percentage of profit is about 35%.

CONCLUSION

In my concluding remarks last year, I stressed the constant increase in our inmate population and the difficulty under which we were managing the penitentiary. This situation has not improved during the past year as our number of newcomers exceeded by far the number admitted the previous year.

I also recommended that special attention be given to the contemplation of erecting a new penitentiary within a near radius from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary in order to relieve our congested situation. The over-crowding in shops and dome, in fact in every working place of the penitentiary, makes the supervision very difficult and is a great handicap to good shop production.

In spite of this situation and with the co-operation extended by all senior officers, the results have been satisfactory.

Before concluding, I would like to extend my appreciation for the assistance extended by the efficient direction of the Commissioner and his assistants.

DORCHESTER PENITENTIARY

COLONEL G. T. GOAD, *Warden.*

The inmate population as of March 31, 1954, was five hundred and ninety-seven (597), including four (4) "On Command" in Provincial Hospitals, and one at large while on Temporary Ticket-of-Leave. An increase of fifty-eight (58) over the previous year.

Inmates received during the year totalled three hundred and forty-five (345), including eighty-one (81) transferred from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, one from Collin's Bay Penitentiary, and one from Kingston Penitentiary, also two Ticket-of-Leave violators. Two hundred and eighty-seven were discharged from the Penitentiary as follows:

By expiry of sentence.....	230
By Ticket-of-Leave.....	41
By Unconditional Release.....	11
By Transfer to other Penitentiaries.....	4
By Death.....	1
	<hr/> 287

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S DEPARTMENT

Following is list of projects completed during the year:

Storage Space—Tailor Shop, Bldg. C-2
 Tile Floor—Milk House F-37
 Construction of sidewalk—Tenement H-13
 Addition to Workshop—Implement Shed F-38
 Alterations—Protestant Chapel, Bldg. B-3
 Renovation of tenements H-29-30
 Alterations to Administration Bldg. A-1

In addition to above an extensive programme of painting and decorating in various parts of the institution was carried out.

The various shops were kept busy with institutional work, and manufacture for other penitentiaries, as well as other government departments, such as, Post Office (Mail Bag Repairs), Army, Navy and Air Force, Resources and Development, Department of Agriculture, etc.

The following articles of penitentiary clothing were manufactured for Eastern penitentiaries, not including Dorchester:—

Brown Denim Pants.....	7,767 pair
Brown Denim Coats and Jackets (Summer).....	4,840
Brown Denim Caps.....	1,350
Brown Denim Belts.....	500
Inmates' Winter Coats.....	1,650
Inmates' Winter Caps.....	1,600
White Pants.....	1,237
White Coats.....	100
White Caps.....	436
Gowns, Hospital patients.....	6
White Pants, Officers.....	104
White Coats, Long.....	40
White Coats, Short.....	112
Officers' Overalls—Coats.....	123
Pants.....	183
Officers' Coveralls.....	78
Officers' Smocks.....	20
Overalls, Inmates.....	1,083
Coveralls, Inmates.....	217
Aprons, White.....	390
White Drill, P.T. Shorts.....	400
Surgeon and Dental Gowns.....	12
Officers' Operating Room Gowns.....	25

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

General maintenance work and servicing of Power Plant operations were carried out during the year.

Following is a resume of the works programme for the year:—

Service Lines—Water and Steam

- 8" water line from tanks to prison completed.
- 6" fire hydrant installed near poultry house and water line to serve Bldg. F-15.
- Well bored at the tank site to a depth of 600', and deep well pump installed.
- Steam lines were renovated in Shop C-2C in preparation for heating of new Canvas Shop.

Electrical

- 550-volt line to Farm Bldg. F-2 installed.
- 550-volt line from switchboard to Boiler Room installed.
- Car heating outlets installed on West Wall.
- Service line to accommodate radio headphones in South Wing installed.
- Installation of electric service line from Main Prison to new Pump House at tanks.
- Installation of transformer bank at tanks.
- Installation of two transformers in transformer vault at new Officers' Mess.

Steam Heating

- 80% of heating installation in new Officers' Mess completed.
- Heating installation in West Wing of Vocational Building completed.
- New hot water furnace installed in tenement No. 5.
- Heating system altered and added to in Chief Keeper's new quarters.

Plumbing

- Complete plumbing renovation of tenements 29 and 30.
- Visitors' wash room installed in Administration Bldg. A-1.
- Two showers, toilet, service sink and basin installed in Dissociation Ward.
- Toilet and wash basin installed in Chief Keeper's Office.

Lighting

- Fluorescent lighting installed in Change Room.
- Wires concealed in tenements 29 and 30, also new fixtures installed.
- Lighting of new Officers' Mess partly completed.
- New conduit and wire installed in Chief Keeper's Office.
- Lighting of new X-Ray Room, Hospital, completed.
- Lighting completed in West Wing of Vocational Building.

FARM DEPARTMENT

The year 1953 was a good average farming year. Crops grew well during the year, but during the harvest there was a considerable amount of rain, consequently the root crops did not store well during the winter.

Field Crops.—The legumes in the hay crops came through the winter in first class condition which enabled us to produce excellent ensilage and some very good hay.

Vegetable Crops.—The garden did very well during the year—all crops were above average in quality, but some did not keep so well on account of the wet weather during harvesting and storage.

Cattle.—In 1947 permission was granted to register all eligible heifers. At that time we had 19 registered cows. In 1949 we entered R.O.P. which has been very helpful, and at present there are thirty-eight registered cows of better quality, although improvement has been somewhat retarded owing to some of the bulls being of a quality detrimental to the herd. It is hoped that permission will be granted to breed some of our cows artificially with the objective of raising better herd sires.

Health has been good, the only real trouble being foot-rot, attributed to wet pastures, but it is hoped that foot baths will be installed in the near future, which will greatly assist in controlling same.

Ensilage is being used extensively and is proving very satisfactory.

Pigs.—A very good year was experienced—no serious ailments, and an average of 9.6 per litter.

It is hoped that housing conditions will be improved before long, especially for young and fattening pigs, as should any contagious disease break out there is a very poor chance of controlling it, as all pigs are in shelters with outside yards, with no isolation facilities.

Poultry.—It is considered that the last year has been a very good one. Average eggs laid per hen, per fiscal year, 223. An additional laying house has been built, which will be occupied this year by pullets, having doubled the amount of chicks purchased in previous years.

All milled feed has been crushed and mixed at the farm which is a considerable saving, the hammer mill and mixer being very helpful.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Inmate personnel employed in the Kitchen are given an opportunity of gaining a fair knowledge of kitchen routine, baking, etc., provided they show some willingness and aptitude for the work.

At the present time the Kitchen is being remodelled, which makes it somewhat difficult to keep it as clean and tidy as if operating under more normal conditions.

Inmates working in Kitchen bathe and change clothing three times a week, and are furnished with necessary facilities to maintain personal cleanliness.

The old Officers' Mess is still in use, but it is hoped that the new quarters, now under construction, will be ready for use during the coming Summer, which will make for more efficient operation of this department.

During the year total bread production amounted to 277,270 lbs., with 13,986 sold to officers. Also, 23,825 lbs. of various types of meats were processed during the year.

SCHOOL

The school enrolment for the year consisted of 76 adults and 42 youths, with average monthly attendance of 30 and 17 respectively.

The following Correspondence Courses were supplied by the Department of Veterans Affairs:—

<i>Name of Course</i>		<i>Number</i>	
Bookkeeping "A".....		4	
Conversation anglaise.....		2	
Elementary Arithmetic.....		2	
English (Senior Matric).....		1	
Introductory French.....		1	
Introductory Mathematics.....		5	
Mathématiques élémentaires.....		1	
Mathematics "A".....		1	
Mechanical Drawing "A".....		1	
		—	
		18	
		—	
<i>Veteran Students</i>		<i>Non-Veteran Students</i>	
8 with 1 Course.....	8	8 with 1 Course.....	8
		1 with 2 Courses.....	2
	—		—
	8		10

The following Courses were supplied by the Department of Education, Province of Nova Scotia, for inmates resident of that Province:

<i>Name of Course</i>	<i>Number</i>
Architectural Drafting (I).....	1
Architectural Drafting (II).....	1
Architectural Drafting (III).....	1
Elementary Bookkeeping.....	1
Elementary Mathematics.....	1
Engine Operator IV Class.....	1
House Painting and Decorating.....	1
Oxy-Acetylene Welding.....	3
Retail Salesmanship.....	1
Show Card Writing.....	1
English Grade IX.....	1
Science Grade IX.....	1
Total.....	14

One inmate is enrolled for a course in Journalism, another in "Steam Boilers" as supplied by the Province of Alberta, and a third inmate is enrolled for a course in "Industrial Engineering" from the Canadian Institute of Science and Technology, Toronto. These courses are paid for out of private funds.

The school attendance is up this year over last, although the monthly average of attendance has been about the same. More film strips have been added to the Library and they have proved to be very popular with the pupils at school. At least one showing a month, and sometimes two are provided for both classes.

LIBRARY

During the year the following reading material was circulated:

Fiction Books—	
English.....	52,949
French.....	6,151
Magazines—	
English.....	113,471
French.....	11,338
Educational and Vocational Books.....	1,931
Private subscriptions received and issued.....	1,822

The library distribution of reading material to each inmate consists of a weekly issue of four magazines and two novels, or alternatively, six magazines to those inmates who do not care for novels. The issue of magazines and novels are prepared from lists filed with library by each inmate in order to be supplied with the reading material of his choice.

In addition to above reading material additional catalogued books, both fiction and non-fiction, are available to inmates on request and may be retained for a period of seven days with option of renewal for a further period, if necessary, for the inmate to complete reading of same.

Educational and trade books are catalogued according to the general subject matter and are issued on request. Loan period for educational books is six months, and for trade books one month, subject to renewal for a further period, if necessary.

A stock of jig-saw puzzles donated by various people may be obtained, on loan, on request. They prove very useful, especially with illiterate inmates as it gives them some diversion while confined to their cells, aside from picture books issued.

The library has been open on each holiday during the year with Librarian or Asst. Librarian in attendance so that regular issues, or extra issues of books and magazines may be provided to inmates on these days.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Roman Catholic Chapel.—During the year the Roman Catholic Chaplain, Rev. T. Gallant, esc. resigned his position, having been assigned other duties by his Order, and was succeeded by Rev. E. Landry, esc. Father Gallant's leaving is regretted. He was very faithful in attending to the spiritual welfare of his congregation. Father Landry has proven himself an able successor.

The usual services were held on Sundays and Feast Days.

The conduct of the inmates attending chapel service has been very good.

The Chaplain has been in contact, either by personal visits or correspondence with about 200 relatives of inmates, and these contacts have proven fairly helpful.

Special religious instruction classes were established. These were given in French and English each week.

A large number of religious books and newspapers have been distributed to inmates through the Chapel Library.

The Annual Mission was conducted by Rev. Father Edwards, Redemptorist Order, and was very successful. The attendance was good, and the deliberations of the Missioner were well received.

Special help was given to the illiterates and semi-illiterates in their letter writing.

The Chaplain hopes that in the not too distant future a more appropriate location will be found for showing of moving pictures, which are presently held in the Roman Catholic Chapel.

Protestant Chapel.—Alterations to the Chapel have been completed during the year, and with the addition of draw-type drapes at the windows, make for considerable improvement; acoustic properties are also greatly improved.

A new electronic organ, now on order will, it is anticipated, be installed in the near future.

The above has meant that during practically the entire year activities in the chapel have had to be carried on under a definite handicap. This is reflected in the chapel activities, notably the choir.

The *Sunday Services* are well attended and the deportment is good. Inmate response has been good at all times. We have had to depend upon the congregational support in the music, being without organ accompaniment (piano substitute) and without choir. The curtailed use of the chapel and the absence of an organ figured largely in this. Due to a highway accident to our organist and choir director, choir work was greatly curtailed, resulting in a substitute accompanist on Sundays only.

Two church choirs visited the chapel services during the year. They were the choir of St. John's United Church, Moncton, and the male choir of the United Church, Sackville. In addition, on two occasions the Salvation Army brought their Moncton Citadel band and choristers.

Annual Mission was conducted by Rev. A. O. MacLean, Pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Moncton. No stranger to the congregation here, his services were well patronized by the inmates and the tone of the week was of the usual high calibre.

Bible Classes have been held weekly since the beginning of the present calendar year, and twice weekly during the lenten season, with some twenty inmates in regular attendance.

Visiting Clergy—in the late fall we were favoured with a visit from the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada,

Dr. W. A. Cameron. This was the only denomination represented officially within the year. Ministers of other denominations, Anglican, United and Baptist visited and participated in the chapel services. Nineteen ministers visited inmate members of their congregations.

Salvation Army—Lt. Col. Green, head of the Prison Services of the Salvation Army in Canada, visited here in June for three days—conducted service on Sunday and held interviews the following two days.

Increased activity is reported in connection with the Social Service work of the Salvation Army during the year. There seems to be a growing tendency for inmates to avail themselves of this opportunity.

In spite of greatly increased numbers of interviews, the man-hours away from work for interviews has been greatly reduced.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS AND SOCIAL SERVICES

With an increase in important aspects of the chapel work, Alcoholics Anonymous, Social Service, Bible Class, etc., has come a sharp dropping off in non-essential interviews.

The work of Alcoholics Anonymous has been well received by inmates during the past season. Attendance has averaged nearly forty in the Winter, and sixty inmates are presently enrolled for the weekly sessions. Once a month visitors from the Moncton Group, which sponsored the work here in the beginning, attend and participate.

The Chaplain wishes to express his thanks and appreciation for the fine support he has received from all officers of the penitentiary throughout the year.

HOSPITAL

General Health—A high standard of general health has prevailed in the inmate population during the past year. A great proportion of both medical and surgical treatments were required as a result of inadequate medical care before coming to the penitentiary.

Approximately one hundred (100) treatments a day were administered throughout the year during the morning sick parades, dispensary calls and night nurse's rounds. Four hundred and eighty-nine (489) inmates required hospitalization for an average of 7.4 days.

The mental health of the inmates has been average. Many inmates suffer from anxiety states which the gradual increase in sports activities, hobbies and library facilities do much to alleviate.

A portable X-ray unit and diathermy machine has been installed in hospital and in operation. An inmate is being trained as clerk and technician in hospital surgery, and is learning many laboratory techniques, and has been of great assistance to the hospital staff during the past year.

Twelve (12) major operations were done at Sackville Memorial Hospital. Thirty-five (35) inmates' eyes were examined by outside Doctor and eyeglasses prescribed when required.

Two (2) eye operations and one nose operation were performed by Specialist in Amherst Hospital; also three inmates' eyes were examined by Eye Specialist and eyeglasses prescribed.

Twelve inmates were sent out for Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat consultations; five for surgery; four for medical.

Chest X-rays taken at Moncton Tuberculosis Hospital, twenty; at other hospitals, seven. Other X-rays, including G. I. Series, fifteen.

Hygiene and Sanitation—The same high standards have been maintained in this respect as were previously reported.

The water showed two imperfect tests, which when repeated were both "A".

The milk has been very high grade and compares very favourably with the products of any pasteurization plant in the province.

Tuberculosis—One inmate is under treatment for active tuberculosis in the penitentiary hospital. Periodic X-ray examinations have been done on all old tuberculosis patients. In all cases progress has been satisfactory.

Mental Illness—At the present time we have five inmates under observation for mental illness. Two inmates were transferred to the Nova Scotia Mental Hospital. One inmate was returned from the Nova Scotia Hospital at the completion of his treatment and has been doing very well since.

Deaths—There was one inmate death during the year, resulting from coronary thrombosis.

Dental—Our part-time dentist has continued to give excellent service. The dentures for the inmates are being made at St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary and are very satisfactory.

Officers—The total number of officer sick leave days for 1953 was 806½ days, exclusive of accident sick leave.

Red Cross Blood Donor Clinic—During the year two Clinics were held with 542 inmates donating blood. The response of inmates to this worthy cause is very gratifying, and the Red Cross Society is highly appreciative of the contribution made by inmate personnel during the past few years.

PHYSICAL TRAINING AND RECREATION

Officers—All new officers on reporting for duty are given instructions in use of small arms. Small Bore Range is open whenever any officers are available for duty. A Service Rifle Shoot was held on the Military Range at Amherst, N.S. Service Revolver Shoot was held on Penitentiary Reserve during the year.

The officers were addressed on use of tear gas weapons, and were also given demonstration of same.

Inmates—Gangs working on inside work, shops, etc., were given regular daily exercise, weather permitting. A total of seventeen gangs participated, which number included Vocational Trainees for whom a special exercise ground has been provided adjoining Vocational Building.

Programme consists of the following, according to season of year:—

Softball, volley ball, broom ball, tennis, horseshoe pitching, physical training with weights (bar bells, dumbbells, etc.) all are voluntary and are well patronized. A four-team softball league was operated during the ball season, with very good results.

From the four-league teams an "All Star" team was formed and played against visiting teams from surrounding district, with good results.

An extra feature was the provision of a separate softball field for "Y" inmates on Sundays and holidays. This enabled them to operate three teams, and was very well received.

In addition to weekly movies, associated recreation was carried on in the corridors during the Winter. This appears to be well appreciated by inmate personnel.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Training Courses—The past year has been one of marked progress in vocational training. The fifth class of carpenters and plumbers completed their in-class training June 26, 1953 and proceeded to the vocational graduate gangs of these trades to serve the remainder of their sentences in practical work related to their courses on maintenance and construction projects about the institution. The sixth class in these trades are in training, progressing well and will graduate in June, 1954. These two classes, in turn, will follow the pattern as above of further practical training after graduation on related trade work until release.

Bricklaying—The initial class and the one immediately following were organized and trained to erect the new vocational building primarily. It was recognized as a result of this experience that the organizing of a permanent course in this trade was desirable, and a third class is now in training and progressing favourably.

Upholstering—A vocational course in upholstering was organized in June, 1953. This class was developed around a former industrial upholstering repair group. The outstanding and continuing contracts for the Armed Forces of upholstering and furniture repair provided a source of supply of articles such as easy chairs, sofas, parlor suites, etc. so essential to the economical operation of this class. Effective training in this particular trade is associated with the production, and it is interesting to note a considerable increase in volume of work and quality of workmanship as a result of formal training.

Related Training—The programme of related training in mathematics, drafting and blueprint reading has developed through a co-ordination of trade theory and practices to meet specific trade requirements and the needs of the individual. More interest in this phase of training is becoming increasingly evident through a scheme whereby trade instructors develop situations in trade experience showing the need for these further related learnings to solve shop problems.

Selection of Trainees—The addition of upholstering and bricklaying to our original carpentry and plumbing classes has about doubled the number of inmates taking advantage of this rehabilitative measure. Selection of trainees is receiving considerable study with a view to providing training to those most likely to benefit from it. A development of testing procedures is contemplated for inmate training in conjunction with the general classification of the newcomers.

Building Developments—All major construction projects at this institution are now analyzed to ascertain their training content. The completion of the new vocational building and the erection of the new poultry house were training projects of considerable value this past fiscal year and plans are well in hand for the coming year on projects of a similar nature. The benefits of this scheme are numerous, a number of which are practical experiences for trainees, more economical training, tangible goals for better trainee morale and furthering the programme of needful institutional construction.

Possibly the most significant development since the movement of the vocational classes to the recently completed vocational building, has been the gradual building up of an atmosphere or climate of training towards reform. The response of trainees to these new conditions and situations, evident by their industry, manner and discipline, has been a source of great satisfaction to the staff and undoubtedly a measure of this indirect training will become a part of their behaviour upon release.

CLASSIFICATION OFFICER

During the year ending March 31, 1954, three hundred and forty-eight newcomers and transferees were interviewed. One hundred and fifty-five inmates were interviewed prior to reclassification. The number of inmates requesting interviews is increasing, as is the number of inmates referred to this office by their officers. Officers, too, are making more use of the facilities of this department to get personality sketch of the men in their gangs.

The Classification Board meets about twice each month and continues to function normally by ensuring that the characteristics of each inmate are given due weight when his treatment programme is being considered. Work Assignment Board meets at frequent intervals with an average of twenty requests for a change of employment on the agenda each time. The inmate making a request appears in person before the Board. Cell Hobby Committee meets monthly. The number of requests to be allowed to pursue a hobby remains fairly constant at about six each month.

Close liaison is maintained between this department and the two Chaplains. Appreciation of their excellent co-operation is hereby recorded.

During the winter months the Classification Officer took part in the noon hour talks given to staff members and gave two addresses on the work of this department.

As recorded in previous reports, counselling is taking up an increasing amount of time. The importance of this phase of the work is realized. Because of the very fine work of the John Howard Societies, Salvation Army and National Employment Service, fewer inmates have been requesting interviews because of anticipated post-release problems. There has, however, been a marked increase in the number of calls for situational counselling and discussions of domestic and personality problems. The increasing recognition by inmates that many of their difficulties are problems which can be solved if discussed freely is an encouraging factor.

The first *Dale Carnegie Course* to be conducted in this penitentiary was held from September 26, 1953 to January 16, 1954. The sixteen meetings of the class were marked by keenness, sincerity and full co-operation on the part of the students. This evoked much favourable comment from the instructors. The Group Therapy value of the course was clearly demonstrated by the improved personalities of most of the participants. The Dale Carnegie Course proved to be an excellent course in human relations. Sincere appreciation must be recorded of the unselfish service of the instructors from the Dale Carnegie Institute, Moncton, N.B.

The excellent response of the class was due in large measure to the instructors' obviously sincere and friendly desire to help. A second course is now in progress and indications are that the excellent results of the first course will be duplicated.

The Classification Officer continues as an executive member of the Children's Aid Society, Home & School Association, Canadian Mental Health Association (President, Moncton Branch) and the Maritime Psychological Association (Research Committee). Addresses were given to the Ministerial Association of this district, four Home and School Association meetings and the Halifax Rotary Club.

This has been an encouraging year thanks to the co-operation and support of the Warden and other members, as well as of outside social workers.

ACTIVITIES OF WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

Number of Interviews.....	1,150
Number of Inmates Interviewed.....	462
Number of visits by Welfare Organizations.....	90

Name of Welfare Organization Visiting	Number of interviews by each Organization	Number of inmates interviewed by each Organization
National Employment Office....	636	160
John Howard Society.....	243	158
Salvation Army.....	264	137
Children's Aid Society.....	4	4
D.V.A.....	3	3
	1,150	462

National Employment Office and John Howard Society of Nova Scotia maintained a high standard of co-operation, and were able to find employment for a large number of inmates on release. The John Howard Society, Montreal and Toronto, were also very co-operative and rendered very effective assistance to many discharges who sought their assistance.

Mr. John Arnott, John Howard Society of Nova Scotia and Mr. C. A. White, National Employment Officer, also representative of the John Howard Society of New Brunswick visited this institution regularly interviewing inmates on matters of employment, rehabilitation, etc.

The Salvation Army, through Brigadier Martin, Moncton, visited the institution regularly, and rendered valuable assistance to many inmates due for discharge.

STAFF TRAINING

As in past years staff training has centred around 'on the job training', finishing the period off with a series of 'chats' by senior officers of the staff during the winter months. These talks covered all phases of our work, and a good portion of each period was used for a 'questions and answers'; this has been found to be most beneficial; it is informative and produces a good influence on staff morale.

A total of ninety-nine officers have attended P.O.T.C. This includes thirteen who attended conferences, sixty-five prior to 1953, and twenty-one at courses of instruction during 1953.

A total of fourteen new officers joined the staff during the year. All of these officers underwent an 'orientation' course under the guidance of an experienced officer, as well as instructors in small arms and restraining methods, and passing tests satisfactorily before posting to an armed task.

Later in the year an In-Service Training Officer was appointed, who has taken over the instruction of new officers, except small arms training, from the day they join the staff.

The In-Service Training Officer has not yet been provided with a firm syllabus, except for the orientation training. His field has mainly been to counsel and instruct officers on the job; correcting mal-practices or misinterpretations as they are noted by him or other staff members, and noting these incidents. From these notes, along with other training data, it is proposed to make a firm syllabus.

The use of the In-Service Training Officer, as mentioned above, along with the 'orientation training' for new officers, and winter season 'chats' twice each week for eight weeks, with special staff talks as occasion indicates, from time to time, for some specific development, are the training methods in effect and have proven effective.

INMATE HOBBIES

Cellular recreational diversion in the form of hobbies has been in effect for the past few years, and it has worked very satisfactorily.

In addition to diversion it provides for inmate personnel while locked in their cells, it has also provided those who are more proficient in hobbycraft, a source of income to carry on hobby work through the sale of their products to officers and visitors to the penitentiary. Hobby articles for sale are displayed in a show-case in the main entrance to the penitentiary.

GENERAL

Canteen—Inmates' Canteen has operated very satisfactorily and is appreciated by the majority of inmates.

Grading—The difficulty experienced last year by the Grading Committee has lessened considerably. However, the system of grading has not produced the anticipated incentive of inmate attitude towards work or work habits, but it is considerable improvement on previous arrangement.

Movies—The Roman Catholic Chapel is still being used in the showing of moving pictures and it is the only suitable location available. A separate building that could be utilized for indoor recreation and entertainment is essential.

Rehabilitation—Every effort has been made to effect rehabilitation in the lives of many inmates, and it is hoped with success in several cases. However, rehabilitation is something that must start from within, and if the individual has no wish to be rehabilitated, then no educational system, nor vocational training programme, nor any system of penology effected now, or later, will affect him one way or another.

Discipline throughout the year was very good. Unfortunately, there were three escapes (sneak-away type); one from Farm Gang and two from outside work gangs; all three were retaken within a few days.

Kind co-operation of the Commissioner and staff is much appreciated.

MANITOBA PENITENTIARY

A. H. CAMPBELL, *Warden*

The number of inmates on the Register at the close of prison on March 31, 1953 was 388. During the year we received 143 inmates from the Courts, 117 by transfer (112 from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, 4 from Saskatchewan Penitentiary and 1 from British Columbia Penitentiary), and 2 Ticket-of-Leave violators were returned. There were 209 inmates discharged during the year, leaving a balance of 441 on March 31, 1954 which included 1 insane inmate in mental hospital under Section 58 and 2 insane inmates in mental hospital under Section 61 of the Penitentiary Act, an increase of 53 inmates over the previous year.

The daily average population for the year was 386.10.

HOSPITAL DEPARTMENT

The Penitentiary Physician has reported that the general health of the population during the year was good. The total number of inmates treated at the Dispensary was slightly greater than last year, being 4,571 as compared with 4,548 the previous year. There was a great drop in the total hospitalization days which was 2,254 as compared with 3,719.5 the previous year. Twelve patients accounted for slightly more than half of the total hospitalization days which would indicate that, as far as the penitentiary population is concerned, there was very little sickness requiring hospitalization.

During the year there were four deaths in the prison population. Three of these were men over seventy years of age serving life sentences. One died from heart disease, one from cancer and one following a paralytic stroke. The fourth death was that of a younger man who had vomited and aspirated food, thereby asphyxiating himself.

Blood tests were taken on all new arrivals during the year. Very little syphilis is now being found, there being only one case treated this year as compared with eight cases the previous year. One case of gonorrhoea was treated during the year. The travelling T.B. clinic visited the institution and failed to discover any cases.

The Penitentiary Psychiatrist held 144 initial interviews with new inmates and 320 psychiatric re-examinations. In addition to holding 32 group therapy sessions with the inmates, with an average attendance of 18, he held frequent discussion about individual inmates with various members of the staff and his advice has been of great assistance in the handling of inmates who are abnormal in many respects.

The Penitentiary Physician has reported that the monthly inspections of the whole institution show that sanitation throughout is up to the desired standard. The drinking water is good and free from impurities as samples are taken each month from different taps in the institution and submitted to the Provincial Laboratory.

SPIRITUAL AND MORAL

The Roman Catholic Chaplain, Father H. J. Bedford, has reported that the attendance at Chapel has improved, the number now reaching as high as 140. Also there has been an increase in the number approaching the sacraments. During the year the following clergy visited the institution and assisted Father Bedford with the services, Father Jensen, S. J., Father Grimes, S. J., Father Daly, S. J., Father Drake, S. J., Father Lahey, S. J., and some others. Some of these clergymen are experienced and prominent men.

Mass is now being said on Holy Days of Obligation in the calendar of the Catholic Church, viz. Christmas Day, New Year's Day, the Feast of the Epiphany on January 6th, Ascension Thursday usually coming in May, All Saints Day on November 1st and the Feast of Immaculate Conception on December 8th. The services on these Days start at 08:15 and finish at 08:45 a.m. and this does not greatly interfere with our work programme.

The Protestant Chaplain, Rev. G. W. McNeill, has reported that during the past twelve months religious services have been held each Sunday with special music and services for Christmas, Easter, Good Friday, etc. The attention and co-operation of the inmates attending the services has been good.

The Protestant Preaching Mission was held during the seven days from January 31, 1954 to February 6, 1954 under the leadership of Rev. Doctor Harold Frame, M.A., B.D., of St. Stephen's Broadway United Church in Winnipeg. Doctor Frame was accompanied by Mr. Donald Dodds, baritone soloist of his

Church. The Protestant Chaplain states that this has been the most successful Mission to date. Doctor Frame is an excellent Preacher and was able to present the Gospel Message in a way that appealed to the congregation here.

Christmas and Easter Communion Services were held with 52 inmates attending at Christmas and 57 at Easter. The Rev. J. W. Anderson assisted with the Easter Communion while the Rev. J. Wiznuk, B.A., assisted at Christmas.

Major Charles Robinson and members of the Salvation Army have conducted the service on the first Sunday of each month throughout the year. There is usually included in the group a number of soloists and instrumentalists. Major Robinson has also rendered assistance to those inmates who have requested his help in personal and family matters.

CLASSIFICATION AND REHABILITATION

The Classification Board held regular monthly meetings to consider new arrivals and allocate them to occupations in which they were most likely to derive some benefit; also to hear and consider requests from inmates desiring a change of employment.

The Classification Officer held a total of 979 personal interviews with inmates during the year, made up as follows:

(a) Newcomers' Interviews.....	140
(b) Routine follow-ups.....	81
(c) At own request.....	502
(d) Referred by other Officers.....	63
(e) Pre-discharge interviews.....	175
(f) Visitors.....	18
	<hr/> 979

The Classification Officer has assisted greatly in the pre-discharge plans of the inmates by arranging interviews with the National Employment Service Representative and Judge F. A. E. Hamilton of the Canadian Welfare Association in Winnipeg and has been successful in providing employment if the dischargee is in any way co-operative. Difficulty is always experienced, however, in the winter and early spring months as agriculture and the building trades come almost to a complete halt on the prairies.

The representative of the National Employment Service visits the institution and interviews inmates one month before discharge regarding employment and the results have been very gratifying.

The valuable co-operation extended by the Canadian Welfare Association under Judge Hamilton, the National Employment Service and the Salvation Army in finding work and assisting with the dischargee's problems after release is much appreciated.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY

The Schoolteacher has reported that classes were held on 183 mornings during the year with an average daily attendance of 18. On Mondays and Wednesdays all illiterates and those of public school level attended and direct teaching, seat work, correspondence courses for cellular study and educational films obtained from the National Film Board were the chief methods of instruction used with this group.

On Tuesdays and Thursdays inmates in grades seven to eleven attended. This group was under the direction of the Assistant Teacher-Librarian who devoted much time in an attempt to give interesting and instructive training in Mathematics, Science, English and Social Studies.

On Fridays special classes were held in Mining and Prospecting, Art and French and German languages. Interest was high in the class in Mining with only two students dropping out during the entire term. All students attending the Mining and Prospecting classes were enrolled in the D.V.A. correspondence course in Mining.

During the year a discussion group was arranged by Doctor G. M. Stephens, Penitentiary Psychiatrist, which met on Tuesdays during the noon-hour. The average attendance during the year was 16. Suitable films were obtained for this group from the Provincial Department of Health and Public Welfare.

Forty-six D.V.A. courses were successfully completed during the fiscal year and there were 134 active courses at the close of the year. Other courses are as follows:

Manitoba Department of Labour:

- 1 inmate studying for First Class Engineer's Certificate.
- 2 inmates studying for Third Class Engineer's Certificate.
- 1 inmate obtained Fourth Class Engineer's Certificate.

Manitoba Department of Education:

- 1 inmate studying correspondence course in Grade IX.

British Columbia Department of Labour:

- 1 inmate obtained Fourth Class Engineer's Certificate.

British Columbia Department of Extension:

- 1 inmate studying course in Forestry.

British Columbia Department of Education:

- 1 inmate studying course in Business Fundamentals.

Queen's University, Department of Extension:

- 1 inmate studying course in Mathematics and Commerce.
- 1 inmate studying course in Commerce.
- Both these inmates are preparing to write their final examinations.

International Correspondence Schools:

- 1 inmate studying course in Chemistry.
- 1 inmate studying course in Welding.
- 1 inmate studying course in Art.
- 1 inmate studying course in Automotive Supervision.

The following books were issued from the General Library during the year:

Books, fiction.	36,150
Books, non-fiction.	3,539
Books, technical-vocational.	91
Books, school texts.	272
Magazines.	57,195

During the year, 38 inmates were subscribing to daily newspapers in the English language and 18 were subscribing to daily newspapers in the French language. After being read by the subscribers, the papers are returned to the library for re-issue to other inmates.

KITCHEN

The Steward has reported that it is impossible to keep the Kitchen in the usual high state of cleanliness due to the extensive remodelling of the main kitchen which is proceeding quite satisfactorily. All utensils, trays and cups are thoroughly cleaned and sterilized and we are free from cockroaches and other vermin.

I am pleased to report a decided improvement in the management of this department since the appointment of our new Steward. The meals served to the inmates have been very satisfactory and few complaints are received regarding the food.

The following have been manufactured in the Kitchen during the year:

Bacon.....	7,221 lbs.
Bologna.....	2,525 "
Beef, corn.....	1,044 "
Ham.....	4,916 "
Ham, dressed.....	340 "
Lard.....	13,237 "
Head Cheese.....	75 "
Meat Loaf.....	699 "
M. and C. Loaf.....	96 "
Pickles.....	8,020 "
Preserves.....	340 "
Sausage.....	7,056 "
Weiners.....	989 "
Sausage, garlic.....	227 "
Liverwurst.....	83 "
Bread.....	171,187 "
Cake.....	43,218 "
Pastry.....	40,407 "
Pudding.....	60,622 "

FARM DEPARTMENT

The Farm Instructor has reported that, owing to unfavourable weather conditions, the year 1953 was not conducive to a good grain crop. Up until April 10, 1953 it was very hot and dry. Then we were subjected to three weeks of rain and snow which delayed all Farm operations. Seeding of grain was started on May 5, 1953 and was finally completed on June 13, 1953. Our grain yields were only fair. The hulless oats was a complete failure due to rust.

The following corn, grain and hay was harvested:

Grain, total.....	11,541 bu.
Corn, for ensilage.....	100 tons
Hay.....	318 "
Brome and Alfalfa (est.).....	200 "
Sweet Clover.....	25 "

An exceptionally large crop of vegetables was harvested:

Potatoes.....	400,000 lbs.
Onions.....	31,135 "
Beets.....	7,310 "
Carrots.....	42,280 "
Turnips.....	58,890 "
Cabbage.....	87,210 "

Owing to lack of adequate storage, large quantities of vegetables had to be fed to the livestock.

The Holstein Friesen dairy herd is still on R.O.P. and is doing well. All the milk cows, with the exception of freshened heifers have obtained certificates. During the year we had an average of 20 cows milking.

The young bull and 2 heifers were taken to the Dairy Cattle Exhibition at Selkirk, Man., and placed fifth against some of the best cattle in Manitoba.

The hog production was low this year as we only raised enough for prison needs. During the year 281 feeders and sows were killed for institutional use and 100 feeders were shipped to Saskatchewan Penitentiary. Losses were small during the year and production per litter was only fair with an average of eight.

The total farm production was \$39,080.86 as compared with \$39,036.73 the previous year.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

The In-Service Training Officer reports a successful year. All new officers coming on the staff during the year received the usual training to acquaint them with their basic duties and responsibilities. During the year a special training course was held for nine custodial officers and a series of lectures and demonstrations was given. Also, during the year, a controlled conference was held for Keepers and Grade 2 Guards. This was done by relieving a certain percentage each day for a period until the entire group was completed.

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S DEPARTMENT

The following projects were completed during the year:

- New Lumber Shed, Bldg., C-11.
- Acoustic Tile, Adm. Bldg., A-1.
- Railway Spur Extension.
- New Office for Psychiatrist.
- Painting Tailor Shop.
- Radio installations, East Wing Cell Block.
- Alterations, South Wing Bldg.
- Window screens installed in New Staff Houses.
- Construction new sewer, Piggery Bldg.
- Alterations, Root Cellar.
- Alterations, Bldg. D-5, West Wing Cell Block.
- Installation, Casement Windows, Carpenter Shop.
- Repairs to No. 4 and 5 Boilers.

The following items were produced in the *Carpenter Shop* during the year:

- 78,000 Pot and Plant labels for Dept. of Agriculture at a cost of \$643.32.
- 32 Lawn Chairs at a cost of \$180.96.

MASON'S DEPARTMENT

10,275 Concrete Bricks were manufactured at a cost of \$120.90; 2,118 Cubic Yards of rock was crushed during the year.

CANVAS WORKING DEPARTMENT

152,087 Mail Bags were repaired for the Post Office Department which brought a revenue of \$45,626.10; 1,384 pairs canvas mitts manufactured at a cost of \$454.69.

SHOE DEPARTMENT

- 364 prs. Inmates' Boots and Shoes manufactured.
- 322 prs. Officers' Boots and Shoes manufactured.
- 143 prs. Inmates' Discharge Shoes manufactured.

TAILOR SHOP

- 451 Inmates' Denim Coats, manufactured.
- 824 Inmates' Denim Pants, manufactured.
- 160 Inmates' Pea Jackets, blue, manufactured.
- 454 prs. Officers' Uniform Pants, manufactured.
- 14 prs. Officers' Uniform Tunics, manufactured.
- 72 Mattresses, cell, manufactured.
- 97 Inmates' Discharge Overcoats, manufactured.
- 647 Inmates' Shirts, blue, manufactured.
- 284 Inmates' Shirts, white, manufactured.
- 148 Inmates' Shirts, discharge, manufactured.

ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

In addition to the usual electrical, heating and plumbing services, the following work has been carried out and completed by the Engineer's Department:

- Revamping Electrical Services, Kitchen, Bldg. B-6.
- Signal system installed in Hospital Cell Block.
- Radio installations, East Wing Cell Block.
- Electrical Alterations, Root Cellar.
- New Street Lighting on Penitentiary Reserve.
- Repairs and Maintenance of Boilers, No. 1-2-3.

DISCIPLINE

Good order and discipline prevailed in the inmate population during the year.

In concluding my report I wish to express my thanks to all the officers for their co-operation and loyal assistance throughout the year.

I also wish to extend my appreciation to the Commissioner and his staff for courtesies and assistance extended during the past year.

BRITISH COLUMBIA PENITENTIARY

R. S. DOUGLASS, *Warden*

The population showed an increase of 89 during the past year, rising to a total of 638, which is partly occasioned by the arrest and incarceration of a group of Doukhobours totalling 47, who were admitted to the institution in February, 1954. There were 331 males and 11 females received, while 248 males and 13 females were discharged. Of these discharges, 195 were released by expiration of sentence, 45 by ticket-of-leave licence, and 19 by transfer to other penitentiaries. Two deaths occurred during the year.

As of March 31, 1954, there were 9 inmates confined at the Provincial Mental Hospital, 2 under Section 58 and 7 under Section 61 of the Penitentiary Act. These inmates remain on the register of the Penitentiary while so confined at the mental hospital.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

The general health of the inmates during the year was good. One V.D.G. case admitted and received the required treatment. Seven hundred and seventy-three inmates were examined by the Penitentiary Dentist, 125 inmates by the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist, of these, one was examined

for throat, and the remainder for eye infections. Examinations by the Penitentiary Physician totalled 2,376, while the number receiving medical dressings at the daily medical parade totalled 5,040. Three hundred and fifty X-rays were performed with the Penitentiary X-ray equipment, as well as 10 fluoroscopies. A number of minor cases of surgery were also performed in the operating room of the Penitentiary Hospital. The total of inmates who attended the daily parade to the medicine desk during the year approximated 15,000.

On January 5, 1954, the Red Cross Clinic for Blood Transfusion Donations, visited the Penitentiary, a total of 303 pints of blood were given, which represents the highest total as yet obtained at the institution. A letter of appreciation received from Colonel D. M. Robertson, the Divisional Director of the Blood Donor Panels, was published in the inmate magazine "Transition".

The Penitentiary Psychiatrist reports that he held 793 interviews with individual inmates. Group Therapy was initiated during the year, with two separate groups participating, while a third group will commence undergoing treatment shortly. When the electroshock machine, presently on order, is received, it is hoped that many of the cases, which have up to the present been committed to the Provincial Mental Hospital, will be treated at the Penitentiary.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AND MORAL WELFARE

Protestant Chapel.—The Reverend D. J. Gillies, Protestant Chaplain, reports that the regular weekly work and the Sunday services have been well maintained during the year. Interviews with the inmates, supplemented by choir and Bible classes, have again been helpful in providing an opportunity for a number of men to develop within themselves the Christian perspective of life. It is gratifying in this regard, that outside clergy interest has been readily manifested, addresses being given each month to the inmate Bible Class by visiting Ministers.

The Annual Lenten Mission was conducted by the Reverend F. Filer, of the Grandview Baptist Church, Vancouver, B.C., lasting from April 12 to 16, 1954 inclusive, the Good Friday service being accompanied by the complete mixed choir of that congregation. Easter Sunday services were held by the Reverend Canon F. Plaskett, of the Anglican Faith, who administered Holy Communion at the close of the service.

Outside choirs and religious services contributed to the spiritual welfare of the inmates during the year. The inmate attendance which was on a voluntary basis, once more gave consistent gratifying indications of the interest maintained in spiritual values.

Twice during the year, in April, 1953, and again in January, 1954, series of tape recordings were broadcast over the local radio station CKNW. The broadcasts were addresses of 15-minute duration, accompanied by the inmate choir. Outside appreciation of these programmes was manifested by the number of telephone calls and letters received by the Chaplain.

The support of Major and Mrs. Wagner of the Salvation Army, at Sunday morning services once each month, of the Gideon Bible Society, the Reverend Canon F. Plaskett, and the faithful devotion of Mr. R. E. Mackness, our organist, contributed largely to the successful conduct of the year's activities in the Protestant Chapel.

Roman Catholic Chapel.—The Reverend M. J. Barry, reports that the activities of his department have been well maintained. Chapel attendance has been most satisfactory, particularly on Good Friday, Easter and Christmas. Spiritual administration, (Confessions and Holy Communion), are rendered before and during Mass and at other times as required. Two inmates assist

the Chaplain at the altar, with valuable contribution being rendered by the inmate choir, which has been supplemented on two occasions by the choir of the Blessed Sacrament Parish of Vancouver, B. C.

During the winter, on alternate Sunday afternoons, fourteen variety shows by outside professional entertainers were provided, and the performances were made available to the entire prison population. The quality of this entertainment, and the generous spirit of the show people, was greatly appreciated by capacity audiences. The beneficial effect on the "Climate" of the prison was apparent. Active participation was taken by the Chaplain in the weekly Classification Board meetings, and in the fostering of athletic and Alcoholic Anonymous programmes.

SCHOOL, LIBRARY AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING

At the end of the fiscal year there were 3,427 fiction, 890 non-fiction and 605 reference books on stock in the library. Two hundred and eighty-seven books and 183 pocket-books were purchased at a total cost of \$498.53. In the magazine section, 175 subscriptions, purchased with public funds, are in circulation, together with 165 private subscriptions, which are available for general circulation after issue to the original subscriber. During the year, 42,977 book issues and 154,089 magazine issues were made from the Library. In addition, 37,273 magazines, weekly newspapers and daily newspapers were issued to the inmate subscribers. All issues amount to an average monthly total of 19,494. Issues of text books and special study books are not included.

Through the office of the Chief Trade Instructor, a total of 53 technical books and 25 trade magazines were purchased during the year for use in the various shops. Also, 612 books were obtained on loan from the Provincial Public Library, Victoria, B.C., for inmates studying topics in special fields.

The Bookbinding Department again maintained a high level of production. One thousand eight hundred and eighty-four books were bound or repaired, which included 407 volumes of scientific publications for other government departments. This total also included 464 books for the New Westminster School Board, 28 for the Surrey School Board, 52 for the Port Moody School Board and 100 for officers' revenue. Welcome additions to the available equipment obtained during the year, were a second automatic glue pot and an additional typerholder and two additional fonts of type for the Kwikprint Gold Stamping Machine.

Elementary and High School correspondence courses were obtained from the British Columbia Department of Education. As of April 1, 1954, 137 pupils were on register for courses in 65 different subjects. During the year, 154 registrations were made, 58 were completed, 127 courses were discontinued due to discharge of the inmates concerned and 2 were cancelled for lack of interest and application. One hundred new students were enrolled for courses, 12 completed them and 83 students were discharged before completing their studies. One student, who has been studying Psychology "3" through the Extension Department of Queen's University, was due to essay his final examination in April, 1954.

The winter lecture programme, made possible through the Extension Department, University of British Columbia, consisted of six lectures. Average attendance, on a voluntary basis, amounted to 210 inmates each lecture.

A third class in Effective Speaking and Human Relations, conducted by Mr. Warwick C. Angus, of the Dale Carnegie Institute, was concluded in February, 1954, when 30 inmates received their certificates of graduation. The classes consisted of morning and afternoon sessions on 17 Saturdays. Morn-

ing sessions, which were not possible on previous courses, were conducted with notable ability by three graduate inmate monitors. Similarly, on two occasions, when the presence of Mr. Angus was not possible, afternoon sessions were conducted by these monitors with marked success. All the other afternoon sessions were conducted by Mr. Angus. Everyone associated with Mr. Angus, feels that this training is a highlight in the rehabilitation programme.

Cellular activities have continued to expand. As of April 1, 1954, 181 inmates were engaged in various forms of vocational work in their cells. Sales of hobbycraft to officers, visitors and at bazaars sponsored by the Reverend M. J. Barry and Reverend D. J. Gillies, amounted to \$4,848.54. In addition, considerable quantities of hobbycraft were sent home to relatives or taken away on discharge. The Administration Hobby Committee met monthly with the Inmate Hobby Committee to discuss relative business. At the end of the fiscal year there were four tiers of cells, totalling 44 cells in one cellblock, being used by inmate hobbyists.

The inmate magazine "Transition" continued a successful year of publication. Several of its articles were reprinted in local daily newspapers. As at April 1, 1954, there were 512 paid subscriptions, 409 of which were from "Outsiders", 42 placed by the inmates and 61 by members of the staff of the institution. The grant of \$125.00, made available by the Commissioner of Penitentiaries, helped greatly in defraying operating expenses, and was used to purchase necessary supplies.

During the year, a total of 308 newcomers were interviewed and reports compiled on them, in addition to reports on men due for discharge. Also six-monthly follow-up reports were completed on newcomers after admission. Special interviews were also held with inmates on such topics as studies, courses, library procedures, purchase of supplies and cellular occupations.

CLASSIFICATION OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT

In August, 1953, Classification Officer Mr. Ward Cook, resigned in order to accept the position of Western Representative of the Remission Service, and was replaced by Mr. W. E. Wilby. With the increase in prison population, the duties of the Classification Office have been sharply increased. Case Histories on newcomers, follow-up reports after six months of imprisonment, and predischarge reports have been compiled. Lectures were given to Officers undergoing In-Service training instruction. Classification Board and Work Board meetings have been attended weekly, as well as supervised interviews held with Welfare officials and numerous other activities connected with the classification programme. Cordial relations have been maintained with these agencies, the Department of Veterans Affairs, the office of the Provincial Probation Service, the Remission Service and the John Howard Society of Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.

REHABILITATION AND EMPLOYMENT ON DISCHARGE

The question of rehabilitation continues to receive maximum attention. The National Employment Service interviews each inmate three months prior to his release. After obtaining all possible information as to his skills and aptitudes, the details of the training which he obtained at the institution, they undertake to find him gainful employment at the trade most suitable to his qualifications. The John Howard Society, the Alcoholics Anonymous and the Salvation Army all render valuable contributions towards this most important goal.

CHIEF TRADE INSTRUCTOR'S DEPARTMENT

All the departments under the supervision of the Chief Trade Instructor were well provided with work during the year. The men were kept fully employed, and the variety of work performed was instructive and interesting, while they received good training in their respective trades.

Among the work projects accomplished, it may be of interest to list some of the more noteworthy; removal of the Laundry Building from the former Doukhobour Encampment, and the re-siting of it on the farm, construction of the Inmates' Canteen in the Dome, renovation of the Main Hall passageway, conversion of a former record-room, in the Administration Building, into a visiting room, conversion of No. 3 Boiler to oil-firing, construction of the New Dormitory, Building "B-9", situated between the kitchen and cell block "B-7", affording additional accommodation for 50 inmates, alterations in the Protestant Chapel, providing improved view for those seated at the rear of the building, re-decoration of the R.C. Chapel, re-flooring the cement floor of the Stores Department, with mastic, thereby providing a level and pliable surface. Work has also commenced on the Vocational Training School, Building "F-1-C".

CONTROL TRAINING

Two classes, numbered 7 and 8 respectively, in Motor Mechanics, completed their instruction during the year in the Garage Department, while a third course, numbered 9, also commenced operations. Class No. 7 totalled 304 hours of instruction, which embodied lectures on theory, showing of film strips, practical demonstrations with modern equipment, was greatly improved by the generous co-operation of outside industrial firms. The Ford Motor Company of Canada loaned an Overdrive Assembly, Four-Speed Transmission, Five-Speed Transmission, Ford Depth-gauge, Merc-o-Matic Transmission, Torque Converter, Automatic Transmission Flow-board with charts, a two-speed Rear Axle and one Passenger-car Differential Assembly. Lectures by outside industrial personnel were given to the classes in September and October as follows: Messrs. Underwood and Robinson of the Dominion Oxygen Co. on welding, body-soldering, aluminum soldering and metal brazing. Mr. Tylor of Tylor Radiator Repairs, on the care and repair of cooling systems, Mr. Chase of Taylor & Pearson, on the necessity of precision and specialization work in the motor industry and two demonstrations and talks on the subjects of tune-up and electricity.

A total of 8 inmates graduated from the two completed courses with very good marks, while a further 7 are presently undergoing instruction in the incomplete course. As far as possible, men graduating from these courses are absorbed into the Garage Department for additional practical experience. The assistance of prominent men in the automotive industry has contributed immeasurably in stimulating interest in these courses.

Control training in the Carpenter Shop has also been carried out on a limited scale. Two benches furnished with a well-equipped tool cupboard and blackboard, are reserved for this purpose, and four inmates of the young inmate population are instructed in the rudiments of bench work, the handling of tools, etc., to be put to work, at a later date, as assistants to the more experienced workers. Though this system is not entirely satisfactory, good results have been obtained.

DRAUGHTING SCHOOL

Draughting instruction under the Instructor continued throughout the year, with the exception of a period when the Instructor was attending a course at Calderwood Staff College. Thirty-one students passed through the Draught-

ing School, and 20 of them are still undergoing instruction. Eleven students were discharged from the institution having completed parts I and II of the course.

TECHNICAL TRAINING OF OFFICERS

Draughting Instructor D. Percy, attended a special course for Vocational Training Officers in July, 1953, which was held at the Penitentiary Staff College, Kingston, Ontario, from which he derived great benefit. Instructor Motor Mechanic Etson and Guard W. Morris, his assistant, in the Garage Department, attended the following courses provided by outside firms; short course on welding held on the evenings of September 21 and 28, 1953, at the Dominion Oxygen Plant, on September 17, 1953, an automotive clinic conducted by Taylor & Pearson Co. of Vancouver, B. C., attended by Instructor Etson, a demonstration of Power Steering, both Saginaw and Power-Assist Types, held by the Ford Motor Co. of Canada, in Vancouver, on December 9, also attended by Instructor Etson. Guard Morris began the first of an 8-day course (one day in each of 8 successive weeks), on February 8, 1954, sponsored by Taylor & Pearson Co. on the latest methods of diagnosing general automotive troubles. A similar course will later be given to Instructor Etson.

INDUSTRIAL FILM REPORT

A programme of film-showing commenced in October and was continued throughout the winter season. A total of 51 industrial films was shown to the inmates employed in the Garage, Blacksmith, Machine, Carpenter and Paint Shops, as well as to the inmates of the Farm, Mason, Plumbing and Electrician's gangs. The films were both instructive and entertaining.

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

Routine maintenance work and repairs to electrical wiring, steam pipes, and wiring fixtures were carried out by this department under the supervision of the Plant Engineer. However, the volume of work on projects and maintenance under the jurisdiction of the Instructor Steamfitter-Plumber, as well as the Instructor Electrician, continues to increase to such a degree that the performance of the necessary maintenance becomes more and more difficult. This raises the question whether qualified assistants to these two officers might be provided.

All machinery throughout the institution has been regularly inspected and serviced, as well as electric motors. The radio system as a whole has given satisfaction.

This sphere of our operations has once more shown gratifying results. Three inmates completed their preparation for examination as Fourth Class Engineers, successfully passed their examinations presided over by the Provincial Boiler Inspector, and obtained their Fourth Class Certificates. A further 11 students are undergoing instruction, 4 of whom will be ready for their examinations this year. It is regretted that the Instructor Electrician and the Instructor Steamfitter-Plumber are unable to devote time to teaching in the classroom due to the pressure of institutional work. Another successful year in this field of vocational training is anticipated.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

A high standard of training for inmates was maintained, commencing with the rudiments of cooking and baking, and progressing to the attainment of the skills equal to a qualified tradesman. Kitchen cleanliness is constantly

stressed, floors scrubbed daily, swill and garbage removed from the kitchen twice a day. The use of an electric misterizer for spreading insecticide has resulted in the reduction of insects to an absolute minimum, while there has been no sign of rodents. Personal hygiene is strictly practised. The new shower rooms which were completed in December, 1953, are an asset in this connection. Considerable equipment was purchased during the year, including a Master Baker's Oven, a Dish Washer, Electric Toaster and varied equipment. These have been welcome additions to the available facilities, and have contributed immensely to the excellent preparation of appetizing food. The dish washer has not been installed, due to the renovation of the kitchen, which is still continuing. The old dish washer is not quite satisfactory and necessitates repeated washing of dishes in some instances, which will be eliminated when the new one is installed.

A total of 36 inmates have been employed in the Steward's Department during the year. Five hundred and ninety-five thousand, seven hundred and forty-three inmate meals have been served and 33,604 duty meals for officers in the Officers' Mess. The food prepared has invariably been of excellent quality.

FARM DEPARTMENT

Excellent results were obtained by the Farm Department during the past year. With the exception of tomatoes and carrots, for which the weather conditions were not entirely suitable, all the requirements of the Steward were fully met with a variety of fruits and vegetables. The apple crop exceeded that of last year by $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons, that of plums by 700 pounds. Requisites of prime and heavy pork were supplied to the Steward's Department which consumed 2,300 pounds more than last year. Though the year was not favourable to the ripening of tomatoes, the total amount supplied to the Steward (though in green form) exceeded that of last year by two tons. Heavy crops of vegetables made it desirable to donate to charitable institutions, 2,000 pounds of lettuce, 2,500 pounds of cabbage, 1,500 pounds of cucumber and 1,500 pounds of turnips, which would otherwise have spoiled for the lack of a market at the time. Beans, beets, celery, swiss chard, corn, kale, leeks, mangles, onions, parsnips and potatoes all produced abundant crops. Egg production exceeded that of last year by 600 dozen.

The ornamental grounds and cemetery were maintained in good condition. All machinery was inspected, painted, and fence lines were kept in good repair. The soil was well fertilized, orchards sprayed and pruned. Instruction in agriculture was again given inmates, both from text books and educational films. Practical demonstrations were also given in varied subjects, including pruning of orchards and cultivation of small fruits.

RECREATION

A diversified programme of recreational activities was effectively developed during the year, both in the spheres of hobbycraft and in outdoor sports. Under the joint auspices of the institutional and inmate hobby committees, a large display of hobbycraft articles was entered in the Pacific National Exhibition, held in Vancouver in August and September, 1953. The Penitentiary exhibit won the first prize for group entries, winning a silver medal and the Canadian Hobbycraft Magazine trophy for the best Canadian entry in the show. The institution retains the trophy for a year and receives a replica of same for future retention. Reference has been made to sales of hobbycraft articles by inmates totalling \$4,848.54 during the year, in addition to which many articles were taken home by relatives of inmates, or by the inmates themselves on release from the institution.

The hobbycraft revolving fund from which inmates may borrow monies needed to obtain supplies and equipment for the pursuit of hobbies, was of great assistance in furthering this activity. During the year, 35 inmates obtained loans from this fund totalling \$518.50. Repayments to the fund are from the sale of the articles manufactured. This fund is a means of enabling inmates who have talent and initiative to commence hobbycraft work, but no means of obtaining the money to pursue the hobby.

Football (Soccer) was the major outdoor activity in the realm of sports during the winter season. A league which embraced the various shops and gangs, operated successfully during the season, giving opportunity to every inmate to compete for inclusion on one of the many teams. A healthy spirit of rivalry between these teams raised enthusiasm to a high pitch. The institutional soccer team, the "Penguins", had a successful season. Entered in Division "3A" of the coast soccer league, in competition with outside teams representative of widely distributed interests, the team attained fifth position in the league out of a total of 9 teams, winning 9 games as against 7 losses. Furthermore, the team competed in the Imperial Cup series, which included 40 teams of the lower mainland and distinguished themselves again by reaching the third round of this contest, being finally eliminated by a team made up of heavier and more experienced players. Considering this was the first year of competition in the Soccer League, this is a most gratifying achievement.

Boxing was again featured as one of the main sporting activities of the year. Successful bouts and tournaments with outside referees assisting, were staged on November 11, 1953, at Christmas and again in February, 1954. The boxing ring is loaned to the institution by the New Westminster City Police, and Constable Whalley of that force kindly officiated as a referee of the contests. Bouts are arranged by the inmate boxing commission.

Recreational activities include a wide variety of exercises, such as weight lifting, gymnastics and tumbling, chess, checkers, contract bridge, table tennis and lawn tennis.

The soft-ball team had a successful season once more, and the team captain of the Penitentiary "Seals" received a replica of the "Al Curran Trophy" for the batting championship of the league. He finished with a batting average of .488, participated in 13 league games, making 22 hits in 45 times at bat. The "Seals" competed in the New Westminster City League.

The inmate entertainment group has developed into a proficient unit of musicians and variety performers. At Christmas and the New Year, they staged a diversified programme of entertainment which was widely acclaimed by the inmate population. In view of the excellence of the performance, and the good publicity which resulted therefrom, the local Radio Station, CKNW of New Westminster requested and obtained permission from the Commissioner of Penitentiaries to make recordings of the show. The record is now used for broadcasting over the institutional radio system.

STAFF TRAINING

The training of officers received continued emphasis. A course for Vocational Training Officers was held at the Penitentiary Staff College, Kingston, Ontario, in July, 1953. This was attended by Draughting Instructor D. C. Percy and Assistant Schoolteacher L. S. Helmer. These officers returned to the institution filled with enthusiasm for the instruction received. Courses 38, 39, 40 and 41 were also held at the Staff College in Kingston, and were attended by officers of this institution. Officers returning from these courses at Kingston are imbued with enthusiasm and increased knowledge, which can be implemented in the daily treatment of inmates, thereby benefitting the Service as a whole.

Supplementary to the training given at the Staff College, a series of In-Service training courses were held at the institution during the winter months. These courses served not only to familiarize the newer officers with the application of the theories of penology to the practical experience of daily routine, but also to prepare them for the more advanced course which they will later attend at the Staff College. The results obtained from these In-Service courses were noteworthy. Twenty-seven officers who entered the Service during the past fiscal year attended the two-weekly courses of instruction, and the marks attained were of a high standard with no failures being recorded.

GENERAL REMARKS

The past year is indicative of the progress made in the field of inmate management and treatment. With the appointment of a Chief Vocational Officer, we are embarking on a new field of inmate training.

It is anticipated that this new venture on an appreciable scale, will absorb a goodly number of the more reformable type of inmate, and return him to society better equipped to face the future.

The Remission Service, the John Howard Society, the Salvation Army, the Special Placements Division of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, the Alcoholics Anonymous Group of Vancouver, the British Columbia Department of Education, the University of British Columbia, and Wal Angus, of the Dale Carnegie Institute, rendered most helpful and commendable service to the institution during the past year.

The steadily increasing population has necessitated construction of additional accommodation and it is anticipated that more construction along similar lines will be rendered in the coming year.

1953-54 was a year of noteworthy achievement in the fields of hobby and sports activities. These achievements serve to build up the confidence and spirits of the inmates which reflects in their conduct and creates a healthier institutional atmosphere.

SASKATCHEWAN PENITENTIARY

C. C. Coutts, *Warden*

At the close of Prison on March 31, 1954, the inmates shown on Penitentiary register totalled 566, as compared with 536 one year previously. The number on register includes 14 inmates in mental hospitals and one inmate unlawfully at large, having escaped from custody while awaiting trial on further charges.

Of the number shown on register 300 were received from the Courts of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and 3 inmates were received on transfer.

During the year 273 inmates were discharged from this institution as follows: two hundred and twenty-three by expiration of sentence; thirty-two by Ticket-of-Leave, five by unconditional release and nine by transfer and four by death.

MEDICAL AND HEALTH SERVICES

The Physician reports that the general health of the inmates has been very good, with only four cases of serious infectious disease. Three of these cases are tubercular patients, one having developed positive sputum after admission—one after radiological examinations following admission to the Institution and the third inmate has shown remarkable improvement on isonicotinic hydrazide treatment. The fourth case was one of bulbar poliomyelitis

who was removed to the Holy Family Hospital in Prince Albert and placed in an iron lung. Respiratory difficulties developed and continued to advance until the inmate expired in the iron lung on March 2, 1954. No new cases of polio have developed.

One inmate met his death as a result of suicide by hanging. He had only been in the Institution twenty-four days and had shown no outward indication of depression or mental disturbance prior to his death on February 5, 1954.

Psychiatric services have improved under Dr. Nelson with the number of cases steadily increasing. Dr. Nelson has interviewed approximately 200 inmates once and has had over 300 follow-up examinations. There were 2,465 inmates on sick parade, 273 admitted to Hospital and 420 treated by Dentist. One hundred and fifty-five were examined by the Eye Specialist. Of the 185 accidents which were reported, very few were of serious nature. Seven major and 18 minor operations were successfully performed. Two hundred and twelve inmates donated blood to the Red Cross Clinic held at the Penitentiary on November 19, 1953.

The Physician reports the food has been good and that the Steward has been very co-operative in preparing the special diets ordered by the Physician.

WELFARE ORGANIZATIONS

During the year representatives of the John Howard Society of Alberta visited the Institution six times. In addition to interviewing inmates these representatives held discussion groups with newcomers, spoke to vocational trainees in groups and to in-service training classes of officers on the functions of the John Howard Society and the rehabilitation programme generally.

The local branch of the John Howard Society for Saskatchewan continues to function in the matter of assistance to inmates discharged locally, and inmates from other parts of the Province have been interviewed on request.

Through the courtesy of the John Howard Society of Alberta, a display of hobby articles made by the inmates of this Penitentiary was again arranged in co-operation with the Hudson's Bay Store in Calgary, and considerable interest was shown by the public in general.

The Prince Albert Branch of the National Employment Service interviewed a total of 160 inmates during the year for the purpose of being registered for employment and to obtain Unemployment Insurance Books. Employment registrations were forwarded to inmates' destination points. A good number of inmates released have been placed in employment through the efforts of this organization.

The Veterans Welfare Officer of the Department of Veterans Affairs has made monthly visits to the Institution for the purpose of interviewing inmate veterans regarding problems resulting from their military services. Thirty-one inmates were interviewed by this officer.

The Salvation Army continues to play a very important part in the spiritual welfare of the inmates and assisting them in overcoming their many marital problems.

Officers of the Remission Service made three visits to the Institution and interviewed a total of 203 inmates for consideration for release under the Ticket-of-Leave Act.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS

Throughout the year there were two groups of Alcoholics Anonymous with a total average attendance of 23 inmates. The meetings were held each Tuesday during the year with each group meeting on alternate Tuesdays.

The programme was under the supervision of the Chief Vocational Officer and the In-Service Training Officer, Keeper Kelly. These officers were ably assisted by various members of the A.A. Group in Prince Albert.

Insofar as it has been possible to determine, of the six inmates attending the A.A. meetings and who were released during the year, only two returned to the drink habit resulting in arrest.

CLASSIFICATION BOARD

Classification procedure generally, varied very little from that of the preceding fiscal year except in the volume of work produced. A determined effort was made to bring newcomer interviews and classification reports up to date, thus permitting the resumption of compiling classification reports on those inmates who had served approximately six months. The efficiency and proper functioning of classification in the Institution is handicapped by inadequate physical facilities and the proper segregation of inmates, overcrowding of shops during the winter months and lack of staff in the Classification Office, etc. However, considerable progress was made in compilation of reports and personal handling of inmates' problems, counselling and planning for release and in the functioning of the John Howard Society in the pre-release and after-care treatment.

The number of special cases dealt with by the Classification Board increased over the total for the previous year. Seven hundred and thirteen cases were dealt with and this is 108 more than in 1952-53.

During the year the Board held a total of twenty-four meetings. The main decisions arrived at by the Board were in connection with work replacement, changes of work assignment referred from the Work Assignment Board or considered directly. Selection of inmates for employment outside the walls, approval of selected inmates for Vocational Training and referrals to the Psychiatrist. Each class of officers on the In-Service Training Courses attended a Classification Board meeting for instructional purposes.

CHAPLAINS

The Chaplains report that attendance at Church Services throughout the year has been good and the attentativeness of the inmates to the Services has been of the highest order. Communion Services have been held regularly throughout the year.

In addition to the regular weekly services held under the direction of the two Chaplains, the Salvation Army has held their regular afternoon Service each month.

The local Rabbi has also visited inmates of the Jewish Faith for their special religious festivals, and Jewish Feast Days were observed in accordance with the instructions of the Rabbi.

The Annual Missions were again held in the early part of December, 1953 and were well attended by the inmates.

The organists of both denominations were very faithful in their attendance at all Services and choir practices held throughout the year.

From time to time ordained Ministers of both denominations from Churches in Prince Albert have attended at the Institution to offer spiritual guidance to inmates of their respective denominations.

RECREATION

The sports programme continued to flourish as in past years. The highlights of the year were as follows:

June 14, 1953. All inmates were allowed in the yard throughout the whole day. Fourteen games of softball were played including an exhibition game against the Saskatoon Bombers.

July 1, 1953. Second Annual Field Day. Twenty-two track and field events were run off. The public address system was handled by Mr. J. J. Connors of the local Radio Station CKBI. Nine business men from Prince Albert kindly gave their services as starters and judges, Labour Day. The Penitentiary Clippers played an exhibition game with the Saskatoon Co-op. The Penitentiary soccer team, the "Pen Devils" played an exhibition game with the Saskatoon All-Stars.

One Sunday the officials of the Prince Albert Softball Little League brought in two of their teams and played an exhibition game which was greatly enjoyed by the Prison population.

The Prison team "The Clippers" played a total of 18 games against outside teams, finishing second in the league. The League and play-offs were won by the Prince Albert Lumberjacks who went on to become Saskatchewan Senior "B" Champions.

In the Prison Softball League, a total of 422 games were played by twenty-three teams. Approximately 250 inmates participated.

A six-team soccer league played a fifty-game schedule for the McDonald's Jewellery Trophy. Approximately 90 inmates participated.

There were only 36 days during the winter when the ice on the outdoor rinks was suitable for playing hockey. However some 180 inmates participated in 13 teams. The Penitentiary All-Stars took part in 5 exhibition games with outside teams.

The highlight of the hockey season was the annual visit of the Prince Albert Minto and Flin Flon Bomber Junior Hockey teams.

The assistance given by the various referees, umpires, ball and hockey coaches and managers, has been very much appreciated by the inmate population and the officials of the Institution.

MOTION PICTURE ENTERTAINMENT

Entertainment films were shown on a monthly schedule, except in the months of July and August, all titles being selected by the Inmates' Committee. Educational and general interest films obtained from the National Film Board were shown weekly in the Vocational Training Section. These films are selected to cover subjects of wide variety and are considered to be of inestimable value since they provide realistic visual contact with the outside world. They seem to stimulate a good deal of interest among inmates who are engaged in rehabilitative work.

The inmate orchestra and concert party prepared and presented an outstanding vaudeville programme on Christmas Day, with a repeat performance for members of the staff and their families on January 6, 1954.

As in previous seasons, the inmate orchestra and concert party supplied the talent for an amateur hour radio programme in aid of the Associated Canadian Travellers campaign to raise funds for the Anti-Tuberculosis League of Saskatchewan. The "Studio Audience", made up of staff members and their families, travellers and their families, filled the Protestant Chapel and provided excellent support for the case of entertainers. The listening audience responded very well, contributing \$995.52 to the Anti-T.B. Fund.

EDUCATION

As of March 31, 1954, 43 inmates were shown on the School Roll. In addition to those taking the regular school courses, the enrolment for correspondence courses as of the same date was as follows:

Canadian Legion Correspondence Courses (Vets).....	20
Canadian Legion Correspondence Courses (Non-Vets).....	59
Saskatchewan Government Correspondence Courses.....	19

Eleven inmates were studying special courses from correspondence schools at their own expense. These include steam engineering, journalism, sign painting, structural engineering and tailoring. Two classes were held in St. John's Ambulance First Aid and one class in prospecting and mining. Attempts were made to organize a class in agriculture but it was necessary to abandon this course due to lack of interest.

In addition to the educational courses, educational films are secured free of charge from Visual Aid Branch, Department of Education, Regina, and are shown to the school inmates every two weeks. Use is also being made of film strips.

During the year the schoolroom was redecorated and the furnishings repaired and repainted.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

A plumbing course was added to the four courses already in operation during the year 1953-54. The vocational training now consists of five courses: two classes in rural repair, one in each of painting and decorating, carpentry and plumbing.

A total of 74 inmates were enrolled in the various courses and 35 were still on course at the end of the fiscal year. Of the 74 enrolled, 24 graduated, 7 were dropped from the course, 5 discharged before graduation and 3 completed the course and failed.

Of 5 vocational students who wrote for apprenticeship credits, 1 received journeymen status, 1 second class, two third and 1 fourth class.

All vocational instructors attended a course at the Penitentiary Staff College in the summer of 1953 and since that time steps have been taken to revamp their courses of instruction.

Rural repair students received practical training on the 160 automobiles which were received in the shop during the year. Two hundred and eighty nine different articles were manufactured by the Vocational Carpenters on customer requisition. This provided additional types of training projects to those included in the syllabus.

With the present shop space available for training, it is not possible to increase the number of trainees. It has been found that inmates who have taken training in one or other of the courses available, are favourably accepted in the trades after they are discharged.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Throughout the year the kitchen department functioned in a very satisfactory manner. Sanitation was kept at a high level but will be further improved

when the new floor is laid in the dish and cup washing room. The personal cleanliness of all inmates working in the kitchen has been strictly supervised.

The number of inmates working in the kitchen was reduced in order to maintain better discipline and control in the kitchen. The reduction also decreased the idleness in the kitchen and made for creating better work habits among those employed in the kitchen.

During the year the Steward served 642,571 inmate meals at a cost of \$89,910.58 and 34,935 officer meals at a cost of \$9,832.08.

In addition to the meals served, 239,851 pounds of bread, 15,840 pounds cake, 15,245 pounds pastry and 11,365 pounds of pudding were manufactured as well as a considerable quantity of processed meat.

The Steward has endeavoured to teach interested inmates the fundamentals of nutrition, food preparation, working methods and culinary administration during available time in the winter months.

IN-SERVICE TRAINING

The In-Service training programme under the supervision of the Training Officer Keeper Kelly, and direction of the Deputy Warden consisted of three eight day courses at which 20 officers attended. Each course consisted of 56 periods of 45 minutes each. Written examinations were held on the ninth day.

Lectures were given by the Warden, Deputy Warden, Chief Keeper and many other of the senior officials. The Psychiatrist, Dr. Nelson, also lectured to the classes.

Fortunately, during the time two of the classes were in progress, officials of the John Howard Society were at the institution and they addressed the officers on the work of the John Howard Society, including the rehabilitation procedure.

Each course attended a meeting of the Classification Board in order to become familiar with the function of the board and to gain some knowledge as to the reasons for Classification.

It is felt that these training courses are a distinct benefit to the officers in that they obtain a much better understanding of their duties and the policies of the Commissioner. The interest was very keen in all three courses held.

Nineteen newly appointed officers were given a 6-day orientation programme before being posted to general duty in the prison.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

During the year 1953-54, the following projects were completed. New heating system installed in the garage; Rural Repair Shop floor resurfaced; settings for two boilers rebuilt; radio receivers installed in cells; root house flooring; piggery remodelling and grain bins installed; surfaced implement shed floor; ventilation provided for transformer room in Central Dome; re-vamping electric lines and providing outlets for parking lot; improvements to P.T. Area; construction of fence at hospital grounds; shelving in Stores; partitions in inmates' Canteen; remodelling visiting room.

Work was continued on the following projects: Exercise Hall; reconstruction East Wing Shop; double garage for Staff Houses; Staff House; feed and hog shelters; extension of power lines to Staff Houses; accommodation for Pathfinder in Print Shop; construction of Manure Shed; and improvement to the P.T. Area.

The completed maintenance work consisted of redecorating the Library and Schoolroom; Officers' Mess; Dissociation Block; Garage and Shops Dome; roof maintenance was carried out on the South Hall, West Wing Old Shops, East Gate and Stores and the Implement Shed.

Repairs were made to the coal bunkers and trestle, road lights and eavestroughing on Warden's Residence.

The floors of the Stores Office and Chief Vocational Officer's Office were re-covered and about 80% of the South Wing Cell Block was re-decorated.

Manufacture for other Government Departments. The Carpenter Shop manufactured 175,800 plant labels and stakes for the Department of Agriculture, made 10 weather shelters and repaired a number of packboards for the Department of Natural Resources.

The Printing and Bookbinding Department was again kept fully occupied with the printing of forms, etc. for other government departments as well as for other penitentiaries.

Six thousand copies of the inmates' magazine "The Pathfinder" were printed. In addition to printing a number of books were rebound in this Department.

The Tin Shop manufactured feed cans for the Experimental Farms, garbage tins for the Department of National Parks and items of eavestroughing, metal boxes and water cans for the Department of Natural Resources.

The Shoe Shop completed work for the R.C.M. Police and the Department of Natural Resources, Province of Saskatchewan.

FARM OPERATIONS

The Farm Instructor reports a good year on the farm. A good growing and harvest season followed a cold backward spring. Snow fell on the 9th and 10th of May, 1953. All crops including vegetables were first class quality with the exception of onions which were badly affected by blight. The grain was all threshed and stored in good condition. A carload of oats and barley was shipped to Kingston Penitentiary as there was a surplus to requirements at this institution.

The policy of retaining approximately a year's supply of grain on hand is being maintained as insurance against a possible crop failure. Likewise, as much hay and straw as possible is being carried over for the same reason.

The dairy herd has maintained good production throughout the year with 25,962 gallons having been produced. This was sufficient to meet the Steward's requirements in addition to feeding the calves and providing a small surplus which was fed to the young pigs.

Twenty-eight carcasses of beef were supplied to the Steward's Department and an additional seventy-five head of steers were purchased. These will be finished and slaughtered for institutional use. The number of beef cattle which can be finished at this institution is limited on account of the limited pasture area.

The herd of hogs continues to increase and develop satisfactorily. In 1952 a new herd was established with the foundation stock having been trans-

ferred from Manitoba Penitentiary. It is anticipated that the herd will now produce sufficient pork to meet the requirements of the Steward's Department.

The production of the poultry flock fell somewhat below the previous year's output although it was still quite good. The pullets on range were struck with an epidemic of fowl cholera which was reflected in their production during the laying season. In order to provide clean range in 1954 the runs are being set up outside and adjacent to the walls. The total production in 1953-54 amounted to 15,373 dozen.

Considerable difficulty was encountered with the horses for the first time in a number of years. Three horses died, one as the result of hard wear, one of old age and one suffering from a telescopic bowel. Two other horses were sold on account of advancing age. One saddle horse and one team of work horses were purchased as replacements.

The ornamental grounds have been maintained in good condition. Considerable improvement has been made in the grounds around the staff houses and around the dairy buildings.

The 1953-54 farm production was valued at \$46,338.24.

STAFF

On November 6, 1953, Warden J. W. Everatt commenced a period of retiring leave after thirty-two years of devoted and faithful service to the Department of Justice.

During his tenure of office, as Warden, Mr. Everatt was an inspiring example to those under his charge and was very highly respected by all who knew him.

While the Penitentiary has lost an able administrator, the best wishes of everyone go with him and his family and all hope he will have many years in which to enjoy a well earned retirement.

Mr. Albert Wiggins, Assistant Farm Instructor, retired after having given twenty-six years' devoted and highly satisfactory service to the penitentiary. Mr. Wiggins was well liked by all his associates and those with whom he worked. While everyone regretted to see him leave, we all join in wishing him and his family the very best for the future.

During the year, 14 officers left the services and 18 officers were appointed to various positions during the same period.

Keeper G. S. Golton was promoted to the position of Principal Keeper during the year, Guard J. Freeman was promoted to Guard Fieldman, and Guard Grade 1 Watts was promoted to Guard Grade 2.

Saskatchewan Penitentiary lost a very efficient and well-liked officer in the person of Instructor Painter Decorator (Vocational) D. J. Halfhide, who was transferred to B.C. Penitentiary and promoted to the position of Chief Vocational Officer at that Penitentiary.

In closing I would like to express my appreciation to the Commissioner for the confidence which he has placed in me by appointing me Warden of Saskatchewan Penitentiary. To the Commissioner and all members of his staff I am truly grateful for the assistance and guidance which has been given me since assuming duties on December 8, 1953.

I would also like to express my appreciation to the staff of this institution who have been so co-operative and understanding during the same period.

COLLIN'S BAY PENITENTIARY

COLONEL V. S. J. RICHMOND, *Warden*

The total inmate population on register as of March 31, 1954, was 396 including two inmates out of the penitentiary on temporary ticket-of-leave. The inmate movement during the year was as follows:

Received by transfer:

From Kingston Penitentiary.....	211
From Dorchester Penitentiary.....	1
From Federal Training Centre.....	1
From Manitoba Penitentiary.....	1
From British Columbia Penitentiary.....	1
Total.....	215

Discharged:

By Expiry of Sentence.....	145
By Ticket-of-Leave.....	44
By Unconditional Release.....	1
By Court Order.....	1
By transfer.....	26
Total.....	217

Under cover of darkness on the evening of August, 31 1953, three inmates escaped from the Farm where they had been employed threshing grain. These three inmates were recaptured on September 9, 1953.

CLASSIFICATION

The duties and responsibilities of this department continue to increase but satisfactory progress has been made. With the appointment of a full-time John Howard Society worker in Kingston, interviews with the John Howard Society reflected a tremendous increase. Counselling interviews also revealed a marked increase. The total interviews with inmates for various reasons numbered 2,130. Attendance at meetings and lectures totalled 146. In June, 1953 an experiment was commenced in group therapy. This group of inmates met one evening each week and continued until November, 1953. Much good was derived from these sessions and the experiment proved to be a success. Until more suitable accommodation can be provided, we have discontinued this activity; as soon as conditions permit, group therapy sessions will be revived. In December, 1953 the Classification Board was reorganized and the Treatment Team was formed; this move has proved itself to be very successful in every way.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SERVICES

The general health of the inmates throughout the year was good. There was total of 227 admissions totalling 1,592 days in the hospital. There were no deaths. Twelve inmates were transferred to Kingston Penitentiary or to outside hospital for major surgical operations; there were 54 cases of minor surgery performed in our own hospital. One major accident occurred resulting in impaired vision in one eye caused by a rock splinter. Sanitation throughout the prison has been generally good. Lack of good roads cause dust and mud to be tracked into all buildings, which presents an untidy condition. It is hoped this situation will be rectified in two or three years' time. The number of cases of officers reporting sick was 308 resulting in 902 working days lost through illness.

SPIRITUAL AND MORAL WELFARE

Regular church services were conducted each Sunday throughout the year and special services were held on all Holy Days. These special services were on a voluntary basis and were all well attended.

Holy Communion Services were celebrated at various times during the year in the Protestant Chapel and have been well attended.

Major Mercer of the Salvation Army has been a regular visitor at the institution, as well as Rabbi Kellerman, throughout the year.

Holy Communion is celebrated in the Roman Catholic Chapel each Sunday morning with good attendance. At Christmas and Easter, attendance is very good at confession and Holy Communion. The assistance of the Reverend Fathers of the staff of Regiopolis College at special services is very much appreciated.

A mission was held during the last three days of Holy Week and the results and attendance were most gratifying. This mission was conducted by Reverend Father Hoppe, S. J. of Regiopolis College.

The Chaplains continue to give lectures to every second course at the Penitentiary Staff College. During the period of In-Service Training, the Chaplains lectured to each course once each week. These lectures were a very necessary part of In-Service Training and were well received.

Alcoholics Anonymous continues to function very efficiently and both Chaplains sponsor the group. This is a most worthwhile cause and many inmates are being assisted through the influence of A.A.

SCHOOL AND LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

With the introduction of hobbycraft, our library book issues and correspondence courses reflected a slight decline; this of course could be expected. During the months the school was operating, our average daily attendance numbered 19 inmates. Inmates engaged in taking correspondence courses numbered 114 against 134 the previous year. Although the number of men engaged shows a slight decline, courses completed show an encouraging increase of 17.

In June, eight inmates who had completed Grade VIII studies sat for their examinations and all were successful, three of them obtaining honour standing.

During February and March, five lectures were arranged, conducted by professors from Queen's University. Approximately one-third of the total population attended each of the above lectures. The large attendance at these lectures is proof of the interest shown by the inmates.

Hobbycraft shows a tremendous increase. Supplies purchased by inmates who are engaged in this worthwhile cellular occupation totalled \$7,589.54, an increase of 70% over the previous year and 112% over 1951-52. There were 100 inmates engaged in hobbycraft work during the year.

RECREATION AND DIVERSION

As usual, two softball leagues were in operation during the summer months. Keen interest and competition are shown at all times as well as excellent sportmanship by each and every inmate. Five exhibition games were played by outside teams from Kingston and in these games competition was extremely keen. The administration is indebted to the members of these outside teams who forego their leisure time to play the inmate all-star team.

Facilities are also available for handball, volley-ball and horseshoes, and many inmates are engaged in these sports.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

The construction and maintenance continued to be a heavy programme. Construction of the new Carpenter Shop was completed. This building, in the main, was practically finished the year before. The old Carpenter Shop was altered and renovated and the blacksmiths and electricians have been re-allocated to this building. Cell Block B-3 received ground, scratch, and finished coats of stucco. This entailed the complete scaffolding of the building and the application of 750 square yards of stucco.

A double garage was constructed in its entirety at Staff Houses H-8 and H-9.

Transformer room was constructed in the Boiler House which entailed laying 850 cement blocks and 3,000 cement bricks; two large fire doors were built and hung.

Wing walls were completed at the South-West Tower; 3,500 square feet of form work was erected by carpenters in this project and 95 cubic yards of concrete poured. This completes tower and wing walls and all is in readiness for installation of traffic gate.

Vocational Training Shop C-6 was commenced in April and is now occupied; 4,500 8-in. blocks, 8,500 4-in. blocks and 122,000 cement bricks were used in the construction of this building.

Excavation was commenced September 15th for the new Change Room C-1 which necessitated the removal of 500 cubic yards of earth. Carpenters erected 4,800 feet forms for footings, ducts and columns and 256 cubic yards of concrete were poured.

We manufactured 165 concrete sills, 92 concrete lintels and 122,000 cement bricks for use in building projects.

Approximately 800 square feet of cut stone was laid on North Boundary Wall and 100 lineal feet of coping formed and poured; this work had been discontinued for some years.

During the year, this institution carried out a considerable maintenance programme at the Penitentiary Staff College (Calderwood). The roof of the main building was renewed, including sheet metal on deck, flashings and eaves-troughs, and the interior of the college was completely redecorated.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Vocational Training progresses steadily and all trainees have maintained a high standard of interest in their chosen trades. Vocational Training Motor Mechanics course was commenced last May and our first group of trainees from this course will graduate in August, 1954. A Control Training course in Barbering was commenced in August, 1953 and the results have been most gratifying so far.

A total of 131 inmates received some measure of training during the year. A total of 48 inmates successfully completed full length courses and qualified for certificates of merit: seven inmates were released before they completed their courses. Our fifth formal graduation ceremony was held on September 24, 1953 at which time certificates were presented by Assistant Commissioner J. A. McLaughlin who was also the principal speaker.

On November 20, 1953 an Examining Board visited this institution to trade test one of our plumbing and heating graduates. The result was most satisfactory and the inmate was issued with a licence from the City of Kingston to operate in this district as a journeyman plumber. Arrangements are under way to trade test one of our barbering trainees with a view to having him certified.

Under the direction of our Steam Power Plant Engineer, three inmates were successful in receiving their stationary engineering certificates, two fourth class and one third class certificate.

Vocational Training Workshop C-6 will be ready for occupancy in two or three weeks and this shop will be a most welcome addition to our Vocational Training programme, as it will permit the re-allocation of two departments and provide us with much needed space for related training classrooms and maintenance machine shop.

PLANT ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

All departments of the Engineers have been extremely busy for the year on new projects and maintenance.

All plumbing fixtures were installed, water and steam lines insulated, electric power transformers installed, and all electric motors connected up in the Carpenter Shop.

Cast iron soil pipes, roof drains connected to storm sewers, all plumbing fixtures, including fire hose connections were installed in Shop C-6. The permanent heating system was installed and connected; good progress is being made with installation of electric light wiring.

Electrical conduit for duct lighting, power, and other services is in place in new Laundry and Change Building C-1.

Installation was completed of the 1000 G.P.M. centrifugal pump with all its fittings in new water reservoir. A complete automatic chlorinating system was also installed. This reservoir was filled on September 7, 1953 and pumping to high level tank commenced on September 8, 1953.

A 4,160 volt power line was constructed from the highway to the Boiler House and the new sub-station completed with the installation of new panel-board complete with breakers, overload and N.V.R. protection. The change-over was completed with no interruption in power services.

An extensive programme of maintenance was also carried out in connection with the boiler house, electrical, water and steam systems.

MECHANICAL SUPERVISOR'S DEPARTMENT

In addition to regular maintenance of all institutional gasoline powered equipment, the heavy construction machinery was used to full advantage during the year.

Roads—The quarry tramline was completely dismantled and approximately 166 tons of steel rails lifted and piled beside railway siding. Road was filled, levelled and rolled.

Approximately 450 feet of institutional road was graded, filled and treated with colas. This is the first piece of permanent road completed within the institution.

The driveway and parade square at the Penitentiary Staff College were graded, filled and levelled and treated with colas.

FARMING OPERATIONS

The weather conditions were not at all favourable for grain and vegetable crops. The farm, however, is in excellent condition and produced one of the heaviest crops of hay so far produced; 100 tons was cut green and put into the silo as ensilage and 20,000 bales of hay were harvested. Six million five hundred bushels of grain were threshed; 250 tons of ensilage corn was produced on 30 acres—this was a poor crop due to very dry weather.

There were 55,369 pounds of beef, 10,784 dozens of eggs and 78,420 pounds of vegetables produced and supplied to the Steward's Department for local consumption.

During the year 116 head of feeder cattle were purchased; all have been T.B. tested and tested for Johnnes Disease.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

The previous high standard of meals has been maintained throughout the year, and this department has operated in a most satisfactory manner at all times.

During the year 189,840 pounds of bread was baked. Processed meats such as bacon, bologna, ham, hock loaf, etc., totalled 21,293 pounds.

The ventilating system has been improved in the main kitchen and is now operating most satisfactorily.

STOREKEEPER'S DEPARTMENT

This department continues to be a busy one due to construction projects, etc. A new Stores Building A-2 will be constructed this summer and early occupancy is anticipated. Seventy-two incoming railway cars were unloaded on our siding for Kingston Penitentiary and ourselves and nine outgoing railway cars were loaded.

GENERAL

During the year there were considerable staff changes. Four officers with many years of service retired on account of age, and one officer was retired for physical reasons. There were eleven resignations, and two officers were retired to promote efficiency. The number of new officers taken on strength was twenty-three.

The unemployment situation throughout the Province and district is reflected in the number of suitable persons as applicants to fill vacancies as they occur on the staff. This is particularly so in the case of custodial officers, resulting in the employment of officers with better qualifications.

This year has seen the same excellent co-operation by the Salvation Army, Alcoholics Anonymous, National Employment Service and the John Howard Society, all of whom have played a most important part in the rehabilitation of inmates discharged from Collin's Bay Penitentiary.

The general behaviour of the inmate population during the year was considered very good and their morale quite high. This has been assisted by the new system of remuneration introduced two years ago, together with a well-planned physical, recreational and diversional programme within the institution.

FEDERAL TRAINING CENTRE

J. B. MARTINEAU, *Director*

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION

Inmates are admitted locally on transfer from St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, in accordance with procedure and selection methods described in my first annual report for 1952-1953.

On Register April 1, 1953..... 288

Received

By Transfer..... 264

TOTAL..... 552

Discharged

By Expiry of Sentence..... 63

By Ticket-of-Leave..... 94

By Unconditional Release..... 11

By Transfer..... 55

TOTAL..... 223

On Register March 31, 1954..... 329

Average daily population: 294.

ESTABLISHMENT OF STAFF

On March 31, 1953, the approved establishment of staff was made up as follows:

	Execu- tive Staff	Admini- strative Staff	Cus- todial Staff	Total
	9	40	91	140
In the course of last year, it increased by the following 14 positions:				
Senior Clerk Stenographer....	1	—	—	1
Supervisor Censor Clerk.....	1	—	—	1
Plumber.....	—	1	—	1
Electrician.....	—	1	—	1
Carpenter.....	—	1	—	1
Bookkeeper.....	—	1	—	1
Assistant Hospital Officer....	—	1	—	1
Motor Mechanic.....	—	1	—	1
Principal Supervisor.....	—	—	1	1
Supervisors.....	—	—	5	5

Reduction

Senior Supervisor—owing to the creation of position Principal Supervisor.....

— — —1 —1

Net increase..... 2 6 5 13

Total establishment..... 11 46 96 153

MOVEMENT OF OFFICERS

	Execu- cutive Staff	Admini- strative Staff	Cus- todial Staff	Total
On strength March 31, 1953.....	9	37	88	134
Taken on strength.....	2	12	30	44
Grand Total.....	11	49	118	178
<i>Struck off Strength</i>				
Transfer.....	—	—	1	1
Retired.....	—	—	2	2
Dismissed.....	—	—	3	3
Resigned.....	—	5	15	20
Remaining on strength March 31, 1954.....	11	44	97	152
<i>Permanency</i>				
Up to March 31, 1953....	6	16	30	52
During year.....	—	1	8	9
Total.....	6	17	38	61
Less struck off strength..	—	2	1	3
Permanent employees on March 31, 1954.....	6	15	37	58

In 1952-53, 21 out of 155 officers (13.5%) were struck off strength. This year, 26 out of 178 (14.6%) ceased being employed. In my estimation the increase this year in the number of separations was due, in a large measure, to the fact that newly appointed supervisors, after going through (practically on appointment) either of the three four-week courses of in-service training conducted last spring, better appreciated the demands of the service and, realizing their own unsuitability for the work involved, voluntarily resigned. There has been indication, in the last months of the fiscal year, that officers on strength are gradually becoming better adjusted to their duties and I expect the number of separations will drop substantially from now on.

TRAINING OF OFFICERS

As indicated in my previous annual report, a four-week course of in-service training was inaugurated on March 16, 1953, for 19 officer-students. It was completed on April 11 and was followed by two similar courses, in May and June, 1953. Sixty newly appointed supervisors attended these courses and gained basic knowledge and were given elementary instructions necessary to carry out their initial duties satisfactorily. Dr. L. P. Gendreau, Deputy Commissioner, and Senior Assistant Commissioner G. L. Sauvart rendered valuable assistance as lecturers on all three courses.

At the conclusion of these four-week courses, staff training tapered off to an hour or two a week, on Wednesday afternoon, owing to the prolonged absence on sick leave of our in-service training officer. Owing to the peculiar nature of this institution and the fact that custodial officers are of necessity in immediate and personal contact with the inmate population from reveille till lights out, day in and day out, every supervisor must have or acquire a sound understanding of the essential principles of treatment, including a working knowledge of psychology, pedagogy, sociology, human relations, etc. We are now formulating a programme emphasizing such principles as the next step in our in-service training schedule.

OFFICERS' SOCIAL AND SPORTS ACTIVITIES

For the promotion, control, management and administration of various staff activities, a central social and sports committee has been formed within the institution, with the Director as Honorary President, and the Deputy Director, Assistant Director, Accountant, Classification Officer and others as active members.

A burial fund has been contributed to, on a voluntary basis. Membership (\$1.00) entitles officers to masses, floral tributes, sympathy messages, etc., on the occasion of the death of a close relative.

A canteen was organized for the staff in 1952. Its operation proved entirely satisfactory.

A softball team has been developed. It is affiliated to the *Laval Softball League*, which groups four amateur softball teams in the immediate area of the institution.

A miniature rifle club has been formed. It is now a member of the Dominion Marksmen Association. A large number of the staff have signed up. They will commence active participation next summer, in conjunction with the annual target practice, which will take place in our own miniature range, after prison hours.

A bowling league was formed last fall. It consisted of six-man teams. Seventy-five games were played during the season, which was topped by a banquet served at the Four Towers Club. A challenge trophy was presented to the Champions by the Director, together with some twenty other valuable prizes. It is expected this league will substantially increase the number of its players next year.

These several activities and organizations have contributed, in no small measure, to promote relations, understanding and esprit-de-corps among the staff.

STORES DEPARTMENT

In spite of the fact that this institution is the smallest in ratio of inmate population, stores transactions have been quite heavy during the year, as evidenced by the following comparative statements:

Inventory	March 31, 1953	Added to March 31, 1954	Combined Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
G-5—Machinery.....	73,345 12	42,046 46	115,391 58
G-5—Furnishings.....	20,317 50	17,072 73	37,390 23
G-5—Tools and Equip.	83,448 03	26,297 27	109,745 29
G-7—Auto Trucks....	3,224 48	6,141 66	9,366 14
G-8—Passenger cars...	4,313 12	.....	4,313 12
G-9—Materials.....	91,053 56	43,190 84	134,244 40
TOTAL.....	275,701 80	134,978 71	410,680 51
Increase: 49%			

The average monthly receipt of goods amounted to \$23,107.10, against average monthly issues of \$19,595.27 or \$42,702.37 worth of stores transactions being handled monthly. The total value of goods received and issued amounted to \$512,426.61. Two thousand seven hundred and forty invoices and some 6,000 delivery notes were processed during the twelve-month period.

Owing to resignations and sickness, we were deprived of the services of the Assistant Storekeeper for about six months. It was necessary to assign

a Supervisor on a full-time basis to assist with stores operations. Experience clearly indicates that centralization of stores under one roof necessitates proportionately a larger staff than normally required in an institution where goods commodities, etc., are checked upon receipt by the stores staff and are then transferred directly to sub-stores in various departments. Centralization of stores unavoidably results in increased clerical work, and recommendation has been made for the addition of a senior clerk stenographer to the existing stores staff.

STEWARD'S DEPARTMENT

Kitchen operations, which were fairly normal last year, have somewhat improved. The addition of an electric oven has simplified a number of operations and has also proven a further means of economy. However, the Kitchen equipment is not complete: we still require soaking tanks and a cup washing machine and various other items of equipment which will either be provided or applied for next year.

The installation of our bakery is postponed indefinitely, this area being used in the meantime as a mess hall for the officers. Our bread requirements are supplied to us by St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary. During the year we have purchased 172,230 pounds of bread at a cost of \$8,611.50, or .05 cents per pound.

Seventeen thousand one hundred and fifty pounds of pork were purchased from the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary Farm, for \$2,401.00, or 14 cents a pound. Ninety tons of vegetables were likewise purchased at a cost of \$998.47, or a little over half a cent per pound.

Two thousand six hundred and forty pounds of beef and 3,671 pounds of pork were processed into 325 pounds of ham, 1,530 pounds bologna, 2,475 pounds of fat and 3,585 pounds of sausage at a total cost of \$1,495.27, or an average of 20 cents per pound.

The average daily population has increased from 235 to 294, and the staff, which totalled 134 on March 31st last, has now gone up to 153. This accounts for a substantial increase in the preparation of food. Three hundred and thirty-five thousand six hundred and twenty-two meals were served to inmates at a total cost of \$56,598.95, for an average of 16.8 cents per meal; while 23,754 meals were served to officers at a cost of \$7,064.71, or a per capita cost of 29.7 cents. Six thousand five hundred and sixty-five pounds of pastries, cakes and puddings were baked in our kitchen at a cost of \$3,482.86, or an average of .0402 cents per pound.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICES

Following the receipt of essential furnishings and equipment, the sick-bay inaugurated in one of the wings of "B" dormitory, when we started operations, was closed out and our hospital was put into formal use by the end of July.

Dr. G. R. Champoux, M.D., was appointed part-time physician effective April 14, 1953, in replacement of Dr. G. P. Bastien who resigned effective April 1, 1953.

Generally speaking, the state of health of inmates has been good. During the year, 190 inmates were hospitalized for a total of 623½ days. Twenty-three inmates met with minor accidents. Three suffered fractures and 1 inmate had his right hand badly crushed, this accident necessitating the partial amputation of 3 fingers. Two inmates suffered serious burns. Two inmates underwent major surgical intervention at St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary, while four others had minor surgery applied locally. Forty-one inmates were paraded

to the Main Institution for X-ray, while 65 examinations were made by outside specialists.

Two blood-donor clinics were held during the year. Four hundred and seventy-one inmates readily volunteered as blood-donors.

Dr. E. Joubert, D.D.S., has called regularly every Tuesday for the examination of those requiring dental attention, required treatment being provided on Thursday morning of each week at the Main Institution. It is expected within the next few months we will receive basic equipment and supplies which will permit dental treatment being carried out locally.

Ten officers met with injuries while at work. This accounted for 400½ days' absence from duty. One thousand two hundred and fifty-seven and a half days' sick leave were granted during the year, for a total of 1,658 days, or an average of 10.8 days per officer.

MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION

The construction and maintenance staff was increased by one steamfitter-plumber, one electrician and one carpenter instructor. This has resulted in a substantial increase in the output of construction and maintenance work besides relieving vocational training staff from this type of work, thus accentuating vocational training activities.

Until last summer, no shop facilities were available for construction and maintenance crews. Temporary dormitory LB-16 has been converted into work shops for plumbers and electricians. This is only a temporary arrangement and we are looking forward to the construction, next year, of a proper maintenance shop building, which will provide the required accommodation and facilities for all maintenance instructors and their crews.

Seventeen projects authorized prior to April 1, 1953 were completed during the year. This represents a total capital expenditure of \$51,462.68. This included amongst others installation of steam lines in Ducts K-2 and K-6; coping on boundary walls; new room, Shop-M Building; sidewalks between dormitories, chapels, hospital, administration building, exercise hall, school and library buildings; installation of telephone service, surfacing roadway to administration building.

Work was continued on 13 projects which had been authorized prior to April 1, 1953 but were not completed by the end of the fiscal year. The work progressed from an average of 26% to 73% in the course of the 12-month period. Major items included construction of automotive building; installation of intramural telephone service; storage yard fence and gate; and interior painting of dormitories.

Eighteen new projects were authorized during the year. Two were completed and approximately 50% of the work was completed on the other 16. Major items include installation of service lines in Duct K-3; installation of electric fixtures in exercise hall, school and library building No. 2; construction of sidewalks from Levesque Blvd. to administration building and entrance roadway lighting, and installation of machinery in shop "M" and automotive building.

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The establishment of vocational training staff has been increased by one motor mechanic instructor who was taken on strength on March 22, 1954. Although the automotive building will not be ready for actual training purposes for some months, the early appointment of this officer was necessary for the

initiation of the required syllabus of training and the adequate supervision of the machinery installation in that department. A senior clerk stenographer was added in September, 1953. The lack of required clerical help, up to then, was quite a handicap to the C.V.O. Plumbing instructor Ethier left the service in May, 1953, and was replaced in August by Instructor Boyer. Draughting classes were discontinued on May 1st when draughting instructor Lacasse was transferred to the construction department. They were resumed in February, 1954 when cabinet making instructor Gélinas assumed duties as draughting instructor. It is expected the vacancy created by this transfer will be filled in the near future, so as to bring the vocational training staff to full strength. Machinist instructor Bergeron was appointed on May 2, 1953. Metal work instructor J. J. R. Pagé was taken on strength at the end of June. Both these courses are now in full operation.

Five vocational training instructors attended P.O.T.C. No. 37 at the Staff College, in July. All vocational training courses have been revamped to conform with the more up to date teaching and trade training practices advocated during this special course.

On April 1st, 59 trainees were carried over from the previous year. During the year, 148 were enrolled for a total of 207 assigned to the various courses. Sixty-nine were dropped from training for cause. Of this total, 14 were discharged before graduation; 43 graduated during the year; 81 remained on course on March 31, 1954. Forty-seven graduates and 14 non-graduates were released during the year.

As an experiment, a special training course was organized in April for youngsters under 18. Forty-four inmates were enrolled during the year. Two were released on Ticket-of-Leave. One was eventually returned to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for disciplinary reasons. Seventeen were transferred on construction or other gangs; 13 were assigned to specific trade training and 10 were still in the shop at the end of the year. This course has proven of definite value for the proper orientation of the younger element, and this experience clearly indicates the necessity of the creation of an additional position of instructor to provide required technical training. So far a supervisor has been put in charge of this unit.

The several syllabi have been closely followed throughout the year. The following statistics are deemed to be self-explanatory:

Shop	Average School grade	Average Age	Number of Trainees	Man Hours
Brick-masonry.....	4.6	20	23.4	33,923
Cabinet making.....	5	20.2	11.7	15,530
Carpentry construction.....	5.6	20.2	10.3	10,316
Electricity construction.....	7.7	20	9	8,521
Machine shop.....	6.2	20.4	8.2	6,197
Metal work.....	6.1	20.1	8	5,110
Plastering.....	4.4	20.7	10	14,225
Plumbing-heating.....	5.8	20.1	9.1	5,861

All inmates assigned to either carpentry construction or cabinet making trade training are placed in the charge of one of the cabinet maker instructors for an initial period of two months. During that time they learn the elements of the woodworking trade, the handling of hand and power tools, and they are then assigned to cabinet making or carpentry construction work depending on their skill and aptitudes. A similar procedure has been adopted with inmates interested in electricity construction, metal work and plumbing and steamfitting

trades. They are given a two-week special course in the machine shop where they learn how to handle basic tools common to these trades; each trainee completes two elementary projects. This special course has proven of definite value and while it does interfere to a degree with the normal operation of the machine shop course, this is compensated by the fact that upon assignment to the trade which they are best suited for, it saves the instructor concerned the time they would otherwise need to take to give trainees instruction in the handling of trade tools and similar elementary subjects.

In addition to trade training, inmates of the several courses have actively participated in maintenance and construction work, and particularly the following:

Brick-masonry: Erection of the automotive building walls—

26,860 bricks
20,243 cement blocks
1,146 bags of cement
402 bags of lime
139½ tons of sand
3,464 man hours of work in 3 months' time.

Plastering shop

Coping of boundary walls; 2,000';
Stucco work—Automotive Bldg.—198 feet long, 78 feet wide, 13 feet high.

Cabinet making shop

Director's office suite consisting of 1 desk, 1 work table, 1 filing rack, 1 bookcase, 1 telephone stand, 1 hat tree and 8 chairs. One table 9 x 14' for the Board Room. This furniture was designed by one of the instructors, and the actual manufacturing was handled by inmates. It compares favourably with the most expensive office furniture made, and it was realized at a fraction of the cost of similar articles purchased on the open market.

Electricity construction

Electrical maintenance and installations of new machinery and machine shop.

Ninety trade films were shown to the trainees in 54 different projection sessions from September to March. We are indebted to the Provincial Film Service for supplying us regularly with these films without charge.

The vocational training staff were permitted to visit 10 various industrial centres and exhibitions during the year. This has been fully appreciated and has been of definite value in keeping our instructors up to date on the progress and latest methods of operation and new developments in the field of training.

SCHOOL

Schoolteaching was carried out in classes in Shop "M" building until February, 1954, when the school staff moved into their new quarters School and Library building No. 2. In view of the increasing number of illiterates, the latter were segregated from the others in February and, since then, illiterates attend school by themselves an average of 6 hours a week 2 days a week. Regular attendance averages 203.9 inmates.

As a rule, classes last from 1½ to 2 hours. The average degree of instruction of inmates is the 5th grade. Courses have been given as follows:

Primary-academic.....	119 courses to 924 inmates
Elementary-academic.....	245 courses to 771 inmates
Intermediary-academic.....	245 courses to 952 inmates
Sociology.....	37 courses to 154 inmates
Blueprint reading.....	12 courses to 49 inmates
Special.....	91 courses to 6 inmates

Two hundred and ten inmates registered for Canadian Legion Correspondence Courses and 27 of them graduated. Two inmates also registered in correspondence courses sponsored by outside agencies.

Visual aids have been used extensively in the courses of the year, a total of 206 projections being given.

The Schoolteacher and his assistants have taken an active interest in the preparation and issue of "A.A." monthly bulletin and the inmates' "Vocation" bulletin.

LIBRARY

At the end of the year, our library was stocked with 1,059 fiction and 490 non-fiction books for a total of 1,549 as compared to 947 last year. This year's total includes 116 books which were received free of charge from outside sources. Our magazine subscription has gone up from 31 last year to 88 this year. Seven thousand five hundred and eighty-four books and 10,329 magazines were circulated to the inmate population, a total of 17,913 issues compared to 6,642 last year. Frequent lectures have been given to inmates on the proper care of books generally. It is evident, from the existing condition of our library books and magazines, that these lectures have borne fruit.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Religious services have been held regularly on Sundays and Holy Days, in the Roman Catholic and Protestant Chapels, with Rev. Father A. Raymond and Rev. G. R. Forneret officiating as Roman Catholic and Protestant Chaplains respectively.

In the course of the year, furnishings and furniture have gradually been obtained and, with the exception of a few pieces of furniture for the Protestant Chapel, these two buildings are now adequately and tastefully furnished. Services of Holy Communion were held on every occasion when Mass was celebrated, while in the Protestant Chapel such services were held on the first Sunday of each month and also on the occasion of a High Festival.

With the R.C. denomination Holy Mass was celebrated on 71 occasions, 69 sermons were preached, 1,393 confessions were heard, and holy Communion was distributed 1,370 times.

The R.C. Chaplain had 2,854 interviews in his office with inmates and officers. He visited inmates in the hospital and isolation cells an average of 3 times a week. He had 1,300 outside contacts, on behalf of inmates, either by phone, mail or personal call, with families, relatives, friends or societies.

Annual missions were held for both denominations during the week of March 1st to 6th. Rev. John F. Dempster gave the Mission instruction daily to the Protestant congregation, while Rev. Father J. P. Jolicoeur was the Roman Catholic missionary. From the reports submitted by the missionaries at the conclusion of the mission week, it is evident these special services were quite successful.

The outstanding religious event of the year was unquestionably the inauguration of Midnight Mass in the Roman Catholic Chapel and Midnight Holy Communion in the Protestant Chapel, on Christmas morning. These services were attended by the whole of the inmate population, together with representatives from the John Howard Society, Société d'orientation et de réhabilitation sociale, Catholic Rehabilitation Service and staff members. It was the most impressive ceremony of the kind I have ever attended, and guests attending expressed a similar feeling at the time. The Protestant Chaplain has possibly summed up the feelings of the outside guests when reporting as follows in con-

nection with these services: "Suffice it to say that in its beauty, dignity and significance, this ceremony stands out as unique and unparalleled in my 20 years' penitentiary experience."

CLASSIFICATION

The Classification Board, whose composition was outlined in last year's report, held its regular meetings on Friday afternoon of each week. The average weekly case load increased from 20 last year to 25 this year. The temporary work assignment of newcomers was handled, as in the past, by the Assistant Director.

The activities of the Classification unit are summarized hereunder:

<i>Interviews:</i>		<i>I. Q. Tests</i>	
Newcomers.....	9	Applicants.....	263
Reclassification and follow-up.....	503	Officers.....	19
Pre-release.....	209	Inmates.....	121
Inmates' requests.....	3,271		
Officers' requests.....	468	Total.....	403
Progress reports.....	201		
Screenings at SVPP.....	336		
Total.....	4,997		

Each inmate was granted an average of 17 interviews. The increase of 20% in the number of interviews this year, in comparison with last year, is evenly proportioned to a similar increase of 20% in this year's daily population.

Eight hundred and eighteen applications for employment were received during the year. Five hundred and eighty-one applicants were called. Two hundred and sixty-three reported for examination, the majority being I.Q. tested. In final analysis, 65 applicants qualified for employment.

Applications for conditional release on remission service forms "B" and "B 1" and all other related reports are prepared by the Classification Office and finalized by the Deputy Director and the Classification Officer who, in their capacity as Chairman and Secretary of the Classification Board, and also owing to their frequent contacts and interviews with inmates, have an intimate knowledge of each individual case.

During the year, representatives of the several welfare organizations visited the institution regularly and interviewed inmates as shown hereunder:

Name of Organization	Number of Visits	Number of Interviews	Number of Inmates Interviewed
Société d'orientation et de réhabilitation sociale.....	28	477	211
John Howard Society.....	18	104	15
Catholic Rehabilitation Service.....	2	2	2
Salvation Army.....	15	12	11
Total.....	63	676	239

As happened last year, each of the 239 inmates concerned was granted an average of three interviews, chiefly for post-release plans.

In addition to penitentiary officers attending courses at the Staff College, quite a number of individuals visited the institution during the year. Amongst

others, I might mention Mr. A. M. Kirkpatrick, the newly appointed Executive Director of the John Howard Society, of Toronto; a large group of high officials of the Knights of Columbus, and some 30 law students from the University of Montreal.

A.A. activities continued regularly and successfully during the year. Regular Sunday morning meetings were held, outside sponsors addressing both the English and French-speaking groups. To further stimulate interest, a bilingual monthly bulletin was initiated, under the joint sponsorship of the Classification Officer and the Schoolteacher.

The classification staff was increased by one supervisor censor clerk. Either he or the censor clerk is invariably on duty throughout the week. This addition has filled a definite need and makes more complete and thorough information available to the classification unit on personal and family problems brought to light through correspondence or visits.

TREATMENT

As a result of the experience gained by various newly-appointed heads of departments during the first year of operations, the Deputy Director has gradually been relieved of a number of chores not normally his responsibility; and, as a result, he has been able to devote corresponding additional time and attention to supervision of individual treatment and staff training; collaboration in the application of collective discipline and security; co-ordination of institutional treatment facilities (presiding such boards as classification, work assignment, inmates' remuneration grading, etc.).

Classification, segregation and work assignment of inmates, sports activities and physical training of inmates and hobbies have been the immediate concern of the Deputy Director. These activities have progressed very satisfactorily during the year.

Two important additions have been made to the treatment programme, namely:

(a) *Newcomers' induction Training Course*

A four-week induction course was initiated for newcomers, beginning November, 1953. Throughout its duration, inmates are quartered separately, in one wing of "C" dormitory. Special activities have been organized and these inmates have practically no contact with the rest of the population. Each course is opened by the Director, who outlines to newcomers the contents of the inmates' manual. Instructions, guidance and advice and interviews are subsequently given to the class by the Deputy Director, Assistant Director, Classification Officer, Chief Vocational Officer, Schoolteacher, R.C. Chaplain, Steward, P.T. Instructor, Clerk Personnel and a representative from the Société d'orientation et de réhabilitation sociale. Besides being fully informed about the aims and purposes of the institution, rules and regulations, operations of the several departments, etc., lectures are given on elementary sociology, good citizenship, personal hygiene, etc. Inmates are given two hours' physical training exercises daily, and two hours' foot drill each week.

A radical change for the better has been observed in the attitude of inmates in general, and newcomers in particular, since the inception of these courses, which have proven specially beneficial in the following respects:

- (a) Supervisors in charge of this group are assigned to this work permanently: they are in a better position to observe, study and report upon each individual inmate;

- (b) Inmates are told and realize why they have been transferred to this institution, and they know right from the start what THEY have to do towards their own rehabilitation;
- (c) Treatment officers have frequent individual contacts with newcomers and have a reasonable period of time in which to prepare individual treatment programmes.

(b) *Occupation for youthful inmates*

During the year, we have had an average of sixty inmates ranging from 14 to 17 years of age. It is considered they represent one of the most important segments of the inmate body; on the other hand, they are about the hardest to educate and train. Generally speaking, they have a lower than average I.Q., they are not any too successful in learning a trade, and they are chiefly interested in sports and recreation. It became evident that, in view of these peculiarities, it would be necessary to devise a "custom-made" form of treatment for this group. To that end, an occupational shop, equipped with discarded or condemned small woodworking machines and hand tools from various training shops, was opened at the beginning of the year. As mentioned in the Chief Vocational Officer's report, 44 inmates were enrolled during the year. As a result, 13 became definitely interested in, and were assigned to, specific trade training, while 10 were still in the shop by the end of the fiscal year, with prospects of joining the other 13 at an early date. It might be mentioned that while working in this shop, prospective trainees are allowed two half-hour play or sports period daily, to break up the monotony of the work and boost the inmates' morale. It is gratifying to note that in spite of the normal difficulties inherent to inmates of this calibre, more than 50% were properly oriented towards training of their choice and liking, while supervised by mechanically-minded supervisors. A larger percentage would likely have resulted, had these inmates been under the guidance of a qualified technician.

The life of inmates, while in this institution, is visualized as made of three distinct phases:

1. the rest period
2. the work period
3. the recreation or leisure period.

For the purpose of adequate and efficient treatment, it is essential to properly consider the type and calibre of staff required for assignment during each specific period.

Officers on duty during the night (or rest period) are almost exclusively concerned with safe custody. There is practically no occasion for inmate-staff relations problems arising during that period. Training needs are quite simple for this class of personnel, who are mainly required to be alert, wide awake, make their rounds regularly, and report unusual or abnormal occurrences.

On the day shift (or work period) the majority of inmates are kept busy at work, under the continuous supervision of instructors or supervisors assigned more or less permanently to gangs; and as a result, very few problems, if any, do crop up during that time. If and when problems do come up, they can readily be referred to superior authorities for settlement.

In other institutions, the recreation or leisure period offers no particular difficulties. Inmates are locked up in their cells from the closing of the prison in the afternoon until the opening the following morning. Four or five custodial officers can easily supervise hundreds of inmates, and practically nothing happens to upset the usual routine. On Sundays and holidays, when the inmate body is allowed to attend outdoor games or sports activities, the majority of inmates, being older and settled in their ways, are satisfied to participate as spectators.

The situation is radically different here. From early spring until late fall, inmates are let out of their quarters for a two-hour period in the open air, after the night meal. Active participation in outdoor games such as baseball, softball, etc., is necessarily limited to a small number of players: the others, still in the adolescent stage, are "rarin' to go" and have a natural urge and need to use up more "steam" than they do or can. The ideal solution would be the general and active participation of all inmates in varied physical, sports or recreational activities, outside their dormitories, under proper supervision and guidance, throughout the evening until retiring time. However, during the winter months, or when weather conditions in other seasons prevent outdoor activities, these inmates' restless physical vigour, directed frequently by an immature emotionalism, combine to present problems in administration, discipline and re-education likely unknown in other institutions. Instead of being locked up in a cell, inmates in a wing (each group averages 23 inmates) are free to move around in their quarters, which include 12 different rooms. Under such circumstances, supervisors, instead of being custodial officers, are called upon to act as housemasters and educators. To properly discharge their duties, they must or should have a sound knowledge of elementary psychology, sociology, pedagogy and sound human relations; maintain close liaison with the treatment officers; apply their knowledge in their daily contact with inmates; and while closely supervising their charges to prevent mischief and more serious misbehaviour, endeavour to establish, as far as possible, personal rapport not unsimilar to father-and-son or teacher-and-pupil relations. The increased efficiency of this type of officers is a matter of deep concern, and future training activities will be geared to this special and important need, as a necessary complement to the overall treatment programme.

All personnel directly concerned with the application of the treatment programme are thoroughly imbued and convinced of the importance and need of the principles of general education. This commendable spirit will no doubt gradually influence the rest of the staff in the same direction.

CITIZENSHIP PARTICIPATION

Officials of several Montreal councils of the Knights of Columbus have taken a keen interest in the welfare and rehabilitation of inmates. After an authorized visit of the institution, they have formed, within their association, a committee whose first gesture of active participation was devoting the sum of \$550.00 to promote the social welfare and religious education of the inmate body. Such participation, which was initiated late last fall, has so far consisted of the purchase and rental of moving pictures and film strips of a religious or educational nature. This is an initial step and it is expected this organization will eventually broaden its scope of activities in the present and related fields.

The following contributions towards the welfare and sports activities of inmates are gratefully acknowledged.

Cash Donations

The John Howard Society
La Société d'orientation et de réhabilitation sociale
Four Towers Club
Knights of Columbus
Daughters of Isabella
Staff members

Challenger Cup and Trophies for Annual Competition

Montreal Rotary Club
Montreal Junior Bar Association
Rev. G. R. Forneret, Protestant Chaplain
Staff members

PUBLICITY

Editors and staff writers of daily and weekly newspapers, namely Dr. D. J. Wilson, MA.PhD., the Montreal Daily Star; Mr. D. L. A. MacDonald, the Ensign, Ottawa; Mr. S. Handman, Week-End magazine; Mr. C. McFarland, the Gazette, Montreal, wrote serials about the Federal Training Centre. These articles have no doubt been of definite interest and contributed in giving the general public a better insight of prison life and of efforts being made locally towards the rehabilitation of inmates.

CONCLUSION

While it is appreciated, in proportion to our population, we have a larger staff than any other federal penitentiary, it is pointed out that this is due, in a large measure, to extra custodial staff requirements, resulting from the physical layout of the institution and unusual local conditions (dormitories, in lieu of individual cells; cafeteria-style service, in lieu of meals consumed in cells; outdoor activities in the evening, after the closing of the prison, etc.). To achieve better results and to further improve efficiency generally, we must look forward to further staff additions, particularly in the classification unit, physical training, construction and maintenance, and vocational training departments. Recommendations shall be offered, in due course, for the provision of specific additional staff requirements.

I wish to offer particular thanks to:

The Commissioner of Penitentiaries and his colleagues;
The Warden and staff of St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary;
The local representative of the remission service;

Officers and members of:

La Société d'orientation et de réhabilitation sociale
The John Howard Society
The Catholic Rehabilitation Service
The Salvation Army;

Officers of:

Provincial Ministry of Youth Aid and Social Welfare
Provincial Ministry of Labour
Directors of Boards of Examiners for Electricians and Pipe Mechanics
The Montreal Builders Trade Training Centre
Trade unions, labour organizations, parity committees

The Canadian Industrial Trainers Association for their visits, guidance, advice, interest, understanding and co-operation.

It is generally agreed locally that operations during the 12-month period under review have been successful. This has been due largely to the devotion to duty of the staff in general, and, in particular, to the untiring and persistent efforts of the Deputy and Assistant Directors, Heads of Departments and their clerical staff, a number of whom have put in a lot of time over and above the regulation 44-hour week (sometimes much to their own personal disadvantage), to "make ends meet". To each and every one of these officers, I extend my deep appreciation and sincere thanks.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE		PAGE
1.	Admissions and Discharges during the Year Ended March 31, 1954.....	144
	Offence	
2.	Nature of Offence by Number of Convictions.....	144
3.	Nature of Offence by Term of Sentence.....	146
4.	Nature of Offence by Type of Sentence.....	148
5.	Nature of Offence by Penal Record.....	150
6.	Nature of Offence by Age on Admission.....	152
7.	Nature of Offence by Origin.....	154
8.	Nature of Offence by Marital Status and Residence.....	156
9.	Nature of Offence by Religion.....	158
10.	Nature of Offence by Degree of Education.....	160
11.	Nature of Offence by Social Habit.....	162
12.	Nature of Offence by Employment Status and Period of Unemployment.....	164
13.	Nature of Offence by Weekly Earnings When Last Employed..	166
	Sentence	
14.	Term of Sentence by Penal Record.....	168
15.	Type of Sentence by Penitentiary (13 to 21 Years of Age)....	168
	Age	
16.	Age on Admission by Penitentiary.....	168
17.	Age on Admission by Type of Sentence.....	169
18.	Age on Admission by Penal Record.....	170
19.	Age on Admission by Marital Status and Residence.....	170
20.	Age on Admission by Number of Dependents.....	171
21.	Age on Admission by Degree of Education.....	172
22.	Age on Admission by Social Habit.....	173
23.	Age on Admission by Previous Occupation and Employment Status.....	174
	Origin, Country of Birth and Citizenship	
24.	Origin by Birthplace and Citizenship.....	175
25.	Origin by Degree of Education.....	176
26.	Birthplace of Inmates by Birthplace of Parents.....	177
27.	Birthplace of Inmates Born outside Canada by Length of Residence in Canada.....	178
28.	Birthplace by Degree of Education.....	179
	Employment Status Prior to Commitment	
29.	Previous Occupation by Penitentiary.....	180
30.	Weekly Earnings When Last Employed by Marital Status....	180
31.	Employment Status by Marital Status.....	181
32.	Employment Status by Number of Dependents.....	181

TABLE OF CONTENTS—Concluded

TABLE		PAGE
	Recidivists	
33.	Recidivists by Time Served.....	182
34.	Recidivists by Penal Record.....	182
35.	Recidivists by Degree of Education.....	183
36.	Recidivists by Social Habit.....	183
37.	Recidivists by Employment Status.....	184
38.	Penal Record by Residence and Employment Status.....	185
39.	Penal Record by Non-Penal Institution History.....	186
	Miscellaneous	
40.	Degree of Education by Language Spoken.....	187
	Males Discharged	
41.	Age on Discharge by Age on Admission.....	187
42.	Method of Discharge by Penitentiary.....	188
43.	Method of Discharge by Time Served.....	188
44.	Nature of Offence by Time Served.....	189
45.	Main Occupation during Sentence by Time Served.....	191
	Females Admitted	
46.	Nature of Offence by Term of Sentence.....	192
47.	Nature of Offence by Penal Record.....	193
48.	Nature of Offence by Age on Admission.....	194
49.	Nature of Offence by Degree of Education.....	195
50.	Nature of Offence by Marital Status and Social Habit.....	196
51.	Nature of Offence by Religion.....	197
52.	Origin by Birthplace and Citizenship.....	198
	Females Discharged	
53.	Age on Discharge by Age on Admission.....	199
54.	Nature of Offence by Time Served.....	200
55.	Method of Discharge by Time Served.....	200

REPORT OF PENITENTIARY ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES APRIL 1, 1953 TO MARCH 31, 1954

INTRODUCTION

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics maintains a perpetual inventory of persons committed to and discharged from Canadian penitentiaries by means of a system whereby admission and discharge cards are completed by penitentiary authorities and a copy forwarded to the Bureau. The information contained in the following tables is compiled from these cards.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES (TABLE 1)

There were 2,448 direct admissions to penitentiaries from April 1, 1953 to March 31, 1954 and 2,263 releases, with 5,120 on register at the end of the year. This was 299 more admissions and 364 more releases resulting in 186 more inmates at the end of the year than in the previous year. The increase was in the male population, for the females numbered 95 which was 10 fewer than at the same date in 1953. During the twelve months, 826 inmates were transferred from one penitentiary to another. This large number was mainly due to the transfer from St. Vincent de Paul of 463 males and from Kingston of 220 males to the Federal Training Centre, Collin's Bay and other penitentiaries.

The following table shows the total admissions and discharges not including transfers from one penitentiary to another and the inmates on register at March 31 for the five-year period 1950-54:-

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Total direct admissions.....	2,026	1,996	1,859	2,149	2,448
Total discharges.....	1,546	1,919	1,990	1,899	2,263
Inmates on register March 31.....	4,740	4,817	4,687 ⁽¹⁾	4,934 ⁽²⁾	5,120

(1) Includes one Eskimo "transferred" for record purposes from Eskimo Point, N.W.T., to Manitoba Penitentiary where he is serving sentence.

(2) Less two boys serving sentence at a Training School. Less one inmate whose sentence was annulled during 1951-52 but not recorded.

NATURE OF OFFENCE (TABLES 2-13)

The population reported on in Tables 2-40 and 46-52 includes only those convicted persons who were admitted directly to penitentiaries from gaols during the fiscal year and were not released before the end of that year. The number of males so admitted during the year under consideration was 2,418. About three quarters of the men (77.9 per cent) were convicted of offences against rights and property. Of these, 59.0 per cent were for breaking and entering with theft or intent, and robbery and attempt.

Offences against the person and reputation were the reason for 9.5 per cent of the commitments. Eight murders, two attempted murders, 65 cases of manslaughter, 20 of rape and 10 of attempted rape were included in this group.

Offences against morals and public convenience accounted for another 9.7 per cent of the admissions and about half of these were offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.

Offences against the administration of law and justice were mainly 36 escapes or attempts to escape from lawful custody and 6 ticket-of-leave violators.

The following table shows the percentage of the offenders who were employed and those who were unemployed, had never worked, were retired or were students at the time of the offence:-

Nature of Offence	Total	Employed		Unemployed	
		Number	Per Cent of Total	Number	Per Cent of Total
Total inmates.....	2,418	1,146	47.4	1,272	52.6
Against public order and peace.....	14	8	57.1	6	42.9
Against the administration of law and justice.....	48	23	47.9	25	52.1
Against religion, morals and public convenience.....	234	93	39.7	141	60.3
Against the person and reputation.....	229	163	71.2	66	28.8
Against rights and property.....	1,885	855	45.4	1,030	54.6
Relating to bank notes and counterfeit money.....	1	1	100.0		
Habitual criminal.....	7	3	42.9	4	57.1

SENTENCE (TABLES 14 AND 15)

More than half the men (57.2 per cent) admitted to the penitentiaries had received a sentence of less than three years; another third of them (33.5 per cent) were committed for from three to under six years; 4.3 per cent were given ten years or more. Six men were committed for 20 years or more, as well as twelve for life. Seven habitual criminals received indeterminate sentences. In 16 cases the lash was added to the penalty of imprisonment.

AGE ON ADMISSION (TABLES 6, 16-23)

Young Offenders.

Of the total number of male offenders admitted, 474, or 19.6 per cent, were under 21 years of age, an increase of 20 over the number admitted in the previous year in this age group. Forty-six boys were 16 years of age and 24 were under sixteen.

The following table shows the proportion of these boys committed to each penitentiary:-

	P.C.		P.C.
Federal Training Centre.....	31.2	British Columbia...	9.7
Saint Vincent de Paul.....	19.4	Collin's Bay.....	5.7
Dorchester.....	14.8	Manitoba.....	4.9
Saskatchewan.....	9.9	Kingston.....	4.4

Most of their offences (86.3 per cent) were against property, mainly breaking, entering and theft, automobile theft, and robbery with violence and while armed.

Forty-one youths (1) 8.6 per cent (1) were committed for crimes against the person. One was guilty of murder, 12 of manslaughter and 4 of rape or attempt.

This was the first commitment to a penal institution for about half of these boys (51.3 per cent). The remainder had had previous sentences; 27.4 per cent, gaol, 8.0 per cent, reformatory, 3.0 per cent, penitentiary, and 10.3 per cent, a combination of any two or all three of these.

Eighteen of these minors were married men, one was divorced and one separated. Forty-eight dependents were affected by their confinement. All but 33 of the boys were reported living in urban centres; 5 were recorded as transients.

At the time of the crime 40.3 per cent of these youths were employed; five of them (1.1 per cent) were students. When asked about alcohol and drug habits 41.8 per cent claimed to be abstainers, 54.9 per cent, moderate drinkers; 12 or 2.5 per cent, excessive drinkers and 4, users of drugs.

Three of these youths were recorded as not able to read or write their own language; 39.5 per cent of them had not gone beyond grade VI and 78.3 per cent, beyond grade VIII at school; 21.1 per cent had attended high school for some period of time though only one youth achieved grade XII. None of them reported higher education.

All Ages.

The largest age group of admissions in any five-year span was the men of 25 to 29 years (21.5 per cent), the second, those 21 to 24 years (20.8 per cent) and third those under 21 years (19.6 per cent) so that two-thirds of the admissions were men in their teens or twenties. There were 36 men who were 60 years of age or more at the time of admission.

Single men were in the majority (62.4 per cent) while 9.6 per cent of the men were widowers, divorced or separated from their wives. Approximately one third (30.1 per cent) had persons financially dependent on them. The number of dependents ranged from one in 271 cases to nine in 13 cases with an average of 2.4 dependents. The majority of men (87.8 per cent) resided in urban centres. Rural residents accounted for 6.1 per cent and transients or wanderers, 5.6 per cent.

Illiteracy was recorded in 55 cases (2.3 per cent). The school attainment of 15.0 per cent of the men was not beyond grade 4, about one-third of them (34.6 per cent) had not gone beyond grade 6 and the achievement of little more than two-thirds of them (68.3 per cent) had not reached beyond grade 8; 27.4 per cent had attended high school for some period of time, and 16 men had some higher education.

The claim of moderate use of alcohol was made by 60.3 per cent of all the men while 21.3 per cent said they were abstainers; 13.8 per cent were recorded as excessive drinkers and 4.6 per cent as addicted to the use of drugs.

ORIGIN COUNTRY OF BIRTH AND CITIZENSHIP (TABLES 24-28)

Before drawing conclusions regarding the racial background and countries of birth from which the inmates came, comparisons should be made with the general population distribution of persons of like origin and birthplace as well as sex and age distributions. Over three quarters of the men admitted to penitentiaries were of British (39.2 per cent) and French (38.9 per cent) extraction which is to be expected in a country populated mainly by these two races. According to the 1951 Census, the men of British origin were 47.4 per cent, and those of French, 30.5 per cent of the male population of Canada, including all ages. Of the European races, Russian, German and Ukrainian were numerically the next most common origins recorded though none of these were more than 3.0 per cent of all the admissions.

Canada was the country of birth of 92.9 per cent of the male admissions; 55 men were born in the British Isles, 65 in Europe, 45 in the United States of America, and 6 in Asia. Of those born outside this country 32 had lived in Canada less than five years, and another ten, less than 15 years but the majority

(69.0 per cent) had been in this country 15 years or more. The length of residence was not recorded in 11 cases.

Both parents of 65.5 per cent of the inmates were born in Canada, 10.9 per cent had one Canadian parent; in another 8.4 per cent both parents were British while in 12.6 per cent of the cases both parents were of foreign birth.

All but 11 (4.7 per cent) of the men were Canadian citizens, 57 of those born in other countries having been naturalized. There were 35 British citizens and 79 citizens of other lands.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS PRIOR TO COMMITMENT (TABLES 29 to 32)

At the time of commitment 47.4 per cent of the men (1,146) were gainfully employed; 6 of them were students. The occupations in which the majority (61.8 per cent) of them were engaged were construction, transportation, manufacturing, mechanical and commercial pursuits and labouring.

Of the 1,245 unemployed, 67.0 per cent were single men; 55.7 per cent had been out of work less than three months, another 15.7 per cent less than six months, and 14.6 per cent for a year or more.

According to the statement of the inmates their wages when they were last employed varied from under \$10.00 a week in 15 cases to \$70.00 or more. In 11.5 per cent of the cases the reported wages were under \$30.00 a week; 50.0 per cent earned between \$30.00 and \$59.99 a week and 31.0 per cent \$60.00 and over a week.

The following table shows the percentage of those employed or unemployed in the different age groups (Table 23):-

	Total	13 to 19 Years	20 to 29 Years	30 to 39 Years	40 Years and Over
	%	%	%	%	%
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Employed.....	47.4	38.2	46.5	53.0	51.0
Unemployed.....	51.5	58.7	52.7	46.3	48.1
Students, never worked and retired.....	1.1	3.1	0.8	0.7	0.9

RECIDIVISM (TABLES 33-39)

Approximately three out of every four men (76.8 per cent) had a previous penal record, in fact 39.1 per cent had been inmates of penitentiaries before.

Of the 1,857 recidivists 46.0 per cent had already served from one to five years in a penal institution, 20.0 per cent from 5 to 10 years and 9.4 per cent for 10 years or more. It was known that 7.5 per cent of them had had some training school experience.

At the time of their last offence 45.0 per cent of the repeaters were employed. Reports showed that 90.1 per cent of the excessive drinkers and 96.4 per cent of the drug addicts were recidivists.

MALES RELEASED (TABLES 41-45)

A total of 2,207 males were released from penitentiaries from April 1, 1953 to March 31, 1954. This was 377 less than in the previous year. One hundred and thirty-one of them (5.9 per cent) were still in their teens; more than half of them (53.5 per cent) were under 30 years of age; 46, or 2.1 per cent, were over 60 years of age.

The sentence had expired for 79.6 per cent of those released. Of the 1,757 who had served full time about half (50.9 per cent) had been detained for less than two years while another 41.3 per cent had served from two to under five years and 7.8 per cent five years or more. Twenty-four of them had been in the penitentiary for over 10 years.

Ticket-of-leave was granted to 17.2 per cent of those released. The majority of these (53.3 per cent) had been inmates for less than two years, while 16 of them had been in for over ten years. Twenty men died before the expiration of their sentences.

FEMALES ADMITTED (TABLES 46-52)

Compared with the men the number of women whose offences are serious enough to bring a two-year sentence is very small. There were forty-six women, five fewer than in the previous year, admitted to penitentiaries from April 1, 1953 to March 31, 1954. All were confined in the Kingston penitentiary.

Twenty-four of the women were between the ages of 20 and 29 years. Fifteen of them had committed offences under the Opium and Narcotic Drug Act. The offences under this Act were the reason for about three-fifths (27) of the female commitments.

This was the first commitment to a penal institution for 7 of the women and the first to a penitentiary for all but 15 of the 46 offenders. All but one of them were sentenced to less than 4 years.

Forty-one of the women were born in Canada. Approximately half were of British and half of European origin. Of the 5 born in other countries, 2 were naturalized Canadians and 2 were British.

Thirty of the women were married, three divorced, two widowed, and one separated from her husband.

Over half of the women (26) had some elementary school and 18 of them some high school education. None had education beyond high school.

Twenty-seven of the women were reported to be drug addicts and five others excessive alcohol drinkers.

Other information obtained from the reports but which has not been tabulated showed that all but four of the women lived in incorporated cities and towns. One of them was reported to have been previously in an institution for the insane, four in tuberculosis hospitals, 4 in training schools and two in protection homes.

Housewives numbered 15, there were 18 unemployed and 10 in other occupations. Three had never worked. Weekly wages reported by the women, when last employed were: under \$30, 23 cases; \$30 to \$50, 7 cases; \$50 and over, 7 cases.

FEMALES DISCHARGED (TABLES 53-55)

Fifty-five women were discharged during the year under consideration which was less than in the previous year when 69 were released. The sentence had expired in 44 cases; one died prior to expiration of sentence, and 10 were granted ticket-of-leave.

Forty-three, or about four-fifths, of those discharged were between the ages of 20 to 39 years. Two were over 60 years of age, both of whom were over 60 years at the time of admission. The youngest was 20 years and the oldest 79 when their sentences expired.

TABLE I.—ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES DURING THE YEAR ENDED
MARCH 31, 1954

	Total Inmates	New- found- land	Dor- chester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	King- ston	Collin's Bay	Mani- toba	Saskat- chewan	British Colum- bia
Inmates on register										
March 31, 1953.....T.	4,934	31	539	1,257	288	948	398	388	536	549
M.	4,829	29	539	1,257	288	845	398	388	536	549
F.	105	2				103				
Admissions—										
Received by direct										
admission.....M.	2,402	9	260	879		488		139	296	331
F.	46		2	10		11		6	4	13
Received by transfer										
M.	792		83	63	(1) 264	41	215	117	3	6
F.	35					35				
Total admissions.....T.	3,275	9	345	952	264	575	215	262	303	350
M.	3,194	9	343	942	264	529	215	256	299	337
F.	81		2	10		46		6	4	13
Total admitted during										
year and retained.....M.	2,418	9	290	554	208	321	171	239	294	332
F.	46					46				
Releases—										
Discharges.....M.	2,207	12	283	540	168	318	191	189	264	242
F.	56	1				55				
Transfers.....M.	791	(1)	2	463	55	220	26	14	5	6
F.	35		2	10				6	4	13
Total releases.....T.	3,089	13	287	1,013	223	593	217	209	273	261
M.	2,998	12	285	1,003	223	538	217	203	269	248
F.	91	1	2	10		55		6	4	13
Inmates on register										
March 31, 1954.....T.	5,120	27	597	1,196	329	930	396	441	566	638
M.	5,025	26	597	1,196	329	836	396	441	566	638
F.	95	1				94				

(1) One inmate transferred from Bordeaux Insane Ward to St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 2.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Single Offence		Multiple Offence	
		Single Conviction	Multiple Convictions	One Conviction for Each Offence	Multiple Convictions
Total Inmates.....	2,418	1,288	347	20	763
Against Public Order and Peace.....	14	9			5
Carrying offensive weapons.....	2	2			
Illegal possession of firearms.....	5	4			1
Public mischief.....	1				1
Unlawful possession of explosives; causing explosions.....	6	3			3
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	48	32	1	1	14
Escape from lawful custody and attempt.....	36	21	1	1	13
Perjury.....	2	2			
Personation of an officer.....	1	1			
Possessing contraband merchandise..	1				1
Resisting arrest.....	2	2			
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	6	6			
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	234	179	26	2	27
Buggery and attempt.....	6	4			2
Contributing to juvenile delinquency	18	15	2		1
Gross indecency and attempt.....	24	12	6	1	5

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 2.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY NUMBER OF CONVICTIONS—*Concluded*

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Single Offence		Multiple Offence	
		Single Conviction	Multiple Convictions	One Conviction for Each Offence	Multiple Convictions
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience—<i>Concluded</i>					
Incest.....	21	16	2	1	2
Incest attempt.....	2	1			1
Living on avails of prostitution.....	9	8			1
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, Breach of.....	102	73	16		13
Parading in the nude.....	47	47			
Procurance and attempt.....	4	2			2
Seduction.....	1	1			
Against the Person and Reputation.....	229	169	12		48
Abduction.....	2				2
Abortion and attempt.....	2	1	1		
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	21	18	2		1
Assault, indecent.....	12	9	1		2
Assault with intent to rob.....	15	9			6
Assault on female.....	21	9	3		9
Assault on peace officer.....	7	6			1
Bigamy.....	2	1			1
Carnal knowledge.....	16	10	1		5
Carnal knowledge attempt.....	2	1			1
Causing grievous bodily harm and attempt.....	4	3			1
Endangering life, obstructing railway, poison.....	1	1			
Manslaughter.....	65	60	1		4
Murder.....	8	8			
Murder attempt.....	2				2
Rape.....	20	16			4
Rape attempt.....	10	7	1		2
Shooting with intent.....	8	3			5
Wounding, and with intent.....	11	7	2		2
Against Rights and Property.....	1,885	899	307	17	662
Arson and attempt.....	19	6	5		8
Breaking, entering and theft.....	696	298	123	11	264
Breaking and entering with intent.....	99	69	4	1	25
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	24	16	1		7
Conspiracy.....	16	10			6
Damage to property.....	6	4			2
Extortion, blackmail and attempt.....	1	1			
False pretences and fraud.....	128	17	51	1	59
Forgery.....	54	7	10		37
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	10	9			1
Receiving stolen property, retaining stolen property.....	42	24	7		11
Robbery.....	21	18			3
Robbery attempt.....	8	5	1		2
Robbery with violence.....	97	68	5		24
Robbery while armed.....	159	71	19	1	68
Robbery while armed attempt.....	8	6	1		1
Theft.....	250	143	47	1	59
Theft of automobile.....	207	118	23	1	65
Theft of bicycle.....	1				1
Theft of horse, cattle, birds and animals.....	5	1		1	1
Theft of postal matter.....	2		1		1
Uttering forged document and attempt.....	29	5	7		17
Wilfully wounding horses or cattle.....	1	1			
Others.....	2	2			
Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Money.....	1		1		
Possessing counterfeit money.....	1		1		
Habitual Criminal.....	7				7

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 4.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TYPE OF SENTENCE

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Simple	Simple with Lash	Simple and Fine	Concurrent	Concurrent with Lash	Concurrent and Fine	Concurrent and Consecutive	Concurrent and Consecutive with Fine	Concurrent and Consecutive with Lash	Concurrent and Indeterminate	Concurrent Indeterminate	Consecutive	Consecutive with Lash	Consecutive and Fine	Consecutive and Fine with Lash	Consecutive and Indeterminate	Remanet	Remanet and Sentence	Remanet and Sentence with Lash
TOTAL INMATES.....	2,418	1,220	9	63	843	2	45	95	5	1	18	3	77	2	11	1	4	6	12	1
Against Public Order and Peace.....	14	9			5															
Carrying offensive weapons.....	2	2			1															
Illegal possession of firearms.....	5	4			1															
Public mischief.....	1																			
Unlawful possession of explosives; causing explosions.....	6	3			3															
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	48	17		1	9		1				1		8					6	5	
Escape from lawful custody and attempt.....	36	13			8		1				1		8						5	
Perjury.....	2	2																		
Personation of an officer.....	1		1		1															
Possessing contraband merchandise.....	1																			
Resisting arrest.....	2	2																6		
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	6																			
Against Religion, Morals and Public Con- viction.....	234	106	1	60	21		26	2	1		2		4	1	9	1				
Buggery and attempt.....	6	4			1		1													
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	18	14			2		1				1		1							
Gross indecency and attempt.....	24	13			9		1						1							
Incest.....	21	16	1		3									1						
Incest attempt.....	2	1			1															
Living on avails of prostitution.....	9	8			1															
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, Breach of.....	102			60	2		24	2	1		1		2		9	1				
Parading in the nude.....	47	47			2															
Procurement and attempt.....	4	4			2															
Seduction.....	1	1																		
Against the Person and Reputation.....	229	164	5		36		1	9		1	6		3	1			2			1
Abduction.....	2	2						1												
Abortion and attempt.....	2				1															
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	21	18			3															
Assault, indecent.....	12	9			1												2			
Assault with intent to rob.....	15	8	1		4		1						1							
Assault on female.....	21	7	2		8						2		1							1

[illegible]

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 5.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY PENAL RECORD

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Penal Record							
		First Commitment	Gaol Only	Reformatory Only	Penitentiary Only	Gaol and Reformatory	Gaol and Penitentiary	Reformatory and Penitentiary	Gaol, Reformatory and Penitentiary
Total Inmates.....	2,418	561	606	131	104	175	497	105	239
Against Public Order and Peace.....	14	.....	4	.....	1	.....	5	1	3
Carrying offensive weapons.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illegal possession of firearms.....	5	.....	2	.....	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Public mischief.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unlawful possession of explosives; causing explosions.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	48	8	14	3	2	4	6	5	5
Escape from lawful custody and attempt.....	36	5	13	2	.....	3	5	4	4
Perjury.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Personation of an officer.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Possessing contraband merchandise.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Resisting arrest.....	2	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	1
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	6	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	234	57	55	7	23	12	41	9	30
Buggery and attempt.....	6	1	.....	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	18	8	6	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Gross indecency and attempt.....	24	10	5	.....	2	2	4	1	.....
Incest.....	21	12	6	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Incest attempt.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Living on avails of prostitution.....	9	.....	2	1	1	1	2	.....	2
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, Breach of.....	102	3	32	1	1	5	27	6	27
Parading in the nude.....	47	21	2	.....	19	.....	5	.....	.....
Procurement and attempt.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Seduction.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against the Person and Reputation.....	229	114	54	13	9	10	14	6	9
Abduction.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Abortion and attempt.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Assault, causing bodily harm.....	21	5	10	1	2	3	3	2
Assault, indecent.....	12	5	6	2	1	1	1	1
Assault with intent to rob.....	15	4	6	2	1	1	1	2
Assault on female.....	21	6	6	3	4	1	1	1
Assault on peace officer.....	7	4	1	4	1	1	1	1
Bigamy.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
Carnal knowledge.....	16	6	8	1	1	1	1	1
Carnal knowledge attempt.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Causing grievous bodily harm and attempt.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Endangering life, obstructing railway, poison.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Manslaughter.....	65	42	10	3	3	3	3	1
Murder.....	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Murder attempt.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Rape.....	20	12	2	1	1	1	1	1
Rape attempt.....	10	5	1	2	2	2	2	2
Shooting with intent.....	8	6	4	4	4	4	4	4
Wounding, and with intent.....	11	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Against Rights and Property.....	1,885	381	479	108	68	149	427	84
Arson and attempt.....	19	12	4	1	1	1	1	1
Breaking, entering and theft.....	686	108	182	40	24	55	177	28
Breaking and entering with intent.....	99	10	21	9	1	11	28	5
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	24	3	3	1	1	2	10	3
Conspiracy.....	16	3	9	1	1	1	2	2
Damage to property.....	6	4	4	1	1	1	1	1
Extortion, blackmail and attempt.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
False pretences and fraud.....	128	9	47	6	1	11	36	2
Forgery.....	54	13	18	1	3	6	6	3
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	10	2	13	3	3	1	5	1
Receiving stolen property, retaining stolen property.....	42	4	3	1	3	2	14	6
Robbery.....	21	4	3	1	1	1	4	1
Robbery attempt.....	8	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Robbery with violence.....	97	33	23	5	3	11	16	3
Robbery while armed.....	159	60	32	18	7	10	14	8
Robbery while armed attempt.....	8	6	1	1	1	1	1	1
Theft.....	260	45	66	13	8	21	58	30
Theft of automobile.....	207	65	46	5	7	13	43	18
Theft of bicycle.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Theft of horse, cattle, birds and animals.....	5	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Theft of postal matter.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Uttering forged document and attempt.....	29	4	3	3	1	3	10	2
Wilfully wounding horses or cattle.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Others.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Money.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Possessing counterfeit money.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Habitual Criminal.....	7	1	1	1	1	1	4	2

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 6.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Age on Admission						Age on Admission						Age not and Stated			
		Under 16 Years	16 Years	17 Years	18 Years	19 Years	20 Years	Total under 21 Years	21-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-39 Years	40-44 Years		45-49 Years	50-59 Years	60 Years and Over
Total Inmates.....	2,418	24	46	78	114	89	123	474	504	521	315	249	146	102	67	36	4
Against Public Order and Peace.....	14			1				1	3	3	3	1	3				
Carrying offensive weapons.....	2																
Illegal possessions of firearms.....	5			1				1	2	2			2				
Public mischief.....	1								1								
Unlawful possession of explosives; causing explosions.....	6									1	3	1	1				
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	48	1	1	1	1	1	5	10	16	12	4	6					
Escape from lawful custody and at- tempt.....	36	1	1		1	1	4	8	9	10	4	5					
Perjury.....	2			1				1									
Personation of an officer.....	1								1								
Possessing contraband merchandise.....	1								1								
Resisting arrest.....	2									1							
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	6						1	1	3	1		1					
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	234	1	1	2	2	2	5	13	17	33	19	47	37	29	19	18	2
Buggery and attempt.....	6						1	1	2	2	2	1	1		1	3	
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	18				1	1		2	2	2	6	6	4		1	3	
Gross indecency and attempt.....	24	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	2	1	3	6	2	1	3	
Incest.....	21						1	1		1	1	4	6		6		
Incest attempt.....	2						1	1									
Living on avails of prostitution.....	9			1				1	1	2	1	4		1			
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, Breach of.....	102						1	1	12	22	12	19	13	12	8	3	
Parading in the nude.....	47									6	2	10	5	8	6	8	2
Procurement and attempt.....	4					1		1			1		1		1	1	
Seduction.....	1																
Against the Person and Reputation.....	229	6	1	10	9	8	7	41	46	42	39	20	13	12	11	5	
Abduction.....	2									1		1	1				
Abortion and attempt.....	2																
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	21	2			1	1		4	5	4	4	3	3				
Assault, indecent.....	12			1				1	1	2		2	3	1	1	1	

Assault with intent to rob.....	15	2	1	1	1	1	4	2	5	2	1	1	3	1	1	3	2
Assault on female.....	21	1					5	2	2	2	3						
Assault on peace officer.....	7								1	2							
Bigamy.....	2																
Carnal knowledge.....	16								4	1	1						
Carnal knowledge attempt.....	2								3								
Causing grievous bodily harm and attempt.....	2								1	2							
Causing grievous bodily harm and attempt.....	4																
Endangering life, obstructing railway, poison.....	1																
Manslaughter.....	65	1	1	1	2	1	12	12	12	16	3	5	2	2	1	2	
Murder.....	8				1		1	1	1	2			1	1			
Murder attempt.....	2																
Rape.....	20																
Rape attempt.....	10				1	1	2	6	5	3	3	1	1	1			
Shooting with intent.....	8				2	2	2	2	1	3							
Shooting, and with intent.....	11					1	4	2	1	3	1						
Against Rights and Property.....	1,885	16	43	64	102	78	106	409	422	499	250	172	93	61	34	13	2
Arson and attempt.....	19			2	2	1	3	6	5								
Breaking, entering and theft.....	696	9	21	22	35	31	42	160	171	154				1	8	1	
Breaking and entering with intent.....	99			2	5	5	2	15	25	27	10	89	61	34	18		
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	24		1	2	2		2	5	6	6	3	3	3	6	1		
Conspiracy.....	16						1	1	7	5	2	1					
Deception of property.....	6				1			1	2	2							
Extortion, blackmail and attempt.....	128												1				
False pretences and fraud.....	14				1	3	2	6	15	30	27	23	11	12	4		
Forgery.....	54				1	2	1	4	15	6	12	5	7	1	3		
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	10						1	1	2	1	3	1		1	1		
Receiving stolen property, retaining stolen property.....	42				1												
Robbery.....	21							1	9	11	7	8	2	1	1	1	1
Robbery attempt.....	8				1		2	2	10	6		1	1	1			
Robbery with violence.....	97	1				1		3	2	2							
Robbery while armed.....	159			2	9	6	12	29	20	23	14	7	2	1	1	1	
Robbery while armed, attempt.....	8			1	1	5	12	33	43	55	15	8	3	1	1		
Theft.....	250							43	37	52	33	2	8	1			
Theft of automobile.....	207	7	8	7	12	9	13	48	37	52	33	27	21	14	11	5	1
Theft of bicycle.....	1			25	18	15	10	80	46	39	23	7	3	2	1		
Theft of horse, cattle, birds and animals.....	5						1										
Theft of postal matter.....	2									2	1	1	1				
Uttering forged document and attempt.....	29																
Willfully wounding horses or cattle.....	2						2	2	4	5	9	3	3	3	1		
Others.....	1								1	1							
Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Money.....	1																
Possessing counterfeit money.....	1									1							
Habitual Criminal.....	7									1		3					

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 3.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY MARITAL STATUS AND RESIDENCE

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Marital Status							Residence		
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Not Stated	Rural	Urban	Transient	Not Stated
Total inmates.....	2,418	1,509	677	53	55	123	1	148	2,124	135	11
Against Public Order and Peace.	14	6	6		1	1			11	3	
Carrying offensive weapons....	2	1	1						2		
Illegal possession of firearms....	5	2	2		1				4	1	
Public mischief.....	1	1							1		
Unlawful possession of explosives; causing explosions....	6	2	3			1			4	2	
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	48	36	10		1	1		3	41	3	1
Escape from lawful custody and attempt.....	36	27	7		1	1		2	30	3	1
Perjury.....	2	2							2		
Personation of an officer.....	1		1						1		
Possessing contraband merchandise.....	1	1							1		
Resisting arrest.....	2	1	1					1	1		
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	6	5	1						6		
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	234	84	116	7		9	18	12	210	12	
Buggery and attempt.....	6	5	1					1	5		
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	18	9	8	1				1	16	1	
Gross indecency and attempt.....	24	16	5	1		2			24		
Incest.....	21	2	15	1		3		5	16		
Incest attempt.....	2	1		1				1	1		
Living on avails of prostitution	9	5	3		1				8	1	
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, Breach of.....	102	42	38	1	8	13			92	10	
Parading in the nude.....	47	2	43	2				4	43		
Procurance and attempt.....	4	1	3						4		
Seduction.....	1	1							1		
Against the Person and Reputation.....	229	124	77	10	8	10		50	166	11	2
Abduction.....	2		1		1				1	1	
Abortion and attempt.....	2		2						2		
Assault, causing bodily harm.	21	11	8		1	1		8	11	2	
Assault, indecent.....	12	7	5					2	10		
Assault with intent to rob.....	15	12	2		1			2	11	2	
Assault on female.....	21	12	8		1			2	19		
Assault on peace officer.....	7	6			1	1		4	2	1	
Bigamy.....	2		2						2		
Carnal knowledge.....	16	9	7					3	13		
Carnal knowledge attempt.....	2	1	1					1	1		
Causing grievous bodily harm and attempt.....	4	2	1			1		1	3		
Endangering life, obstructing railway, poison.....	1	1							1		
Manslaughter.....	65	30	23	9	1	2		17	44	4	
Murder.....	8	7		1				1	7		
Murder attempt.....	2	1	1						2		
Rape.....	20	7	8		3	2		5	14	1	
Rape attempt.....	10	6	3			1		1	9		
Shooting with intent.....	8	6	2					1	7		
Wounding, and with intent.....	11	6	3			2		2	7		2
Against Rights and Property.....	1,885	1,257	466	35	35	91	1	83	1,689	105	8
Arson and attempt.....	19	13	5	1				1	18		
Breaking, entering and theft.....	696	492	150	11	12	30	1	36	621	35	4
Breaking and entering with intent.....	99	69	22	3	1	4		5	85	9	
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	24	20	2		1	1		1	22	1	
Conspiracy.....	16	9	6			1		1	15		
Damage to property.....	6	5		1					6		
Extortion, blackmail and attempt.....	1	1						1			
False pretences and fraud.....	128	51	54	3	7	13		5	112	11	
Forgery.....	54	28	18	3	4	1		3	49	2	
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	10	6	2	1		1			8	2	
Receiving stolen property, retaining stolen property.....	42	26	13		1	2			39	3	
Robbery.....	21	14	6			1			18	3	
Robbery attempt.....	8	7				1			8		

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 8.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY MARITAL STATUS AND RESIDENCE—*Concluded*

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Marital Status						Residence			
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Not Stated	Rural	Urban	Transient	Not Stated
Against Rights and Property— <i>Concluded</i>											
Robbery with violence.....	97	70	19	2		6		6	86	3	2
Robbery while armed.....	159	103	50	1	2	3		3	150	6	
Robbery while armed attempt.....	8	7	1						6	2	
Theft.....	250	146	78	8	3	15		8	224	16	2
Theft of automobile.....	207	171	27	1	3	5		9	190	8	
Theft of bicycle.....	1	1							1		
Theft of horse, cattle, birds and animals.....	5	1	3			1			5		
Theft of postal matter.....	2	2							2		
Uttering forged document and attempt.....	29	13	9		1	6		3	22	4	
Wilfully wounding horses or cattle.....	1		1						1		
Others.....	2	2						1	1		
Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Money.....	1		1						1		
Possessing counterfeit money..	1		1						1		
Habitual Criminal.....	7	2	1	1	1	2			6	1	

TABLE 9.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY RELIGION

MALES ADMITTED

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Religion															No Religion	Not Stated	
		Religion																	
		Adventist	Baptist	Christian Science	Church of England	Doukhorbor	Eastern Religions	Greek Orthodox	Jewish	Lutheran	Pentecostal	Presbyterian	Protestant, n.o.s.	Roman Catholic	Salvation Army	United Church of Canada			Other Religions
Total Inmates.....	2,418	1	85	1	338	49	5	17	25	38	7	91	13	1,289	16	220	18	204	1
Against Public Order and Peace.....	14		2		2					1		2		6				1	
Carrying offensive weapons.....	2													2					
Illegal possession of firearms.....	5		1		1									3					
Public mischief.....	1													1					
Unlawful possession of explosives; causing explosions.....	6		1		1					1		2					1		
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	48		2		7				1					32		2		4	
Escape from lawful custody and attempt.....	36		2		5									24		1		4	
Perjury.....	2													2					
Personation of an officer.....	1															1			
Possessing contraband merchandise.....	1													1					
Resisting arrest.....	2													2					
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	6				2				1					3					
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	234		12		21	47	2	4	2	4		15		85	2	20	2	18	
Buggery and attempt.....	6									1				2	1	1	1		
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	18				2			1				1		11		3			
Gross indecency and attempt.....	24		2		2							2		17		2			
Indecent exposure.....	21		1		5							2		12			1		
Incest.....	2																		
Living on avails of prostitution.....	9		1		1					1				4					
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, Breach of.....	102		7		10		2	3	2	2		11		34	1	14		2	
Parading in the nude.....	47					47												16	
Procurement and attempt.....	4													4					
Seduction.....	1													1					
Against the Person and Reputation.....	229		14		32			1	1	7	1	10	2	128		19	4	9	1
Abduction.....	2													1		1			
Abortion and attempt.....	2				1									1					
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	21		2		1					1		1		14		1			
Assault, indecent.....	12		1		2									5		5			2
Assault with intent to rob.....	15		1		1			1				1		9				2	2

[illegible]

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 10.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Illiterate	School Grades		Above High School	Not Stated
			1-8	9-13		
Total Inmates.....	2,418	55	1,674	663	16	10
Against Public Order and Peace.....	14		8	6		
Carrying offensive weapons.....	2		1	1		
Illegal possession of firearms.....	5		4	1		
Public mischief.....	1		1			
Unlawful possession of explosives; causing explosions.....	6		2	4		
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	48	2	37	9		
Escape from lawful custody and attempt.....	36	2	30	4		
Perjury.....	2		1	1		
Personation of an officer.....	1			1		
Possessing contraband merchandise.....	1			1		
Resisting arrest.....	2		2			
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	6		4	2		
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	234	22	148	61	2	1
Buggery and attempt.....	6		2	4		
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	18	1	14	2	1	
Gross indecency and attempt.....	24		20	4		
Incest.....	21		20	1		
Incest attempt.....	2		2			
Living on avails of prostitution.....	9		4	5		
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, Breach of.....	102	1	57	43	1	
Parading in the nude.....	47	20	25	1		1
Procurement and attempt.....	4		3	1		
Seduction.....	1		1			
Against the Person and Reputation.....	229	9	167	48	5	
Abduction.....	2		1	1		
Abortion and attempt.....	2		1		1	
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	21	1	15	5		
Assault, indecent.....	12	1	11			
Assault with intent to rob.....	15		14	1		
Assault on female.....	21	1	17	2	1	
Assault on peace officer.....	7		6	1		
Bigamy.....	2		1	1		
Carnal knowledge.....	16	2	6	8		
Carnal knowledge attempt.....	2	1	1			
Causing grievous bodily harm and attempt.....	4		3	1		
Endangering life, obstructing railway, poison.....	1		1			
Manslaughter.....	65	2	45	16	2	
Murder.....	8		6	1	1	
Murder attempt.....	2		2			
Rape.....	20		13	7		
Rape attempt.....	10	1	7	2		
Shooting with intent.....	8		7	1		
Wounding, and with intent.....	11		10	1		
Against Rights and Property.....	1,885	21	1,313	533	9	9
Arson and attempt.....	19		16	3		
Breaking, entering and theft.....	696	10	532	151	1	2
Breaking and entering with intent.....	99		68	30		1
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	24		19	5		
Conspiracy.....	16		10	6		
Damage to property.....	6		5	1		
Extortion, blackmail and attempt.....	1		1			
False pretences and fraud.....	128		65	58	2	3
Forgery.....	54		28	25	1	
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	10		5	4		

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 10.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION—*Concluded*

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Illiterate	School Grades		Above High School	Not Stated
			1-8	9-13		
Against Rights and Property— <i>Concluded</i>						
Receiving stolen property, retaining stolen property.....	42		31	10		1
Robbery.....	21		17	4		
Robbery attempt.....	8		4	4		
Robbery with violence.....	97		74	23		
Robbery while armed.....	159	2	86	68	3	
Robbery while armed attempt.....	8		8			
Theft.....	250	4	179	66		1
Theft of automobile.....	207	5	150	51	1	
Theft of bicycle.....	1		1			
Theft of horse, cattle, birds and animals.....	5		3	2		
Theft of postal matter.....	2			2		
Uttering forged document and attempt.....	29		9	19	1	
Wilfully wounding horses or cattle..	1		1			
Others.....	2		1	1		
Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Money.....	1	1				
Possessing counterfeit money.....	1	1				
Habitual Criminal.....	7		1	6		

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 11.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY SOCIAL HABIT

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Social Habit					
		Abstinent	Use of Alcohol		Drugs Only	Alcohol and Drugs	Not Stated
			Mod- erate	Exces- sive			
Total Inmates.....	2,418	515	1,458	333	35	76	1
Against Public Order and Peace...	14	1	12			1	
Carrying offensive weapons...	2	1	1				
Illegal possession of firearms...	5		5				
Public mischief.....	1		1				
Unlawful possession of explo- sives; causing explosions...	6		5			1	
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	48	7	34	6		1	
Escape from lawful custody and attempt.....	36	4	28	4			
Perjury.....	2	1	1				
Personation of an officer.....	1					1	
Possessing contraband merch- andise.....	1		1				
Resisting arrest.....	2	1		1			
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	6	1	4	1			
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	234	73	66	20	21	54	
Buggery and attempt.....	6	1	4	1			
Contributing to juvenile delin- quency.....	18	6	9	3			
Gross indecency and attempt...	24	9	10	3		2	
Incest.....	21	5	13	3			
Incest attempt.....	2		1	1			
Living on avails of prostitution..	9		4	3		2	
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, Breach of.....	102	6	19	6	21	50	
Parading in the nude.....	47	45	2				
Procuration and attempt.....	4	1	3				
Seduction.....	1		1				
Against the Person and Reputation..	229	49	147	33			
Abduction.....	2			2			
Abortion and attempt.....	2	1	1				
Assault, causing bodily harm...	21	5	15	1			
Assault, indecent.....	12	4	6	2			
Assault with intent to rob.....	15	4	11				
Assault on female.....	21	4	15	2			
Assault on peace officer.....	7	1	5	1			
Bigamy.....	2		1	1			
Carnal knowledge.....	16	3	10	3			
Carnal knowledge attempt.....	2		2				
Causing grievous bodily harm and attempt.....	4		4				
Endangering life, obstructing railway, poison.....	1	1					
Manslaughter.....	65	15	38	12			
Murder.....	8	1	6	1			
Murder attempt.....	2	1	1				
Rape.....	20	1	19				
Rape attempt.....	10	1	4	5			
Shooting with intent.....	8	5	1	2			
Wounding, and with intent.....	11	2	8	1			
Against Rights and Property.....	1,885	385	1,195	273	14	17	1
Arson and attempt.....	19	6	12			1	
Breaking, entering and theft....	696	142	433	110	7	4	
Breaking and entering with in- tent.....	99	14	72	13			
Breaking and entering, attempt	24	5	13	6			
Conspiracy.....	16	2	11	1	1	1	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 11.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY SOCIAL HABITS—*Concluded*

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Social Habits					
		Absti- nent	Use of Alcohol		Drugs Only	Alcohol and Drugs	Not Stated
			Mode- rate	Exces- sive			
Against Rights and Property— <i>Concluded</i>							
Damage to property.....	6	2	2	1	.....	1	.....
Extortion, blackmail and at- tempt.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
False pretences and fraud.....	128	26	75	25	2	.....	.....
Forgery.....	54	8	35	11	.....	.....	.....
Possessing housebreaking in- struments.....	10	.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....
Receiving stolen property, re- taining stolen property.....	42	6	29	7	.....	.....	.....
Robbery.....	21	2	15	3	.....	1	.....
Robbery attempt.....	8	2	4	1	.....	1	.....
Robbery with violence.....	97	9	74	14	.....	.....	.....
Robbery while armed.....	159	36	106	14	.....	2	1
Robbery while armed attempt.	8	2	5	1	.....	.....	.....
Theft.....	250	55	148	40	3	4	.....
Theft of automobile.....	207	64	120	20	1	2	.....
Theft of bicycle.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft of horse, cattle, birds and animals.....	5	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft of postal matter.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uttering forged document and attempt.....	29	2	22	5	.....	.....	.....
Wilfully wounding horses or cattle.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Others.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Relating to Bank Notes and Coun- terfeit Money.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Possessing counterfeit money...	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Habitual Criminal.....	7	.....	3	1	.....	3	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 13.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY WEEKLY EARNINGS WHEN LAST EMPLOYED

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Weekly Earnings										Not Applicable	Not Stated
		Under \$10	\$10 and under \$20	\$20 and under \$30	\$30 and under \$40	\$40 and under \$50	\$50 and under \$60	\$60 and under \$70	\$70 and over	Own Account			
Total Inmates.....	2,418	15	65	199	317	452	441	306	449	83	35		56
Against Public Order and Peace.....													
Carrying offensive weapons.....	14			1	1	1	3	2	3	2	1		
Illegal possession of firearms.....	2						1	1					
Public nuisance.....	5				1	1			2				
Unlawful possession of explosives; causing explosions.....	1						1						
6				1			1		1	2	1		
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....													
Escape from lawful custody and attempt.....	48		1	5	12	10	4	2	11	1	2		
Perjury.....	36		1	5	9	9	3	1	7	1	1		
Personation of an officer.....	2								1				
Possessing contraband merchandise.....	1							1					
Resisting arrest.....	2				1								
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	6				2	1	1		1		1		
Against Religion, Morals and Public Conveniences.....													
Bugbery and attempt.....	234		5	9	18	33	46	26	37	12	5		43
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	6		1	1		1	1	1	2				
Gross indecency and attempt.....	18		1		3	2	6	2	1	2	1		
21			3	2	4	5	3	1	2	4			
2			1	1	1	5	6	3	4	1			
1				1									
Living on avails of prostitution.....	2												
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, Breach of.....	9			3	1	1	4	1					
Parading in the nude.....	102		1		8	16	23	17	26	4	4		43
Procurement and attempt.....	47			1	1	1	1	1	1				
Seduction.....	4		4	1		1							
Against the Person and Reputation.....													
Abduction.....	229	3	5	24	23	38	47	29	43	9	4		4
Abortion and attempt.....	2								2				
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	2								1				
Assault, indecent.....	21		1	2	2	5	3		6		1		1
Assault with intent to rob.....	12	2		2	2	2	2		2				
Assault on female.....	15	1		2	3	1	2		4				
Assault on peace officer.....	21			2	1	3	5	2					1
Bigamy.....	7						1						2
Carnal knowledge.....	2		2	1		1		1					
16					3		3		2				4

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 14.—TERM OF SENTENCE BY PENAL RECORD

Term of Sentence	Total In-mates	First Commitment	Penal Record						
			Gaol	Re-form-atory	Peniten-tiary	Gaol and Re-form-atory	Gaol and Peniten-tiary	Re-form-atory and Peniten-tiary	Gaol Reform-atory and Peniten-tiary
Total inmates.....	2,418	561	606	131	104	175	497	105	239
Under 2 years.....	6	1		1	2		1		1
2 and under 3 years.....	1,378	338	411	78	33	120	226	52	120
3 and under 4 years.....	485	97	93	18	41	25	129	22	60
4 and under 5 years.....	162	27	32	10	8	9	44	9	23
5 and under 6 years.....	163	27	35	6	6	9	48	10	19
6 and under 7 years.....	30	8	4	3	1	4	6		4
7 and under 8 years.....	58	16	10	5	2	2	16	5	2
8 and under 9 years.....	19	4	4	3	1	3	3		1
9 and under 10 years.....	63	19	10	3			14	3	6
10 and under 15 years.....	23	7	1	4	2	2	4	2	1
15 and under 20 years.....	3	2					1		
20 and under 25 years.....	3	2	1						
25 years and over.....	7				1		4		2
Indeterminate.....	10	9						1	
Life.....	2	2							
Death commuted to life.....									

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 15.—TYPE OF SENTENCE BY PENITENTIARY

Type of Sentence	Total In-mates	New-found-land	Dor-chester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	King-ston	Collin's Bay	Mani-toba	Saskat-chewan	British Colum-bia
Total inmates under 21 years..	474		70	92	148	21	27	23	47	46
Simple.....	221		50	40	75	11	10	13	9	13
Simple and fine.....	1									1
Concurrent.....	214		19	44	66	7	13	9	32	24
Concurrent and fine.....	4				1	2				1
Concurrent and indeterminate	4					1	1			2
Consecutive.....	8			3	2					3
Consecutive and fine.....	1				1					
Concurrent and consecutive...	17			4	3		3	1	5	1
Concurrent and consecutive with fine.....	1								1	
Remanet.....	1									1
Remanet and sentence.....	2		1	1						

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 16.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENITENTIARY

Age	Total In-mates	New-found-land	Dor-chester	St. Vincent de Paul	Federal Training Centre	King-ston	Collin's Bay	Mani-toba	Saskat-chewan	British Colum-bia
Total inmates.....	2,418	9	290	554	208	321	171	239	294	332
Under 16 years.....	24		1	7	9				4	3
16 years.....	46		6	7	23		1	4	3	2
17 years.....	78		12	21	23	3	3	4	10	2
18 years.....	114		15	18	41	6	9	3	10	12
19 years.....	89		15	17	24	4	3	8	6	12
20 years.....	123		21	22	28	8	11	4	14	15
Total inmates under 21 years..	474		70	92	148	21	27	23	47	46
21 to 24 years.....	504	3	68	108	50	42	52	54	71	56
25 to 29 years.....	521	1	48	142	8	79	46	58	69	70
30 to 34 years.....	315	2	37	67	1	63	20	47	38	40
35 to 39 years.....	249	2	29	62		53	15	23	23	42
40 to 44 years.....	146	1	21	27		28	3	19	19	28
45 to 49 years.....	102		10	28		16	3	11	15	19
50 to 59 years.....	67		5	18		14	5	3	6	16
60 years and over.....	36		2	10		5		1	6	12
Not stated.....	4				1					3

TABLE 17.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY TYPE OF SENTENCE

Age	Total Inmates	Type of Sentence												
		Simple	Simple with Lash	Simple and Fine	Concurrent	Concurrent with Lash	Concurrent and Fine	Concurrent and Consecutive	Concurrent and Consecutive with Fine	Concurrent and Consecutive with Lash	Concurrent and Indeterminate	Concurrent Consecutive Indeterminate	Consecutive	Consecutive with Lash
Total inmates	2,418	1,220	9	63	843	2	45	95	5	1	18	3	77	2
Under 16 years	24	13			11									
16 years	46	19			23			2					2	
17 years	78	40			32			4					1	
18 years	114	56			51		1	3			2		1	
19 years	89	38			41		2	4			1		1	
20 years	123	55		1	56		1	4	1		1		3	
Total inmates under 21 years	474	221		1	214		4	17	1		4		8	
21 to 24 years	504	244	1	9	183	1	5	22	1		4		23	1
25 to 29 years	521	268	3	12	177		15	21			1	1	18	
30 to 34 years	315	165	2	7	102		8	14	1		3		10	
35 to 39 years	249	118	2	10	75	1	4	14	2	1	3	1	10	
40 to 44 years	146	78	1	9	45		6	2					2	1
45 to 49 years	102	61		8	24		3	2			1		3	
50 to 59 years	67	38		4	16			2			1	1	2	
60 years and over	36	24		3	7						1		1	
Not stated	4	3						1						

MALES ADMITTED

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 18.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PENAL RECORD

Age	Total Inmates	First Commitment	Penal Record						
			Gaol Only	Reformatory Only	Penitentiary Only	Gaol and Reformatory	Gaol and Penitentiary	Reformatory and Penitentiary	Gaol Reformatory and Penitentiary
Total inmates	2,418	561	606	131	104	175	497	105	239
Under 16 years.....	24	15	3	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
16 years.....	46	35	4	4	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
17 years.....	78	48	17	4	3	.....	1	2	1
18 years.....	114	68	24	12	1	5	2	1	1
19 years.....	89	34	34	7	3	6	2	2	1
20 years.....	123	43	48	7	7	9	5	1	3
Total inmates under 21 years.....	474	243	130	38	14	27	10	6	6
21 to 24 years.....	504	116	151	37	23	53	76	21	27
25 to 29 years.....	521	71	133	28	17	50	142	32	48
30 to 34 years.....	315	34	74	11	9	25	90	18	54
35 to 39 years.....	249	33	52	6	11	11	76	12	48
40 to 44 years.....	146	19	25	7	11	4	49	8	23
45 to 49 years.....	102	16	23	1	9	2	24	7	20
50 to 59 years.....	67	16	10	3	3	3	21	1	10
60 years and over.....	36	11	7	.....	7	.....	8	.....	3
Not stated.....	4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 19.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY MARITAL STATUS AND RESIDENCE

Age	Total Inmates	Marital Status						Residence			
		Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Not Stated	Rural	Urban	Transient	Not Stated
Total inmates	2,418	1,509	677	53	55	123	1	148	2,124	135	11
Under 16 years.....	24	23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....
16 years.....	46	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	.....
17 years.....	78	77	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	2	74	1	1
18 years.....	114	113	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	106	2	1
19 years.....	89	80	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	77	1	.....
20 years.....	123	115	7	.....	.....	1	.....	7	114	1	1
Total inmates under 21 years.....	474	454	18	.....	1	1	.....	25	441	5	3
21 to 24 years.....	504	407	84	3	3	6	1	39	438	22	5
25 to 29 years.....	521	323	156	5	10	27	.....	28	457	36	.....
30 to 34 years.....	315	128	143	5	12	27	.....	19	267	27	2
35 to 39 years.....	249	83	126	7	13	20	.....	10	217	22	.....
40 to 44 years.....	146	48	57	6	10	25	.....	10	126	10	.....
45 to 49 years.....	102	34	50	6	3	9	.....	11	85	6	.....
50 to 59 years.....	67	22	24	12	3	6	.....	4	56	7	.....
60 years and over.....	36	8	17	9	.....	2	.....	2	34	.....	.....
Not stated.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1

TABLE 20.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

Age	Total Inmates	No. Dependents	Number of Dependents										
			Number with Dependents	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight	Nine	Not Stated
Total inmates.....	2,418	1,689	729	271	171	126	71	34	13	9	8	13	13
Under 16 years.....	24	22	2	1			1						
16 years.....	46	45	1	1									
17 years.....	78	76	2	2									
18 years.....	114	112	2	1	1								
19 years.....	89	78	11	6	1	4							
20 years.....	123	110	13	9	4								
Total inmates under 21 years.....	474	443	31	20	6	4	1						
21 to 24 years.....	504	417	87	38	32	9	3	3	2				
25 to 29 years.....	521	355	166	65	45	30	14	7	1	1			3
30 to 34 years.....	315	162	153	54	37	28	16	7	5	2	3	1	
35 to 39 years.....	249	122	127	35	30	32	13	8	1	1	1	4	2
40 to 44 years.....	146	78	68	18	12	10	12	3	1	3	4	4	1
45 to 49 years.....	102	47	55	17	7	9	9	10	4	3		3	2
50 to 59 years.....	67	45	22	11	1	3	1	2		2		1	1
60 years and over.....	36	18	18	13	1		1						3
Not stated.....	4	2	2			1							1

TABLE 21.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Age	Total Inmates	Illiterate	School Grade													No Elemen- tary Grade Stated	Above High School	Not Stated
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
Total inmates.....	2,418	55	29	71	105	157	195	280	319	495	270	204	97	72	20	23	16	10
Under 16 years.....	24	1	.....	1	1	.....	6	3	7	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 years.....	46	.....	.....	.....	1	2	8	9	14	5	5	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 years.....	78	1	1	4	4	7	10	12	14	11	8	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 years.....	114	.....	1	1	3	4	11	24	20	24	17	7	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
19 years.....	89	.....	.....	.....	3	1	5	15	18	23	15	8	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 years.....	123	1	3	3	4	9	15	16	21	25	10	12	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total inmates under 21 years.....	474	3	5	9	16	23	55	79	94	90	58	31	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
21 to 24 years.....	504	10	3	6	20	27	50	74	71	105	65	37	18	13	1	1	2	1
25 to 29 years.....	521	4	4	12	23	32	34	55	77	118	65	42	23	12	7	5	4	4
30 to 34 years.....	315	7	3	20	12	16	22	27	31	62	31	40	18	15	5	1	3	2
35 to 39 years.....	249	9	4	9	17	22	15	25	15	49	21	21	16	19	3	3	1	.....
40 to 44 years.....	146	8	2	2	6	15	7	7	16	38	13	14	5	6	2	3	1	1
45 to 49 years.....	102	6	5	5	4	9	6	5	10	16	10	12	3	5	2	1	2	1
50 to 59 years.....	67	3	2	4	5	8	4	6	3	12	3	6	4	1	.....	4	1	1
60 years and over.....	36	5	1	4	2	4	2	2	2	5	3	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....
Not stated.....	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 22.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY SOCIAL HABIT

Age	Total Inmates	Ab- stinent	Use of Alcohol		Drugs Only	Alcohol and Drugs	Not Stated
			Moderate	Excessive			
Total inmates.....	2,418	515	1,458	333	35	76	1
Under 16 years.....	24	15	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 years.....	46	34	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
17 years.....	78	43	32	3	.....	.....	.....
18 years.....	114	46	64	3	1	.....	.....
19 years.....	89	28	56	4	1	.....	.....
20 years.....	123	32	87	2	1	1	.....
Total inmates under 21 years.....	474	198	260	12	3	1	.....
21 to 24 years.....	504	85	364	42	4	9	.....
25 to 29 years.....	521	72	336	88	8	16	1
30 to 34 years.....	315	39	200	62	4	10	.....
35 to 39 years.....	249	37	130	59	6	17	.....
40 to 44 years.....	146	27	73	32	5	9	.....
45 to 49 years.....	102	20	52	20	2	8	.....
50 to 59 years.....	67	15	31	15	1	5	.....
60 years and over.....	36	19	11	3	2	1	.....
Not stated.....	4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 23.—AGE ON ADMISSION BY PREVIOUS OCCUPATION AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Previous Occupation	Total In-mates	Under 16 Years	Age on Admission													60 Years and Over	Not Stated
			16 Years	17 Years	18 Years	19 Years	20 Years	21-24 Years	25-29 Years	30-34 Years	35-39 Years	40-44 Years	45-49 Years	50-59 Years			
Total inmates.....	2,418	24	46	78	114	89	123	504	521	315	249	146	102	67	36	4	
Agriculture.....	69	1	1	2	2	4	9	12	15	6	6	9	5	5	.....	.....
Armed forces.....	59	1	.....	8	6	4	15	10	8	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerical.....	36	.....	3	4	.....	3	7	10	3	.....	.....	1	2	1	.....	.....
Commercial.....	101	.....	2	3	2	2	18	23	16	12	12	9	6	5	1	.....
Communication.....	5	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Construction.....	184	1	1	2	3	4	4	36	42	33	26	11	8	9	4	.....
Electric light and power production.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....
Financial.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	3	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fishing, trapping, logging.....	77	.....	4	4	2	3	5	19	21	7	5	4	5	2	2	.....
Labourer.....	113	.....	4	4	7	7	10	22	15	8	24	4	1	5	.....	.....
Managerial.....	23	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	5	2	5	2	.....	.....	.....
Manufacturing and mechanical.....	159	.....	5	1	7	4	9	35	28	24	19	14	8	4	1	.....
Mining.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4	7	1	2	1	1	1	.....
Professional.....	16	.....	.....	.....	1	1	5	5	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	.....
Services—Domestic.....	35	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	7	7	7	4	3	2	2	2	.....
Personal.....	35	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	7	12	3	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Protective.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	6	4	1	3	2	2	.....
Other.....	39	.....	.....	2	5	6	8	6	9	21	14	11	3	2	2	.....
Transportation.....	151	.....	1	7	5	.....	.....	27	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total employed.....	1,146	4	19	33	43	35	57	225	252	171	128	80	49	34	16	.....
Student.....	6	2	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Never worked.....	20	2	1	1	2	.....	1	6	1	1	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Retired.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Unemployed.....	1,245	16	24	43	69	54	65	273	267	143	118	64	53	33	19	4	
Under 3 months.....	694	7	12	30	42	34	39	170	146	82	60	26	28	14	3	1	
3 and under 6 months.....	195	6	5	8	14	7	16	36	41	18	20	10	10	2	2	.....
6 and under 12 months.....	113	1	4	2	7	10	5	23	22	14	9	6	3	6	1	.....
1 year and under 2 years.....	77	2	1	3	6	2	3	16	18	11	5	5	1	2	2	.....
2 and under 3 years.....	42	.....	2	.....	.....	1	2	14	9	4	3	4	1	.....	.....	.....
3 years and over.....	63	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	17	10	9	9	3	2	3	.....
Incarcerated.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Time not stated.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	4	11	4	7	7	7	2

TABLE 24.—ORIGIN BY BIRTHPLACE AND CITIZENSHIP

Origin	Total Inmates	Birthplace					Citizenship					Alien			
		Canada	British Isles	Europe	Asia	United States	Canadian		British		Years in Canada				
							Born	Naturalized	Under 5 Years	5 Years and Over	Not Stated	Under 5 Years	5 Years and Over		
														British	Foreign
Total inmates.....	2,418	2,247	55	65	6	45	2,247	21	36	3	29	3	29	43	7
British:	416	376	32	2		6	376	11	2	2	16	3	1	4	1
English.....	316	293	4	9		10	293	3	6		1		5	7	1
Irish.....	215	192	18			5	192	6	2	1	11			2	1
Scottish.....															
European:	9	8		1			8		1						
Austrian.....	10	10					10								
Belgian.....	1			1									1		
Czech and Slovak.....	10	5		5			5		1				3	1	
Danish.....	9	7		1		1	7		2						
Finnish.....	6	6					6								
French.....	940	933				7	933		3						
German.....	65	55		8		2	55		4				6	2	
Greek.....	6	6					6								
Hungarian.....	3	3		2		1	3		2				1		
Icelandish.....	3	3					3								
Italian.....	27	25				2	25		1					1	
Jewish.....	19	17		2			17		1				1		
Latvian.....	2	2													
Netherlandish.....	23	20				3	20		1					2	
Norwegian.....	17	13		2		2	13		1				1	1	
Polish.....	38	32		6			32		2				1	3	
Rumanian.....	8	5		2		1	5		2				1		
Russian.....	71	56		15			56		2					13	1
Spanish.....	3	3					3								
Swedish.....	7	6		1			6		1						
Ukrainian.....	49	47		2		6	47		1					1	
Yugoslavic.....	6			6					1				5		
Asiatic:															
Chinese.....	9	5			4		5							3	1
Japanese.....	2	1		1	1		1						1		
Other.....	8	7			1		7	1							
Other:															
Negro.....	32	27	1			4	27				1		2	1	1
North American Indian.....	80	80					80								
Not stated.....	5	4				1	4							1	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 25.—ORIGIN BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Origin	Total Inmates	Illiterate	School Grades		Above High School	Not Stated
			1 to 8	9 to 13		
Total inmates.....	2,418	55	1,674	663	16	10
British:						
English.....	416	11	252	146	6	1
Irish.....	316		186	126	3	1
Scottish.....	215		120	93	1	1
European:						
Austrian.....	9		5	4		
Belgian.....	10		8	2		
Bulgarian.....	1		1			
Czeck and Slovak.....	10		7	2	1	
Danish.....	9		4	5		
Finnish.....	6		5	1		
French.....	940	17	777	142	1	3
German.....	65		41	21	1	2
Greek.....	6		2	4		
Hungarian.....	6		5	1		
Icelandish.....	3		3			
Italian.....	27		19	8		
Jewish.....	19		9	10		
Latvian.....	2			1	1	
Netherlandish.....	23	1	11	11		
Norwegian.....	17		8	7	2	
Polish.....	38		24	14		
Roumanian.....	8		4	4		
Russian.....	71	20	40	10		1
Spanish.....	3		1	2		
Swedish.....	7		4	3		
Ukrainian.....	49	1	32	16		
Yugoslavic.....	6		4	2		
Asiatic:						
Chinese.....	9	1	7	1		
Japanese.....	2		1	1		
Other.....	8		3	5		
Other:						
Negro.....	32		22	9		1
North American Indian.....	80	4	66	10		
Not stated.....	5		3	2		

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 26.—BIRTHPLACE OF INMATES BY BIRTHPLACE OF PARENTS

Birthplace	Total Inmates	Birthplace of Parents						
		Both Canadian	Both British	Both Foreign	One Canadian One British	One Canadian One Foreign	One British One Foreign	Not Stated
Total inmates	2,418	1,584	204	304	138	126	40	22
Canada.....	2,247	1,573	141	216	138	121	38	20
Britain:—								
England and Wales.....	32		32					
Northern Ireland.....	2		1	1				
Scotland.....	19		18				1	
Other British Commonwealth countries.....	2		1	1				
United States.....	45	11	1	27		4	1	1
Europe:—								
Austria.....	1			1				
Bulgaria.....	1			1				
Czechoslovakia.....	5			5				
Denmark.....	1			1				
Germany.....	6			6				
Hungary.....	2			2				
Irish Free State.....	10		10					
Norway.....	2			2				
Poland.....	8			8				
Roumania.....	2			1				1
Russia (Estonia, Lithuania, Ukraine)...	19			18		1		
Sweden.....	1			1				
Yugoslavia.....	7			7				
Asia:—								
China.....	4			4				
Japan.....	1			1				
Other Asiatic.....	1			1				

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 27.—BIRTHPLACE OF INMATES BORN OUTSIDE CANADA
BY LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN CANADA

Birthplace	Total Inmates	Length of Residence in Canada					
		Born in Canada	Less than 5 Years	5 to 9 Years	10 to 14 Years	15 Years and Over	Not Stated
Total inmates.....	2,418	2,247	32	8	2	118	11
Canada.....	2,247	2,247					
Britain:—							
England and Wales.....	32		2	3		24	3
Northern Ireland.....	2					2	
Scotland.....	19		1			18	
Other British Common- wealth countries.....	2					2	
United States.....	45		11	1	2	26	5
Europe:—							
Austria.....	1					1	
Bulgaria.....	1		1				
Czechoslovakia.....	5		3			2	
Denmark.....	1					1	
Germany.....	6		4			2	
Hungary.....	2					2	
Irish Free State.....	10		2			7	1
Norway.....	2					2	
Poland.....	8		1	2		5	
Roumania.....	2		1				1
Russia (Estonia, Lithuania, Ukraine).....	19		1	1		17	
Sweden.....	1					1	
Yugoslavia.....	7		5	1		1	
Asia:—							
China.....	4					3	1
Japan.....	1					1	
Other Asiatic.....	1					1	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE. 28—BIRTHPLACE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Birthplace	Total Inmates	Illiterate	School Grades		No Elementary Grade Stated	Above High School	Not Stated
			1 to 8	9 to 13			
Total inmates	2,418	55	1,651	663	23	16	10
Canada.....	2,247	45	1,553	613	15	11	10
Britain:—							
England and Wales.....	32	1	12	16		3	
Northern Ireland.....	2		1	1			
Scotland.....	19		14	5			
Other British Commonwealth countries.....	2		1		1		
United States.....	45	1	26	17		1	
Europe:—							
Austria.....	1		1				
Bulgaria.....	1		1				
Czechoslovakia.....	5		4			1	
Denmark.....	1			1			
Germany.....	6		3	2	1		
Hungary.....	2		2				
Irish Free State.....	10		7	3			
Norway.....	2		2				
Poland.....	8		7	1			
Roumania.....	2		2				
Russia (Estonia, Lithuania, Ukraine).....	19	7	7		5		
Sweden.....	1		1				
Yugoslavia.....	7		4	3			
Asia:—							
China.....	4	1	2		1		
Japan.....	1			1			
Other Asiatic.....	1		1				

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 29.—PREVIOUS OCCUPATION BY PENITENTIARY

Previous Occupation	Total Inmates	New-found-land	Dorchester	St. Vincent dePaul	Federal Training Centre	Kings-ton	Collin's Bay	Mani-toba	Saskat-chewan	British Colum-bia
Total inmates.....	2,418	9	290	554	208	321	171	239	294	332
Agriculture.....	69	1	10	10	2	9	4	8	19	6
Armed forces.....	59		15	5	11	9	3	8	3	5
Clerical.....	36		4	11	8	3	6		3	1
Commercial.....	101		14	23	5	20	10	9	10	10
Communication.....	5			1		2			1	1
Construction.....	184	1	33	35	5	33	10	11	30	21
Electric light and power produc-tion.....	8		2	2		2	1		1	
Financial.....	15		1	4	3	3		2	2	
Fishing, trapping, logging.....	77		30	9	8		3	3	9	10
Labourer.....	113	2	36	36	5	12	14	2	3	3
Managerial.....	23		2	7		4	2	4	2	2
Manufacturing and Mechanical.....	159		21	31	15	23	20	16	23	10
Mining.....	19		10	2		1	2	1	1	2
Professional.....	16			7		4	1	1	2	1
Services—Domestic.....	35		4	11	2	9	5	1	3	
Personal.....	35			11	4	8	3	5	2	2
Protective.....	2			1			1			
Other.....	39		3	12	3	5		8	6	1
Transportation.....	151	2	26	41	15	10	9	16	13	19
Total Employed.....	1,146	6	211	259	86	167	95	95	133	94
Student.....	6			2	3				1	
Never worked.....	20	1	4	2	1	6		2	1	3
Retired.....	1									1
Unemployed.....	1,245	2	75	291	118	148	76	142	159	234

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 30.—WEEKLY EARNINGS WHEN LAST EMPLOYED BY MARITAL STATUS

Weekly Earnings	Total Inmates		Marital Status					
	Number	Per-centage	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Not Stated
Total inmates...	2,418	100.0	1,509	677	53	55	123	1
Under \$10.....	15	0.6	14	1				
\$10 and under \$20.....	65	2.7	55	6		1	3	
\$20 and under \$30.....	199	8.2	162	29	2		6	
\$30 and under \$40.....	317	13.1	252	49	6	2	8	
\$40 and under \$50.....	452	18.7	319	91	12	7	22	1
\$50 and under \$60.....	441	18.2	265	137	13	5	21	
\$60 and under \$70.....	306	12.7	157	110	5	13	21	
\$70 and over.....	449	18.6	220	158	10	24	37	
Own account.....	83	3.4	29	49	1	3	1	
Not applicable.....	35	1.5	29	3			3	
Not stated.....	56	2.3	7	44	4		1	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 31.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY MARITAL STATUS

Employment Status	Total Inmates		Marital Status					
	Number	Percentage	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Not Stated
Total inmates...	2,418	100.0	1,509	677	53	55	123	1
Employed.....	1,146	47.4	653	383	29	22	59	.....
Student.....	6	0.2	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Never worked.....	20	0.8	16	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Retired.....	1	0.1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Unemployed.....	1,245	51.5	834	292	24	33	61	1
Under 3 months.....	694	28.7	489	151	11	18	25	.....
3 and under 6 months..	195	8.1	135	34	6	3	17	.....
6 and under 12 months..	113	4.7	77	24	1	5	5	1
1 year and under 2 years.....	77	3.2	56	11	2	4	4	.....
2 and under 3 years....	42	1.7	29	11	.....	.....	2	.....
3 years and over.....	63	2.6	34	19	2	2	6	.....
Incarcerated.....	9	0.4	7	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Time not stated.....	52	2.1	7	41	2	1	1	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 32.—EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY NUMBER OF DEPENDENTS

Employment Status	Total Inmates	No Dependents	Total with Dependents	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight	Nine	Not stated
Total inmates.....	2,418	1,689	729	271	171	126	71	34	13	9	8	13	13
Employed.....	1,146	729	417	144	104	70	44	22	10	6	4	12	1
Student.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Never worked.....	20	17	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Retired.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unemployed.....	1,245	936	309	124	67	56	27	12	3	3	4	1	12
Under 3 months.....	694	541	153	63	35	28	18	6	1	.....	1	1	.....
3 and under 6 months...	195	151	44	17	13	8	3	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....
6 and under 12 months..	113	87	26	13	6	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
1 year and under 2 years..	77	62	15	9	3	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
2 and under 3 years.....	42	35	7	5	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
3 years and over.....	63	43	20	8	7	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Incarcerated.....	9	7	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Time not stated.....	52	10	42	8	3	11	2	4	1	1	.....	.....	12

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 33.—RECIDIVISTS BY TIME SERVED

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Inmates	No Pre- vious Com- mit- ment	Time Served								Not Stated
			Under 3 Months	3 and under 6 Months	6 and under 12 Months	1 Year and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 5 Years	5 and under 10 Years	10 Years and Over	
Total inmates.....	2,418	561	152	113	187	279	245	331	373	175	2
No previous commitment.....	561	561									
Total recidivists.....	1,857		152	113	187	279	245	331	373	175	2
One previous commitment....	351		122	63	70	63	22	6	3		2
Two previous commitments....	288		22	28	50	87	47	46	7	1	
Three previous commit- ments.....	237		5	11	38	47	54	56	24	2	
Four previous commit- ments.....	199		1	7	13	42	30	68	27	11	
Five previous commitments	172		2	2	6	17	35	48	59	3	
Six to ten previous commit- ments.....	397			2	8	21	49	80	171	66	
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	137				2	1	7	23	51	53	
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	41					1	1	2	15	22	
Over twenty previous commitments.....	35							2	16	17	

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 34.—RECIDIVISTS BY PENAL RECORD

Number of Previous Commitments	Total In- mates	First Com- mit- ment	Penal Record						
			Gaol Only	Reform- atory Only	Peniten- tiary Only	Gaol and Reform- atory	Gaol and Peniten- tiary	Reform- atory and Peniten- tiary	Gaol Reform- atory and Peniten- tiary
Total inmates.....	2,418	561	606	131	104	175	497	105	239
No previous commitment.....	561	561							
Total recidivists.....	1,857		606	131	104	175	497	105	239
One previous commitment....	351		222	56	73				
Two previous commitments....	288		128	32	19	34	50	25	
Three previous commitments...	237		82	22	7	24	75	18	9
Four previous commitments....	199		53	12	5	27	69	15	18
Five previous commitments....	172		35	7		27	55	16	32
Six to ten previous commit- ments.....	397		64	2		46	155	27	103
Eleven to fifteen previous com- mitments.....	137		17			13	53	2	52
Sixteen to twenty previous com- mitments.....	41		1			1	22	2	15
Over twenty previous commitments.....	35		4			3	18		10

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 35.—RECIDIVISTS BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Inmates	Illiterate	School Grades		No Elementary Grade Stated	Above High School	Not Stated
			1 to 8	9 to 13			
Total inmates.....	2,418	55	1,651	663	23	16	10
No previous commitments.....	561	18	388	133	14	8	.....
Total recidivists.....	1,857	37	1,263	530	9	8	10
One previous commitment.....	351	20	233	89	7	1	1
Two previous commitments.....	288	3	218	64	.....	2	1
Three previous commitments.....	237	7	157	69	1	1	2
Four previous commitments.....	199	.....	148	48	.....	2	1
Five previous commitments.....	172	2	112	55	.....	1	2
Six to ten previous commitments.....	397	2	253	140	1	.....	1
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	137	2	87	47	.....	.....	1
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	41	.....	30	9	.....	1	1
Over twenty previous commitments.....	35	1	25	9	.....	.....	.....

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 36.—RECIDIVISTS BY SOCIAL HABIT

Number of Previous Commitments	Total Inmates	Use of Alcohol			Use of Drugs Only	Use of Alcohol and Drugs	Not Stated
		Absti- nent	Mod- erate	Exces- sive			
Total inmates.....	2,418	515	1,458	333	35	76	1
No previous commitment.....	561	207	317	33	2	2	.....
Total recidivists.....	1,857	308	1,141	300	33	74	1
One previous commitment.....	351	104	221	22	1	3	.....
Two previous commitments.....	288	58	195	24	4	6	1
Three previous commitments.....	237	41	158	28	2	8	.....
Four previous commitments.....	199	23	128	44	1	3	.....
Five previous commitments.....	172	18	107	32	6	9	.....
Six to ten previous commitments.....	397	44	234	85	9	25	.....
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	137	12	70	39	5	11	.....
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments.....	41	4	16	13	2	6	.....
Over twenty previous commitments.....	35	4	12	13	3	3	.....

TABLE 37.—RECIDIVISTS BY EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Number of Previous Commitment	Total Inmates	Employment Status						Period of Unemployment						Time not stated
		Em- ployed	Student	Never Worked	Retired	Unem- ployed	Under 3 Months	3 and under 6 Months	6 and under 12 Months	1 Year under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 Years and Over	Incar- cerated	
Total inmates.....	2,418	1,146	6	20	1	1,245	694	195	113	77	42	63	9	52
No previous commitment..	561	311	5	4	.....	241	141	44	17	12	3	3	.....	21
Total recidivists.....	1,857	835	1	16	1	1,004	553	151	96	65	39	60	9	31
One previous commitment.....	351	175	.....	1	.....	175	89	34	19	8	3	3	.....	19
Two previous commitments.....	288	132	.....	2	.....	154	89	19	20	11	7	4	.....	4
Three previous commitments.....	237	113	1	3	.....	120	62	25	8	11	2	10	.....	2
Four previous commitments.....	199	79	.....	1	.....	119	73	16	8	8	7	5	1	1
Five previous commitments.....	172	79	.....	2	.....	91	49	14	6	8	2	8	2	2
Six to ten previous commitments.....	397	174	.....	2	.....	221	121	29	24	12	12	16	5	2
Eleven to fifteen previous commitments.....	137	68	.....	4	.....	65	40	12	3	2	2	6	.....	.....
Sixteen to twenty previous commitments	41	10	.....	1	1	29	16	1	4	1	2	4	1	.....
Over twenty previous commitments.....	35	5	.....	.....	.....	30	14	1	4	4	2	4	.....	1

MALES ADMITTED

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 38.—PENAL RECORD BY RESIDENCE AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS

Penal Record	Total Inmates	Residence and Employment Status							
		Rural		Urban		Transient		Not Stated	
		Em- ployed	Unem- ployed and Student	Em- ployed	Unem- ployed and Student	Em- ploy- ed	Unem- ployed and Student	Em- ploy- ed	Unem- ployed and Student
Total inmates.....	2,418	99	49	1,006	1,118	36	99	5	6
No previous commitment.....	561	52	15	256	225	2	9	2	.....
Gaol only.....	606	28	15	252	290	4	14	1	2
Reformatory only.....	131	2	4	60	55	1	8	.....	1
Penitentiary only.....	104	2	2	42	56	1	1	.....	.....
Gaol and reformatory.....	175	.....	1	65	94	3	10	.....	2
Gaol and penitentiary.....	497	8	8	196	247	11	26	1	.....
Reformatory and penitentiary....	105	4	2	46	41	5	7	.....	.....
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	239	3	2	89	110	9	24	1	1

TABLE 39.—PENAL RECORD BY NON-PENAL INSTITUTION HISTORY

MALES ADMITTED

Penal Record	Total Inmates	No Non-Penal Institution History	Non-Penal Institution								
			Hospital for Insane	Home for Mental Defectives	Tuber-culosis Hospital	Protection Home	Training School	Hospital for Insane and Training School	Protection Home and Training School	Hospital for Insane and Tuber-culosis Hospital	Training School and Tuber-culosis Hospital
Total inmates.....	2,418	2,149	25	30	25	36	131	6	11	2	3
No previous commitment.....	561	537	2	9	3	1	9				
Gaol only.....	606	559	8	3	9	9	16	2			
Reformatory only.....	131	102		1		2	23	1	1	1	
Penitentiary only.....	104	96	2		1		4		1		
Gaol and reformatory.....	175	136	1	4	2	5	20	2	4		1
Gaol and penitentiary.....	497	448	10	4	5	13	13		2	1	1
Reformatory and penitentiary.....	105	82		3	3	3	14				
Gaol, reformatory and penitentiary	239	189	2	6	2	3	32	1	3		1

MALES ADMITTED

TABLE 42.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY PENITENTIARY

Method of Discharge	Total Inmates	New found-land	Dor-chester	St. Vincent-de Paul	Federal Train-ing Centre	Kings-ton	Collin's Bay	Mani-toba	Saskat-chewan	British Colum-bia
Total inmates....	2,207	12	283	540	168	318	191	189	264	242
Expiration of sentence.....	1,757	7	229	449	63	283	145	163	224	194
Conditional release.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Death.....	20	.....	1	5	.....	4	.....	4	4	2
Release on court order.....	12	2	.....	2	.....	7	1	.....	.....	.....
Release to mili-tary authorities	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ticket-of-leave...	379	2	42	80	94	19	44	21	32	45
Unconditional release.....	36	1	10	4	11	3	1	1	4	1

MALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 43.—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED

Method of Discharge	Total Inmates	Under 1 Year	One Year and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	5 and under 10 Years	10 and under 15 Years	15 and under 20 Years	20 Years and Over
Total inmates....	2,207	44	1,105	535	240	89	151	22	20	1
Expiration of sentence.....	1,757	12	883	466	188	71	113	14	10	.....
Conditional release.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Death.....	20	8	4	1	.....	1	3	.....	2	1
Release on court order.....	12	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Release to mili-tary authorities	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ticket-of-leave...	379	14	188	62	52	15	32	8	8	.....
Unconditional release.....	36	1	25	5	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 44—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Time Served									
		Under 1 Year	1 Year and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	5 and under 10 Years	10 and under 15 Years	15 and under 20 Years	20 Years and Over	
Total inmates.....	2,207	44	1,105	535	240	89	151	22	20	1	
Against Public Order and Peace.....											
Carrying offensive weapons.....	14		6	3	1		4				
Illegal possession of firearms.....	6		4	1			1				
Unlawful possession of explosives; causing explosions.....	2		2	2			2				
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....											
Escape from lawful custody and attempt.....	75	16	25	17	14	1	1		1		
Perjury.....	49	5	18	15	10	1					
Possessing contraband merchandise.....	3		1	1			1				
Ticket-of-leave violator.....	22	11	6	1	3				1		
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....											
Buggery and attempt.....	177	2	85	50	17	11	12				
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	8		4	2			2				
Gross indecency and attempt.....	14		13								
Incest.....	26	1	12	7	5		1				
Incest attempt.....	28		11	10		2	4				
Living on avails of prostitution.....	1				1						
Opium and Narcotic Drug Act, Breach of.....	4		2	2							
Procurement and attempt.....	94	1	41	29	9	9	5				
Seduction.....	1		1								
Against the Person and Reputation.....											
Abortion and attempt.....	213	3	75	37	21	18	38	12	8	1	
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	4		2	1	1						
Assault, common.....	18		12	5		1					
Assault, indecent.....	2		1	1							
Assault with intent to rob.....	10		3	4		2	1				
Assault on female.....	17		13		2	1					
Assault on peace officer.....	12		10	1			1				
Bigamy.....	1		1								
Carnal knowledge.....	5		3	1							
Carnal knowledge attempt.....	22		7	9	3		2	1			
Causing grievous bodily harm and attempt.....	5		4				1				
Endangering life, obstructing railway, poison.....	4		2	1			1				
Manslaughter.....	1										
	52	1	8	5	5	3	21	5	4		

TABLE 44.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED—*Concluded*

Nature of Offence	Total Inmates	Time Served								
		Under 1 Year	1 Year and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	5 and under 10 Years	10 and under 15 Years	15 and under 20 Years	20 Years and Over
Against the Person and Reputation— <i>Concluded</i>										
Murder.....	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	1
Murder attempt.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Murder, accessory after the fact to.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rape.....	28	.....	2	5	9	8	3	.....	1	.....
Rape attempt.....	6	1	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Shooting with intent.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wounding, and with intent.....	8	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Against Rights and Property.....	1,725	23	914	426	186	59	96	10	11	.....
Arson and attempt.....	23	.....	5	12	2	1	2	.....	.....	.....
Breaking, entering and theft.....	575	8	321	157	51	15	21	.....	2	.....
Breaking and entering with intent.....	97	.....	54	31	8	3	1	.....	.....	.....
Breaking and entering, attempt.....	13	.....	8	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Conspiracy.....	31	.....	8	8	10	4	1	.....	.....	.....
Conversion, embezzlement.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Damage to property.....	8	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
Extortion, blackmail and attempt.....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
False pretences and fraud.....	86	.....	61	19	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Forgery.....	41	.....	24	9	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Possessing housebreaking instruments.....	11	.....	6	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Receiving stolen property, retaining stolen property.....	46	2	23	14	3	1	3	.....	.....	.....
Robbery.....	34	.....	15	10	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery attempt.....	4	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robbery with violence.....	86	.....	36	21	13	10	5	.....	1	.....
Robbery while armed.....	203	2	29	36	53	17	50	8	8	.....
Robbery while armed attempt.....	5	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft.....	257	8	174	60	13	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft of automobile.....	165	3	119	29	9	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Theft of bicycle.....	6	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft of horse, cattle, birds and animals.....	6	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft of postal matter.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Uttering forged document and attempt.....	21	.....	11	7	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Others.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Relating to Bank Notes and Counterfeit Money.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Possessing counterfeiting tools.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Possessing counterfeit money, uttering counterfeit.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE 49—MAIN OCCUPATION DURING SENTENCE BY TIME SERVED

Occupation	Total Inmates Discharged	Time Served								
		Under 1 Year	1 Year and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	5 and under 10 Years	10 and under 15 Years	15 and under 20 Years	20 Years and Over
Total inmates discharged.....	2,207	44	1,105	535	240	89	151	22	20	1
Barbering.....	25		14	5	2	2	2			
Blacksmithing.....	40		20	10	2		5	1		
Bookbinding.....	4		2	2						
Broom and brush shop.....	5		3	1			1			
Butchery.....	2		1							
Canvas work.....	40		16	12	4	3	4			
Carpentry and cabinet making.....	120		66	33	13	2	4			
Change room and laundry.....	39		18	15	1	2	2	1		
Char service.....	79		28	31	9	2	5		2	
Clerkship and book-keeping.....	100		46	20	11	3	12	1	4	
Cooking, baking and kitchen help.....	83		44	23	8	1	3	2		
Construction:—										
Building carpentry.....	5			1	1	2	1			
Bricklaying.....	101		42	31	15	4	7		1	
Plastering.....	14		9	4	1					
Machine operating.....	8		3	3						
Labouring.....	758		421	148	82	29	43	8	6	1
Trucking and teaming.....	6		1							
Engineer's department:—										
Electricity.....	41		15	14	8		3			
Plumbing.....	32		18	9	4		1			
Steam fitting.....	22		8	4	3	2	2	1		
Stoking.....	8			3	1					
Gardening.....	16			3						
Farming, general.....	158		81	45	15	8	5	1		
Hospital orderly.....	29		14	7	3	2	3			
Library.....	22		9	5	4		3	1		
Machine shop.....	26		9	3	4		6			
Motor mechanics.....	34		17	8	6	1	1	1		
Painting.....	52		22	14	4	4	7			
Printing.....	20			5	3	2		1		
Quarrying, stone cutting.....	61		26	20	5	4	4		2	
Shoemaking.....	31		31	14	7	3	3	1		
Tailoring.....	102		53	21	11	5	9		1	
Tinsmithing and sheet metal working.....	46		21	9	4	2	6	2	2	
Upholstering.....	3		2				1			
Rural repairing.....	24		10	9	2		2	1		
Student.....	2		2							
Hospital patient.....	10		4	1	1		3	1		
Other.....	9		3	3	2		1			

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 46.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TERM OF SENTENCE

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Term of Sentence		
		2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years
Total female inmates.....	46	35	10	1
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience....	30	20	9	1
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	27	19	8	.....
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	1	1	.....	.....
Incest.....	1	.....	1	.....
Procuration.....	1	.....	.....	1
Against the Person and Reputation.....	3	2	1	.....
Abortion.....	2	2	.....	.....
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	1	.....	1	.....
Against Rights and Property.....	13	13	.....	.....
Breaking, entering and theft.....	3	3	.....	.....
False pretences and fraud.....	1	1	.....	.....
Theft.....	8	8	.....	.....
Theft of automobile.....	1	1	.....	.....

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 47.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY PENAL RECORD

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	First Commit- ment	Penal Record				
			Gaol Only	Reform- atory Only	Gaol and Reform- atory	Reform- atory and Peniten- tiary	Gaol, Reform- atory and Peniten- tiary
Total female inmates.....	46	7	1	11	13	6	8
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	30	3	.....	7	9	5	6
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	27	.....	.....	7	9	5	6
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Incest.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Procurement.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against the Person and Reputation.....	3	1	1	1	.....	.....	1
Abortion.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against Rights and Property.....	13	3	1	3	4	1	1
Breaking, entering and theft.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	1
False pretences and fraud.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft.....	8	3	.....	1	2	1	1
Theft of automobile.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 49.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY DEGREE OF EDUCATION

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Degree of Education			
		No. Schooling	2 to 4	5 to 8	9 to 12
Total female inmates.....	46	2	4	22	18
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	30	2	2	16	10
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	27	1	2	14	10
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	1	1			
Incest.....	1				
Procuration.....	1			1	
Against the Person and Reputation.....	3		2		1
Abortion.....	2		1		1
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	1		1		
Against Rights and Property.....	13			6	7
Breaking, entering and theft.....	3			2	1
False pretences and fraud.....	1			1	
Theft.....	8			2	6
Theft of automobile.....	1			1	

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 50.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY MARITAL STATUS AND SOCIAL HABIT

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Marital Status					Social Habit				
		Single	Married	Divorced	Separated	Widow	Abstinent	Temperate	Intemperate	Use of Drugs Only	Use of Alcohol and Drugs
Total female inmates.....	46	10	30	3	1	2	5	9	5	12	15
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience.....	30	7	20	1	1	1	1	3		11	15
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act	27	6	18	1	1	1		1		11	15
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	1		1					1			
Incest.....	1		1					1			
Procuration.....	1		1	1			1				
Against the Person and Reputation.....	3		3				1	2			
Abortion.....	2		2				1	1			
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	1		1					1			
Against Rights and Property.....	13	3	7	2		1	3	4	5	1	
Breaking, entering and theft.....	3	1	2					2	1		
False pretences and fraud.....	1	1						1			
Theft.....	8	1	4	2		1	3	1	3	1	
Theft of automobile.....	1		1						1		

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 51.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY RELIGION

Nature of Offence	Total Female Inmates	Religion							
		Atheist	Baptist	Church of England	Lutheran	Presby- terian	Roman Catholic	Salvation Army	United Church
Total female inmates.....	46	1	2	7	1	1	26	2	6
Against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience	30	1	1	5	.....	1	16	.....	6
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act....	27	1	1	5	.....	1	13	.....	6
Contributing to juvenile delinquency.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Incest.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Procuration.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Against the Person and Reputation.....	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Abortion.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Against Rights and Property.....	13	.....	.....	1	1	.....	9	2	.....
Breaking, entering and theft.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....
False pretences and fraud.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Theft.....	8	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	6	1	.....
Theft of automobile.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....

FEMALES ADMITTED

TABLE 52.—ORIGIN BY BIRTHPLACE AND CITIZENSHIP

Origin	Total Female Inmates	Birthplace					Citizenship				
		Canada	British Isles		Europe			Canadian		British | Years in Canada	Alien
			Scotland	Czecho- slovakia	Germany	Poland	United States	Born	Natural- ized		
Total female inmates.....	46	41	1	1	1	1	41	2	2	1	
British.....	24	22	1				22		2		
English.....	11	10					10		1		
Irish.....	6	6					6				
Scottish.....	6	5	1				5		1		
Welsh.....	1	1					1				
European.....	20	17		1	1	1	17	2		1	
Czech.....	1			1				1			
French.....	9	9					9				
German.....	2	1			1		1		1		1
Italian.....	1	1					1				
Polish.....	6	5				1	5	1			
Spanish.....	1	1					1		1		
North American Indian.....	2	2					2				

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 53.—AGE ON DISCHARGE BY AGE ON ADMISSION

Age on Admission	Total Females Dis- charged	Age on Discharge							
		20 to 24 Years	25 to 29 Years	30 to 34 Years	35 to 39 Years	40 to 44 Years	45 to 49 Years	50 to 59 Years	60 Years and Over
Total females discharged	55	14	16	7	6	4	3	3	2
18 years.....	1	1							
19 years.....	2	2							
20-24 years.....	16	11	5						
25-29 years.....	16		11	5					
30-34 years.....	6			2	4				
35-39 years.....	6				2	4			
40-44 years.....	1						1		
45-49 years.....	4							2	
50-59 years.....	1							1	
60 years and over.....	2								2

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 54.—NATURE OF OFFENCE BY TIME SERVED

Nature of Offence	Total Females Dis- charged	Under 1 Year	1 Year and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	5 and under 6 Years
Total females discharged.....	55	1	37	8	5	1	3
Against the Administration of Law and Justice.....	1			1			
Escape from lawful custody.....	1			1			
Against Religion, Morals and Public Con- venience.....	32	1	23	6	2		
Breach of Opium and Narcotic Drug Act.....	29		21	6	2		
Contributing to juvenile delinquency..	2	1	1				
Procuration.....	1		1				
Against the Person and Reputation.....	7		3		2		2
Attempt to abortion.....	1		1				
Attempt to suicide.....	1		1				
Manslaughter.....	5		1		2		2
Against Rights and Property.....	15		11	1	1	1	1
Breaking, entering and theft.....	2		2				
Conspiracy.....	1				1		
False pretences and fraud.....	1		1				
Robbery while armed.....	1					1	
Robbery with violence.....	1						1
Theft.....	9		8	1			

FEMALES DISCHARGED

TABLE 55—METHOD OF DISCHARGE BY TIME SERVED

Method of Discharge	Total Females Dis- charged	Under 1 Year	1 Year and under 2 Years	2 and under 3 Years	3 and under 4 Years	4 and under 5 Years	5 and under 6 Years	7 and under 8 Years
Total females discharged.....	55	1	37	8	5	1	2	1
Expiration of sentence.....	44		32	8	3		1	
Ticket-of-leave.....	10	1	4		2	1	1	1
Death.....	1		1					

